Figure 0.1 - "Scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each year that are in each of the 12 categories the book uses. The categories are Aesthetics, Epistemology, Ethics, History of Philosophy, Idealism, Logic and Mathematics, Metaphysics, Philosophy of Language, Philosophy of Mind, Philosophy of Religion, Philosophy of Science, Social and Political. The frequencies are described briefly in the text below, then in much more detail in chapter 4. The key point here is that even though this is a scatterplot, it looks like a line graph. The year-to-year changes in how much each topic is represented are tiny."

Figure 1.1 - "A scatterplot where the x-axis shows how often each word appears in D. C. Makinson (1965) "The Paradox Of The Preface" Analysis 25:205-207., and the y-axis shows how often the model anticipated that word to appear. Here the expectations are rarely met. The words rational, beliefs, belief, paradox, book are highlighted. Each of them is well below the 45 degree line. That means they appear in the article more often than the model expects. The word belief only appears a bit more often than expected, then others appear much more often."

Figure 1.2 - "A scatterplot where the x-axis shows how often each word appears in Donald Davidson (1990) "The Structure And Content Of Truth" Journal of Philosophy 87:279-328., and the y-axis shows how often the model anticipated that word to appear. Here the expectations are usually met. The words truth, true, theory, sentences, language are highlighted. Each of them is close to the 45 degree line. That means they appear in the article about as often than the model expects. The word truth appears a lot; it is 6% of the words in the article. The model expects a little less; around 5%. The others are very close to the 45 degree line."

Figure 1.3 - "A scatterplot where the x-axis shows how often each word appears in Dorothy Edgington (1995) "On Conditionals" Mind 104:235-329., and the y-axis shows how often the model anticipated that word to appear. Here the expectations are usually met. The words conditional, true, truth, conditionals, belief are highlighted. Each of them is close to the 45 degree line. That means they appear in the article about as often than the model expects."

Figure 1.4 - "A scatterplot where the x-axis shows how often each word appears in Ronald Dworkin (1996) "Objectivity And Truth: You'd Better Believe It" Philosophy and Public Affairs 25:87-139., and the y-axis shows how often the model anticipated that word to appear. Here the expectations are usually met. The words moral, argument, morality, might, claim are highlighted. Each of them is close to the 45 degree line. That means they appear in the article about as often than the model expects. The word moral appears a lot, about 4% of all words in the article. And the model predicts this correctly."

Figure 1.5 - "A scatterplot where the x-axis shows how often each word appears in Judith Jarvis Thomson (1998) "The Statue And The Clay" Noûs 32:149-173., and the y-axis shows how often the model anticipated that word to appear. Here the expectations are rarely met. The words properties, clay, part, time, property are highlighted. Each of them is far frothe 45 degree line. The model expects the words property and properties will appear a lot, 3-4% of the time, but they make up only about 1% of the words. It does not expect the words time, part and, especially, clay, to appear as often as they do."

Figure 1.6 - "A scatterplot where the x-axis shows how often each word appears in Jon Elster (1990) "Norms Of Revenge" Ethics 100:862-885., and the y-axis shows how often the model anticipated that word to appear. Here the expectations are rarely met. The words revenge, social, norms, honor, society are highlighted. Each of them is far from to the 45 degree line. The model expects the words society and social to appear more often than they do. But it is very surprised at how often the words honor, norms, and revenge, appear."

Figure 1.7 - "A scatterplot where the x-axis shows how often each word appears in Michael Fara (2005) "Dispositions And Habituals" Noûs 39:43-82., and the y-axis shows how often the model anticipated that word to appear. Here the expectations are rarely met. The words world, disposition, true, possible, worlds are highlighted. Four of them are far from the 45 degree line. The model expects the words possible, worlds and, especially, world, to appear much more often than they do. But it expects the word disposition to appear much less. The model does correctly predict that the word true will appear about 2% of the time."

Figure 1.8 - "A scatterplot where the x-axis shows how often each word appears in David Lewis (1979) "Counterfactual Dependence And Time's Arrow" Noûs 13:455-476., and the y-axis shows how often the model anticipated that word to appear. Here the expectations are mostly met. The words world, laws, past, future, worlds are highlighted. Four of them are close to the 45 degree line. But the model expects the word laws to appear much more often than it does."

Figure 1.9 - "A scatterplot where the x-axis shows how often each word appears in George Lakoff and Mark Johnson (1980) "Conceptual Metaphor In Everyday Language" Journal of Philosophy 77:453-486., and the y-axis shows how often the model anticipated that word to appear. Here the expectations are mostly met. The words metaphor, concept, concepts, time, language are highlighted. Four of them are close to the 45 degree line. That means they appear in the article about as often than the model expects. But the model does not expect the word metaphor to appear so often."

Figure 1.10 - "A scatterplot where the x-axis shows how often each word appears in Thomas Kelly (2003) "Epistemic Rationality As Instrumental Rationality: A Critique" Philosophy and Phenomenological Research 66:612-640., and the y-axis shows how often the model anticipated that word to appear. Here the expectations are rarely met. The words reasons, epistemic, belief, rationality, reason are highlighted. Belief and reason are far above the 45 degree line, epistemic and rationality far below it. The model expects the word reasons to make up 2% of the words in the article, and in fact it makes up 3%."

Figure 2.1 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Early Modern. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1930 when 4.5% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1885 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.21 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.2 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Early Modern. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.3%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.2%. Ethics - 0.1%. Philosophical Review - 2.9%. Analysis - 0.3%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.0%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.6%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.4%. Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. Noûs - 0.9%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.1%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1888 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 7.3% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1885 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.3 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Psychology. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1889 when 29.9% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 2012 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.1 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.4 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Psychology. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 5.2%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 3.6%. Ethics - 0.1%. Philosophical Review - 1.9%. Analysis - 0.3%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.0%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.7%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.8%. Philosophy of Science - 0.5%. Noûs - 0.2%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.5%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.5%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1889 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 29.9% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 2009 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.5 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Idealism. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1909 when 29.1% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 2012 when 0.2% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.2 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.6 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Idealism. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 7.1%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 8.8%. Ethics - 1.1%. Philosophical Review - 8.9%. Analysis - 0.3%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.3%. Journal of Philosophy - 4.0%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 3.0%. Philosophy of Science - 1.8%. Noûs - 0.5%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.4%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.8%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1903 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 30.9% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 2012 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.2% of the articles."

Figure 2.7 - "Fifteen scatterplots showing the frequency of names of prominent idealists in the journals over time. The names are bosanquet, schiller, shadworth, hodgson, hartshorne, bradley, dawes, hicks, creighton, muirhead, stout, balfour, wildon, urban, loewenberg. All of them peak fairly early in the data set and then fall away rapidly. The only exceptions are ones where the name has some other use than referring to the famous idealist, as happens with Urban and Bradley."

Figure 2.8 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Life and Value. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1921 when 9.9% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 2007 when 0.3% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.3 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.9 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Life and Value. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 2.2%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 3.4%. Ethics - 4.5%. Philosophical Review - 4.2%. Analysis - 0.4%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 1.4%. Journal of Philosophy - 2.7%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 2.3%. Philosophy of Science - 1.2%. Noûs - 0.5%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.1%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.6%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1913 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 9.6% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 2007 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.4% of the articles."

Figure 2.10 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Other History. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1877 when 13.8% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 2008 when 0.5% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.4 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.11 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Other History. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 2.8%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.3%. Ethics - 2.0%. Philosophical Review - 3.3%. Analysis - 0.4%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.6%. Journal of Philosophy - 2.1%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 2.1%. Philosophy of Science - 1.0%. Noûs - 0.5%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 2.0%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 1.2%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1877 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 13.8% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 2008 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.5% of the articles."

Figure 2.12 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Dewey and Pragmatism. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1908 when 5.1% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1884 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.5 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.13 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Dewey and Pragmatism. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.1%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.0%. Ethics - 2.0%. Philosophical Review - 1.5%. Analysis - 0.4%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.7%. Journal of Philosophy - 2.2%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.6%. Philosophy of Science - 0.8%. Noûs - 0.6%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.6%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1908 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 4.2% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1884 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.14 - "Nine scatterplots showing the number of occurrences of the words consciousness, physiological, conscious, stimulus, selves, interaction, environment, immediacy, organism in the three big journals. The x-axis is the year, from 1930-1970. The y-axis is the frequency, from 0 to 150. The general trend is flat is downwards for Journal of Philosophy. For Philosophical Review, the trend is flat through 1950, then down. For Mind the trend is flat at a low level; the level the other two journals end at."

Figure 2.15 - A single scatterplot showing the sums of the values in the nine scatterplots in the previous graph. The trends mentioned there are more pronounced when the sum is shown.

Figure 2.16 - "Nine scatterplots showing the number of occurrences of the words dialectical, contemporary, philosopher, synthesis, naturalism, metaphysics, idealism, categories, speculative in Mind and Philosophical Review. The x-axis is the year, from 1930-1970. The y-axis is the frequency, from 0 to 150. These words do not appear particularly often in Mind, but they occur a lot in Philosophical Review until a falling away around 1950."

Figure 2.17 - "A single scatterplot showing the sums of the values in the nine scatterplots in the previous graph. These words do not get used very often in Mind. In Philosophical Review, they are used roughly three times as often until 1950, when they slowly decline back to Mind's level. The same is true through 1950 for Journal of Philosophy, but theyn they actually increase in frequency through the 1950s, before declining rapidly in the 1960s."

Figure 2.18 - "Six scatterplots showing the number of occurrences of the words economic, society, national, culture, cultures, democracy in the three big journals. The x-axis is the year, from 1930-1970. The y-axis is the frequency, from 0 to 100. The words culture and society fall away dramatically in frequency in Philosophical Review after about 1952, and after the late 1950s in Journal of Philosophy."

Figure 2.19 - "A single scatterplot showing the sums of the values in the six scatterplots in the previous graph. A loess curve through the graph shows that they start declining in frequency in Philosophical Review in the late 1940s, and in Journal of Philosophy in the mid 1950s."

Figure 2.20 - "A single scatterplot summing the frequency of the 24 words discussed so far. Their annual usage in Mind is reasonably stable, around 200 per year. In Philosophical Review they are used around 600 times per year through 1950, then are used even less often than in Mind. In Journal of Philosophy they are used around 700 to 800 times a year until around 1960, then drop to 300 to 400 usages per year."

Figure 2.21 - "Twelve scatterplots showing the number of occurrences of the words idea, ideas, immanent, intellect, treatise, esse, hume, berkeley, spinoza, res, natura, descartes in the three big journals. The x-axis is the year, from 1930-1970. The y-axis is the frequency, from 0 to 250. The main significance is seeing how all these values in Mind fall to very low levels after Ryle becomes editor after World War II.."

Figure 2.22 - "A single scatterplot showing the sum of the previous 12. The fall in how often these words appear in Mind is very dramatic, from averaging about 400 appearances per year to about 150."

Figure 2.23 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Definitions. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1934 when 5.2% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1884 when 0.3% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.6 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.24 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Definitions. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.8%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.4%. Ethics - 0.8%. Philosophical Review - 1.7%. Analysis - 2.5%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.3%. Journal of Philosophy - 2.2%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.8%. Philosophy of Science - 2.4%. Noûs - 1.1%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.2%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 1.2%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1934 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 5.4% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1891 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.3% of the articles."

Figure 2.25 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Propositions and Implications. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1905 when 5.6% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1886 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.7 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.26 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Propositions and Implications. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 2.8%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.5%. Ethics - 0.2%. Philosophical Review - 1.4%. Analysis - 3.4%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.1%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.2%. Philosophy of Science - 0.9%. Noûs - 1.7%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.4%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.5%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1933 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 7.4% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1886 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.27 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Beauty. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1944 when 4.2% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1886 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.8 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.28 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Beauty. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.8%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.4%. Ethics - 0.6%. Philosophical Review - 1.1%. Analysis - 0.3%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 2.1%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.5%. Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. Noûs - 0.4%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.1%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1890 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 4.0% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1886 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.29 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Physicalism. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1922 when 5.3% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1887 when 0.3% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.9 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.30 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Physicalism. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.6%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.7%. Ethics - 0.2%. Philosophical Review - 1.5%. Analysis - 1.2%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.9%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.6%. Philosophy of Science - 1.3%. Noûs - 0.8%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.0%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 1.1%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1934 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 4.8% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1887 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.3% of the articles."

Figure 2.31 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic History and Culture. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1943 when 3.7% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1887 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.10 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.32 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic History and Culture. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.5%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.5%. Ethics - 2.1%. Philosophical Review - 0.8%. Analysis - 0.2%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.8%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.1%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 2.0%. Philosophy of Science - 1.0%. Noûs - 0.2%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.7%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1943 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 3.5% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1887 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.33 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Faith and Theism. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1920 when 3.4% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 2002 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.11 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.34 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Faith and Theism. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.8%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.1%. Ethics - 1.0%. Philosophical Review - 1.3%. Analysis - 0.6%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.2%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.9%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.3%. Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. Noûs - 0.7%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.0%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.2%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1920 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 3.3% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 2002 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.35 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Self-Consciousness. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1901 when 5.5% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 2006 when 0.3% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.12 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.36 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Self-Consciousness. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.2%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.6%. Ethics - 0.8%. Philosophical Review - 1.6%. Analysis - 0.6%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.5%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.9%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.3%. Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. Noûs - 0.5%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.7%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1901 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 5.8% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 2006 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.3% of the articles."

Figure 2.37 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Ancient. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1909 when 4.2% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1885 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.13 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.38 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Ancient. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.6%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.3%. Ethics - 0.5%. Philosophical Review - 2.4%. Analysis - 0.3%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.7%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.8%. Philosophy of Science - 0.2%. Noûs - 0.6%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.7%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.2%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1909 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 3.7% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1885 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.39 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Universals and Particulars. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1933 when 3.6% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 2012 when 0.4% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.14 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.40 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Universals and Particulars. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.7%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.5%. Ethics - 0.2%. Philosophical Review - 1.5%. Analysis - 1.6%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.4%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.6%. Philosophy of Science - 1.0%. Noûs - 1.9%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.3%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.6%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1933 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 5.5% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 2008 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.4% of the articles."

Figure 2.41 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Verification. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1950 when 4.5% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1884 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.15 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.42 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Verification. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 2.0%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.3%. Ethics - 0.5%. Philosophical Review - 1.1%. Analysis - 3.3%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.4%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.4%. Philosophy of Science - 1.8%. Noûs - 0.9%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.6%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 1.9%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1947 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 4.5% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1884 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.43 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Value. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1877 when 3.5% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1887 when 0.2% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.16 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.44 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Value. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.0%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.1%. Ethics - 2.6%. Philosophical Review - 1.2%. Analysis - 0.8%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.9%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.6%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.3%. Philosophy of Science - 0.6%. Noûs - 0.6%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.1%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1877 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 3.5% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1887 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.2% of the articles."

Figure 2.45 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Deduction. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1914 when 6.0% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1901 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.17 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.46 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Deduction. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 2.4%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.3%. Ethics - 0.4%. Philosophical Review - 1.2%. Analysis - 2.2%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.4%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.0%. Philosophy of Science - 1.5%. Noûs - 1.4%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.1%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 1.2%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1878 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 5.3% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1901 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.47 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words syllogism. The word syllogism appears, on average across the years, 89 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 56 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1910 when it appears 449 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1885 when it appears 0 times per million words. "

Figure 2.48 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Mechanisms. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1922 when 3.9% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1885 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.18 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.49 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Mechanisms. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.5%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.6%. Ethics - 0.9%. Philosophical Review - 0.9%. Analysis - 0.3%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.4%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.5%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.1%. Philosophy of Science - 2.9%. Noûs - 0.7%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.4%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 1.3%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1927 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.8% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1885 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.50 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Temporal Paradoxes. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1886 when 7.0% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1879 when 0.5% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.19 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.51 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Temporal Paradoxes. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.6%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.4%. Ethics - 0.3%. Philosophical Review - 1.2%. Analysis - 1.6%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.2%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.2%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.9%. Philosophy of Science - 1.2%. Noûs - 1.1%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.0%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 1.8%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1888 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 7.3% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1891 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.4% of the articles."

Figure 2.52 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Classical Space and Time. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1889 when 5.2% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1943 when 0.2% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.20 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.53 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Classical Space and Time. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.4%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.9%. Ethics - 0.1%. Philosophical Review - 0.9%. Analysis - 0.8%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.8%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.6%. Philosophy of Science - 1.4%. Noûs - 0.9%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.5%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 1.5%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1896 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 5.3% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1943 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.2% of the articles."

Figure 2.54 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Early Modern. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1930 when 4.5% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1885 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.21 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.55 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Early Modern. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.3%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.2%. Ethics - 0.1%. Philosophical Review - 2.9%. Analysis - 0.3%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.0%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.6%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.4%. Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. Noûs - 0.9%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.1%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1888 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 7.3% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1885 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.56 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Meaning and Use. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1962 when 5.1% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1904 when 0.2% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.22 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.57 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Meaning and Use. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 2.4%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 2.7%. Ethics - 0.5%. Philosophical Review - 1.6%. Analysis - 4.8%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.2%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.6%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 2.0%. Philosophy of Science - 0.9%. Noûs - 1.0%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 2.9%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.5%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1937 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 7.4% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1911 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.2% of the articles."

Figure 2.58 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Marx. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1948 when 4.0% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1914 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.23 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.59 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Marx. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.3%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.0%. Ethics - 5.7%. Philosophical Review - 0.8%. Analysis - 0.2%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 4.5%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.0%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.1%. Philosophy of Science - 1.6%. Noûs - 0.6%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.5%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.9%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1948 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 4.1% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1914 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.60 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Ordinary Language. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1884 when 10.0% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1893 when 3.5% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.24 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.61 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Ordinary Language. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 6.7%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 11.4%. Ethics - 5.3%. Philosophical Review - 6.0%. Analysis - 4.0%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 5.4%. Journal of Philosophy - 5.0%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 4.9%. Philosophy of Science - 2.7%. Noûs - 6.0%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 7.6%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 3.1%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1884 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 10.0% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1893 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 3.3% of the articles."

Figure 2.62 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words ask, surely, try, put, tell. The word ask appears, on average across the years, 375 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 359 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1961 when it appears 635 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 187 times per million words. The word surely appears, on average across the years, 349 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 348 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1883 when it appears 653 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1890 when it appears 154 times per million words. The word try appears, on average across the years, 309 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 308 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1964 when it appears 527 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1889 when it appears 109 times per million words. The word put appears, on average across the years, 489 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 472 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1878 when it appears 706 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1910 when it appears 363 times per million words. The word tell appears, on average across the years, 227 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 228 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1963 when it appears 382 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1882 when it appears 103 times per million words. "

Figure 2.63 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words ask, surely, try, put, tell in the journal Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society. (All stats from now on just refer to that journal.) The word ask appears, on average across the years, 494 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 465 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1941 when it appears 1007 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 2004 when it appears 158 times per million words. The word surely appears, on average across the years, 405 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 397 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1954 when it appears 767 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1892 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word try appears, on average across the years, 454 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 417 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1966 when it appears 1375 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1891 when it appears 70 times per million words. The word put appears, on average across the years, 575 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 566 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1962 when it appears 999 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1891 when it appears 105 times per million words. The word tell appears, on average across the years, 277 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 260 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1957 when it appears 615 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1920 when it appears 41 times per million words. "

Figure 2.64 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Moral Conscience. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1896 when 4.4% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1935 when 0.2% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.25 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.65 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Moral Conscience. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.4%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.8%. Ethics - 5.3%. Philosophical Review - 1.6%. Analysis - 1.2%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 1.8%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.8%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.7%. Philosophy of Science - 0.2%. Noûs - 0.8%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 2.1%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1897 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 4.2% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1935 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.2% of the articles."

Figure 2.66 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Methodology of Science. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1946 when 5.2% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 2010 when 0.6% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.26 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.67 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Methodology of Science. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.9%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.4%. Ethics - 1.1%. Philosophical Review - 1.8%. Analysis - 0.4%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.2%. Journal of Philosophy - 2.2%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.8%. Philosophy of Science - 6.2%. Noûs - 0.7%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.8%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 3.6%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1935 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 4.6% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 2010 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.5% of the articles."

Figure 2.68 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Heidegger and Husserl. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1941 when 4.5% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1884 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.27 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.69 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Heidegger and Husserl. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.2%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.3%. Ethics - 0.3%. Philosophical Review - 0.4%. Analysis - 0.1%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.0%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.9%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 5.6%. Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. Noûs - 0.3%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.2%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1941 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 4.4% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1884 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.70 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Emotions. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1883 when 6.0% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 2013 when 0.3% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.28 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.71 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Emotions. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.3%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.3%. Ethics - 0.8%. Philosophical Review - 1.0%. Analysis - 0.9%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.4%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.8%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.2%. Philosophy of Science - 0.2%. Noûs - 0.6%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.0%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.2%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1883 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 6.0% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 2013 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.2% of the articles."

Figure 2.72 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Ontological Argument. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1928 when 3.0% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1908 when 0.3% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.29 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.73 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Ontological Argument. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.0%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.9%. Ethics - 0.3%. Philosophical Review - 1.3%. Analysis - 1.4%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.2%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.1%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.4%. Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. Noûs - 1.5%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.2%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.5%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1928 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.9% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1888 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.4% of the articles."

Figure 2.74 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Chemistry. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1941 when 3.7% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1883 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.30 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.75 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Chemistry. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.6%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.9%. Ethics - 0.1%. Philosophical Review - 0.8%. Analysis - 0.4%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.9%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.4%. Philosophy of Science - 3.3%. Noûs - 0.6%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.3%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 4.2%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1880 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.8% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1883 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.76 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Social Contract Theory. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1876 when 2.2% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1905 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.31 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.77 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Social Contract Theory. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.5%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.7%. Ethics - 1.9%. Philosophical Review - 0.8%. Analysis - 0.3%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 1.4%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.4%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.5%. Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. Noûs - 0.4%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.2%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.2%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1943 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.2% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1905 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.78 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Kant. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1883 when 9.4% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1921 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.32 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.79 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Kant. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.0%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.9%. Ethics - 0.8%. Philosophical Review - 1.5%. Analysis - 0.2%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.2%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.5%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.1%. Philosophy of Science - 0.2%. Noûs - 0.8%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.1%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1883 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 9.4% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1887 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.80 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Promises and Imperatives. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1966 when 3.2% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1905 when 0.2% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.33 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.81 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Promises and Imperatives. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.4%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.6%. Ethics - 2.0%. Philosophical Review - 1.2%. Analysis - 1.7%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 1.2%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.2%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.1%. Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. Noûs - 1.4%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.9%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1966 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 3.1% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1905 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.2% of the articles."

Figure 2.82 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Analytic/Synthetic. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1949 when 2.5% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1901 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.34 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.83 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Analytic/Synthetic. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.6%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.7%. Ethics - 0.2%. Philosophical Review - 0.8%. Analysis - 1.0%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.0%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.1%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.1%. Philosophy of Science - 0.8%. Noûs - 0.7%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.7%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.9%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1949 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.2% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1901 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.84 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Freedom and Free Will. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1894 when 2.2% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1922 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.35 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.85 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Freedom and Free Will. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.6%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.6%. Ethics - 2.2%. Philosophical Review - 0.6%. Analysis - 0.7%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 2.5%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.7%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.9%. Philosophy of Science - 0.2%. Noûs - 0.6%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.8%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1894 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.0% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1922 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.86 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Crime and Punishment. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1974 when 2.7% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1881 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.36 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.87 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Crime and Punishment. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.4%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.6%. Ethics - 3.3%. Philosophical Review - 0.4%. Analysis - 0.6%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 5.5%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.5%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.4%. Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. Noûs - 0.4%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.2%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1974 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 3.1% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1881 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.88 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Sets and Grue. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1968 when 3.5% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1886 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.37 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.89 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Sets and Grue. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.5%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.7%. Ethics - 0.3%. Philosophical Review - 1.0%. Analysis - 1.9%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.2%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.8%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.7%. Philosophy of Science - 3.5%. Noûs - 4.2%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.8%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 3.2%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1974 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 3.8% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1886 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.90 - A scatterplot showing how the model divides up articles into sets and grue. It is described briefly in the text below.

Figure 2.91 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Origins and Purposes. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1879 when 4.5% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1899 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.38 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.92 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Origins and Purposes. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.7%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.4%. Ethics - 0.2%. Philosophical Review - 0.5%. Analysis - 1.0%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.2%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.6%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.4%. Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. Noûs - 0.4%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.5%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1879 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 4.5% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1893 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.93 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Time. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1876 when 1.8% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1903 when 0.2% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.39 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.94 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Time. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.9%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.9%. Ethics - 0.3%. Philosophical Review - 1.0%. Analysis - 1.4%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.4%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.9%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.8%. Philosophy of Science - 0.6%. Noûs - 1.0%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.3%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.6%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1876 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 1.8% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1903 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.95 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of articles in the four main topics about time. The two early topics, Temporal Paradoxes and Classical Space and Time, slowly recede over the years. This topic, which I've simply called Time, peaks in the 1980s. And the topic I've called Space and Time, which is largely about relativity, keeps rising through the century."

Figure 2.96 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Color. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1879 when 4.3% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1887 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.40 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.97 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Color. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.1%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.7%. Ethics - 0.1%. Philosophical Review - 1.1%. Analysis - 1.4%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.8%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.9%. Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. Noûs - 0.8%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.0%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.5%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1879 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 4.3% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1891 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.98 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic War. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1985 when 3.1% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1904 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.41 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.99 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic War. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.4%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.4%. Ethics - 3.1%. Philosophical Review - 0.3%. Analysis - 0.6%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 3.3%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.4%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.5%. Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. Noûs - 0.4%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.7%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1971 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.3% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1904 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.100 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Depiction. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1878 when 2.8% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1888 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.42 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.101 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Depiction. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.7%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.9%. Ethics - 0.1%. Philosophical Review - 0.7%. Analysis - 1.0%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.6%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.9%. Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. Noûs - 0.7%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.8%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1878 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.8% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1888 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.102 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Denoting. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1911 when 2.2% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1889 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.43 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.103 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Denoting. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.3%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.9%. Ethics - 0.1%. Philosophical Review - 1.0%. Analysis - 2.0%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.0%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.8%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.9%. Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. Noûs - 1.8%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.4%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1911 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 3.6% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1889 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.104 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Chance. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1945 when 2.5% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1901 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.44 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.105 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Chance. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.9%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.4%. Ethics - 0.2%. Philosophical Review - 0.5%. Analysis - 1.2%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.2%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.0%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.6%. Philosophy of Science - 3.3%. Noûs - 1.1%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.6%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 5.0%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1947 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.3% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1901 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.106 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Hume. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1905 when 1.5% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1887 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.45 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.107 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Hume. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.5%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.6%. Ethics - 0.2%. Philosophical Review - 0.6%. Analysis - 0.4%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.4%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.6%. Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. Noûs - 0.6%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.6%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1976 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 1.4% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1887 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.108 - "A scatterplot, with trendlines, of the topics Early Modern, Social Contract Theory, Kant, and Hume. In the early years, Hume is the smallest by a long way. But the other three fall a lot, and Hume gently rises, so that in recent years Social Contract is by far the smallest, and the other three are similar in size."

Figure 2.109 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Laws. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1876 when 2.2% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1914 when 0.2% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.46 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.110 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Laws. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.7%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.7%. Ethics - 0.4%. Philosophical Review - 0.7%. Analysis - 0.9%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.9%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.6%. Philosophy of Science - 1.6%. Noûs - 1.2%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.7%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 1.3%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1876 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.2% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1904 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.2% of the articles."

Figure 2.111 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Perception. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1906 when 3.6% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1876 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.47 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.112 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Perception. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.5%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 2.1%. Ethics - 0.2%. Philosophical Review - 1.5%. Analysis - 1.1%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.5%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 2.8%. Philosophy of Science - 0.6%. Noûs - 1.5%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.8%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.5%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1906 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 3.1% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1876 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.113 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Intention. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1981 when 1.9% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1900 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.48 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.114 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Intention. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.8%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.7%. Ethics - 0.6%. Philosophical Review - 0.6%. Analysis - 1.4%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.2%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.6%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.9%. Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. Noûs - 1.0%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.0%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1971 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 1.6% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1900 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.115 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Virtues. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1974 when 1.3% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1881 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.49 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.116 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Virtues. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.7%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.6%. Ethics - 1.4%. Philosophical Review - 0.5%. Analysis - 0.7%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.5%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.6%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.7%. Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. Noûs - 0.5%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.4%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1974 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 1.3% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1881 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.117 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Space and Time. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1930 when 3.4% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1891 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.50 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.118 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Space and Time. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.4%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.3%. Ethics - 0.1%. Philosophical Review - 0.4%. Analysis - 0.3%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.0%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.9%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.2%. Philosophy of Science - 3.5%. Noûs - 0.8%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.2%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 6.2%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1977 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.9% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1891 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.119 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Mathematics. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1883 when 2.8% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1885 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.51 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.120 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Mathematics. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.4%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.9%. Ethics - 0.1%. Philosophical Review - 0.8%. Analysis - 1.1%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.1%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.4%. Philosophy of Science - 1.4%. Noûs - 1.4%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.8%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 2.6%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1883 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.8% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1885 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.121 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Liberal Democracy. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1994 when 3.2% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1894 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.52 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.122 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Liberal Democracy. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.2%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.8%. Ethics - 7.8%. Philosophical Review - 0.5%. Analysis - 0.2%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 11.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.7%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.4%. Philosophy of Science - 0.2%. Noûs - 0.4%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.8%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 2000 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 4.5% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1894 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.123 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Duties. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1981 when 2.9% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1910 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.53 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.124 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Duties. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.5%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.7%. Ethics - 3.5%. Philosophical Review - 0.4%. Analysis - 0.8%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 5.6%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.7%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.5%. Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. Noûs - 0.8%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.5%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1981 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.9% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1899 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.125 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Causation. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1998 when 2.4% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1920 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.54 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.126 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Causation. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.9%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.0%. Ethics - 0.2%. Philosophical Review - 1.0%. Analysis - 1.5%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.3%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.3%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.0%. Philosophy of Science - 1.8%. Noûs - 1.5%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.1%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 1.7%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 2006 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.0% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1920 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.127 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Arguments. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1998 when 3.3% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1887 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.55 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.128 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Arguments. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 2.0%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.5%. Ethics - 1.6%. Philosophical Review - 2.0%. Analysis - 2.9%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 2.2%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.7%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 2.0%. Philosophy of Science - 1.4%. Noûs - 2.9%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 3.4%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 2.0%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1998 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 3.5% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1887 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.129 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words argument, arguments, premise, conclusion. The word argument appears, on average across the years, 1566 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 1268 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1998 when it appears 3071 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1887 when it appears 205 times per million words. The word arguments appears, on average across the years, 447 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 398 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2009 when it appears 934 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1889 when it appears 36 times per million words. The word premise appears, on average across the years, 157 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 150 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1998 when it appears 381 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word conclusion appears, on average across the years, 636 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 650 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1910 when it appears 1138 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1887 when it appears 205 times per million words. "

Figure 2.130 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Theory Testing. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 2002 when 2.5% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1879 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.56 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.131 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Theory Testing. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.7%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.4%. Ethics - 0.3%. Philosophical Review - 0.5%. Analysis - 0.7%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.3%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.0%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.5%. Philosophy of Science - 3.9%. Noûs - 0.9%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.6%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 5.0%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1974 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.2% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1879 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.132 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Decision Theory. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1882 when 2.1% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1906 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.57 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.133 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Decision Theory. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.7%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.4%. Ethics - 1.6%. Philosophical Review - 0.5%. Analysis - 1.2%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 1.4%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.9%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.4%. Philosophy of Science - 0.9%. Noûs - 1.0%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.7%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.9%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1882 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.1% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1906 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.134 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Minds and Machines. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1989 when 1.6% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1899 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.58 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.135 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Minds and Machines. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.7%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.7%. Ethics - 0.4%. Philosophical Review - 0.7%. Analysis - 0.9%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.5%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.7%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.1%. Philosophy of Science - 0.6%. Noûs - 1.0%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.9%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 1.3%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1989 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 1.5% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1899 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.136 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Truth. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 2002 when 3.8% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1891 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.59 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.137 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Truth. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 2.1%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.1%. Ethics - 0.3%. Philosophical Review - 1.0%. Analysis - 4.1%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.5%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.2%. Philosophy of Science - 1.0%. Noûs - 2.3%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.7%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 1.0%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 2002 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 3.5% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1891 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.138 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Radical Translation. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1975 when 2.4% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1899 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.60 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.139 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Radical Translation. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.7%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.8%. Ethics - 0.2%. Philosophical Review - 0.7%. Analysis - 1.1%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.7%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.9%. Philosophy of Science - 0.8%. Noûs - 2.3%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.1%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 1.0%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1975 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.3% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1899 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.140 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Explanation. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 2011 when 2.0% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1877 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.61 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.141 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Explanation. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.5%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.5%. Ethics - 0.2%. Philosophical Review - 0.4%. Analysis - 0.5%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.2%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.8%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.6%. Philosophy of Science - 2.5%. Noûs - 1.0%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.7%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 1.6%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 2012 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 1.7% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1877 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.142 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Personal Identity. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1988 when 2.0% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1883 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.62 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.143 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Personal Identity. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.8%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.7%. Ethics - 0.3%. Philosophical Review - 0.8%. Analysis - 1.6%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.5%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.8%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.0%. Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. Noûs - 1.1%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.4%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1988 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 1.9% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1883 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.144 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Speech Acts. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1971 when 1.7% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1885 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.63 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.145 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Speech Acts. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.8%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.8%. Ethics - 0.2%. Philosophical Review - 0.6%. Analysis - 1.7%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.3%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.6%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.6%. Philosophy of Science - 0.2%. Noûs - 1.6%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.4%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.2%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1971 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 1.6% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1903 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.146 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Sense and Reference. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1998 when 2.6% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1899 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.64 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.147 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Sense and Reference. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.0%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.8%. Ethics - 0.1%. Philosophical Review - 1.3%. Analysis - 2.3%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.3%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.9%. Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. Noûs - 2.5%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.4%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1999 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.3% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1899 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.148 - "The graphs for three topics - Denoting, Sense and Reference, and Belief Ascriptions - on one chart. The shape of the graph is described in the text below."

Figure 2.149 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Egalitarianism. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1977 when 3.7% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1887 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.65 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.150 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Egalitarianism. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.4%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.4%. Ethics - 4.2%. Philosophical Review - 0.3%. Analysis - 0.5%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 12.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.9%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.3%. Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. Noûs - 0.6%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.9%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.2%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1977 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 3.7% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1887 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.151 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Quantum Physics. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1996 when 3.5% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1902 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.66 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.152 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Quantum Physics. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.2%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.2%. Ethics - 0.0%. Philosophical Review - 0.1%. Analysis - 0.3%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.0%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.4%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.1%. Philosophy of Science - 4.4%. Noûs - 0.7%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.3%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 5.7%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1962 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.8% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1902 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.153 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Theories and Realism. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1993 when 2.8% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1884 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.67 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.154 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Theories and Realism. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.7%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.7%. Ethics - 0.7%. Philosophical Review - 0.7%. Analysis - 0.8%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.6%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.4%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.9%. Philosophy of Science - 3.4%. Noûs - 1.4%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.0%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 4.6%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1978 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.8% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1903 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.1% of the articles."

Figure 2.155 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words laudan, kuhn, boyd, lakatos. The word laudan appears, on average across the years, 16 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1990 when it appears 188 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word kuhn appears, on average across the years, 31 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1991 when it appears 205 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word boyd appears, on average across the years, 8 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2003 when it appears 101 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word lakatos appears, on average across the years, 17 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1977 when it appears 183 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. "

Figure 2.156 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words quine, kuhn, rawls, kripke. The word quine appears, on average across the years, 147 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 28 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1975 when it appears 850 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word kuhn appears, on average across the years, 31 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1991 when it appears 205 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word rawls appears, on average across the years, 103 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1989 when it appears 910 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word kripke appears, on average across the years, 63 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1998 when it appears 504 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. "

Figure 2.157 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Functions. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1998 when 1.1% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1878 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.68 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.158 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Functions. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.3%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.2%. Ethics - 0.2%. Philosophical Review - 0.4%. Analysis - 0.5%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.2%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.6%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.4%. Philosophy of Science - 1.0%. Noûs - 0.5%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.4%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 1.1%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1998 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 1.1% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1878 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.159 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Feminism. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1880 when 1.4% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1903 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.69 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.160 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Feminism. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.2%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.4%. Ethics - 2.6%. Philosophical Review - 0.2%. Analysis - 0.6%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 3.5%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.4%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.3%. Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. Noûs - 0.5%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.6%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.2%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1992 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 1.6% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1903 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.161 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Medical Ethics and Freud. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1980 when 1.8% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1903 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.70 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.162 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Medical Ethics and Freud. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.2%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.3%. Ethics - 1.3%. Philosophical Review - 0.1%. Analysis - 0.5%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 2.8%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.3%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.3%. Philosophy of Science - 0.5%. Noûs - 0.4%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.4%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.6%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1980 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 1.9% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1903 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.163 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Abortion and Self-Defence. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1985 when 1.8% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1899 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.71 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.164 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Abortion and Self-Defence. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.4%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.3%. Ethics - 1.7%. Philosophical Review - 0.4%. Analysis - 0.9%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 5.4%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.5%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.6%. Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. Noûs - 0.5%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.9%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1989 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.2% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1899 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.165 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Belief Ascriptions. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1999 when 1.6% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1902 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.72 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.166 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Belief Ascriptions. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.5%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.4%. Ethics - 0.2%. Philosophical Review - 0.6%. Analysis - 1.6%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.7%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.7%. Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. Noûs - 1.8%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.8%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.2%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1998 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 1.8% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1902 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.167 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Thermodynamics. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 2011 when 1.8% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1883 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.73 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.168 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Thermodynamics. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.4%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.3%. Ethics - 0.3%. Philosophical Review - 0.3%. Analysis - 0.3%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.2%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.6%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.3%. Philosophy of Science - 2.3%. Noûs - 0.5%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.2%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 2.1%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1955 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 1.2% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1883 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.169 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Knowledge. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 2005 when 3.7% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1900 when 0.2% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.74 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.170 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Knowledge. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.0%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.2%. Ethics - 0.3%. Philosophical Review - 1.2%. Analysis - 1.9%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.2%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.5%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 2.1%. Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. Noûs - 1.7%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 2.2%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 2005 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 3.6% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1905 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.2% of the articles."

Figure 2.171 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Game Theory. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 2013 when 1.5% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1899 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.75 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.172 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Game Theory. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.3%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.2%. Ethics - 0.7%. Philosophical Review - 0.2%. Analysis - 0.5%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 1.4%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.7%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.2%. Philosophy of Science - 0.8%. Noûs - 0.3%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.3%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.6%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1993 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 1.9% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1899 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.173 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Justification. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1996 when 3.8% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1883 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.76 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.174 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Justification. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.9%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.2%. Ethics - 0.6%. Philosophical Review - 1.1%. Analysis - 2.0%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.4%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.5%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 2.8%. Philosophy of Science - 0.6%. Noûs - 2.4%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 2.1%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.6%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 2000 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 3.3% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1883 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.175 - "A scatterplot, with trendlines, of the proportion of papers in recent years on Justification, Knowledge and Formal Epistemology in the last 25 years. Through the 1990s, Justification is much higher than the other two, but it stays fairly flat at around 2.5% throughout the period. In the early 2000s, Knowledge rises rapidly to almost catch up with Justification. Then in the late 2000s Formal Epistemology rises, and even passes, Justification."

Figure 2.176 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Frankfurt Cases. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 2008 when 2.2% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1885 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.77 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.177 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Frankfurt Cases. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.4%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.4%. Ethics - 0.6%. Philosophical Review - 0.7%. Analysis - 1.6%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.4%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.7%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.8%. Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. Noûs - 1.1%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.9%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.2%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 2008 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.3% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1885 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.178 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Concepts. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 2001 when 1.9% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1880 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.78 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.179 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Concepts. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.8%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.3%. Ethics - 0.6%. Philosophical Review - 1.0%. Analysis - 0.7%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.4%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.0%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.4%. Philosophy of Science - 1.0%. Noûs - 1.5%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.4%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.8%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 2001 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.2% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1880 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.180 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Races and DNA. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 2000 when 2.1% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1899 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.79 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.181 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Races and DNA. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.2%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.1%. Ethics - 0.4%. Philosophical Review - 0.1%. Analysis - 0.3%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.6%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.3%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.1%. Philosophy of Science - 1.4%. Noûs - 0.3%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.2%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 1.1%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1884 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.0% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1899 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.182 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Modality. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 2012 when 3.3% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1891 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.80 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.183 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Modality. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.1%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.6%. Ethics - 0.2%. Philosophical Review - 1.1%. Analysis - 2.2%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.2%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.1%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.0%. Philosophy of Science - 0.5%. Noûs - 2.8%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.6%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.7%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 2012 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 3.0% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1891 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.184 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Reasons. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 2009 when 2.7% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1887 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.81 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.185 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Reasons. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.9%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.1%. Ethics - 2.9%. Philosophical Review - 1.2%. Analysis - 1.0%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 1.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.1%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.4%. Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. Noûs - 2.0%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.4%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.3%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 2009 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 3.4% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1887 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.186 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Evolutionary Biology. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 2006 when 3.0% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1878 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.82 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.187 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Evolutionary Biology. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.3%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.2%. Ethics - 0.3%. Philosophical Review - 0.2%. Analysis - 0.2%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.3%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.8%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.3%. Philosophy of Science - 4.1%. Noûs - 0.3%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.2%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 3.2%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 2006 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.3% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1878 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.188 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Population Ethics. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1998 when 2.5% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1903 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.83 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.189 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Population Ethics. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.3%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.4%. Ethics - 2.8%. Philosophical Review - 0.5%. Analysis - 0.7%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 7.6%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.7%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.6%. Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. Noûs - 1.0%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.8%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.1%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1996 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 3.4% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1903 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.190 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Formal Epistemology. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 2012 when 3.8% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1899 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.84 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.191 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Formal Epistemology. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.8%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.4%. Ethics - 0.1%. Philosophical Review - 1.0%. Analysis - 1.7%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.7%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.3%. Philosophy of Science - 0.8%. Noûs - 1.0%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.7%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 1.1%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 2012 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 4.0% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1899 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.192 - "A version of figure 2.188 restricted to the years from 1980-2013. The data shows that this topic stayed relatively flat in 9 journals, but took off in Mind, Philosophical Review, and Noûs."

Figure 2.193 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Wide Content. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 1992 when 2.4% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1950 when 0.1% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.85 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.194 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Wide Content. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.6%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.8%. Ethics - 0.1%. Philosophical Review - 0.8%. Analysis - 1.1%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.7%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.9%. Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. Noûs - 1.2%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.9%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 1998 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.4% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1933 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.195 - "A version of figure 2.191 restricted to the years from 1973 to 2013. It shows that in each journal, the peak year for this topic was in or around the 1990s, not in the immediate aftermath of the famous works on wide content from the 1970s."

Figure 2.196 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Vagueness. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 2005 when 2.1% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1884 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.86 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.197 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Vagueness. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 1.0%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.5%. Ethics - 0.2%. Philosophical Review - 0.4%. Analysis - 1.2%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.1%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.6%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.6%. Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. Noûs - 1.0%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.9%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.4%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 2003 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.4% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1884 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.198 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Cognitive Science. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 2008 when 2.4% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1904 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.87 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.199 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Cognitive Science. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.4%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.4%. Ethics - 0.2%. Philosophical Review - 0.4%. Analysis - 0.4%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.3%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.9%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.7%. Philosophy of Science - 1.5%. Noûs - 0.8%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.4%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 2.0%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 2008 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.2% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1904 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.200 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Models. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 2007 when 2.4% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1899 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.88 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.201 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Models. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.2%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.2%. Ethics - 0.2%. Philosophical Review - 0.2%. Analysis - 0.3%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.2%. Journal of Philosophy - 0.5%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 0.2%. Philosophy of Science - 2.2%. Noûs - 0.5%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 0.2%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 2.3%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 2007 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 2.0% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1899 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.202 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Composition and Constitution. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 2010 when 4.3% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1891 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.89 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.203 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Composition and Constitution. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.9%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 0.9%. Ethics - 0.3%. Philosophical Review - 1.0%. Analysis - 2.0%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 0.2%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.4%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 2.0%. Philosophy of Science - 0.9%. Noûs - 3.1%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 2.0%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 1.1%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 2006 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 4.2% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1891 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 2.204 - "A scatterplot showing which proportion of articles each year are in the topic Norms. The x-axis shows the year, the y-axis measures the proportion of articles each year in this topic. There is one dot per year. The highest value is in 2013 when 4.5% of articles were in this topic. The lowest value is in 1885 when 0.0% of articles were in this topic. The full table that provides the data for this graph is available in Table A.90 in Appendix A."

Figure 2.205 - "A set of twelve scatterplots showing the proportion of articles in each journal in each year that are in the topic Norms. There is one scatterplot for each of the twelve journals that are the focus of this book. In each scatterplot, the x-axis is the year, and the y-axis is the proportion of articles in that year in that journal in this topic. Here are the average values for each of the twelve scatterplots - these tell you on average how much of the journal is dedicated to this topic. Mind - 0.7%. Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society - 1.2%. Ethics - 2.9%. Philosophical Review - 1.1%. Analysis - 0.6%. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 2.4%. Journal of Philosophy - 1.2%. Philosophy and Phenomenological Research - 1.8%. Philosophy of Science - 0.7%. Noûs - 2.1%. The Philosophical Quarterly - 1.6%. British Journal for the Philosophy of Science - 0.6%. The topic reaches its zenith in year 2013 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 5.1% of the articles. And it hits a minimum in year 1885 when it makes up, on average across the journals, 0.0% of the articles."

Figure 3.1 - "A plot showing the importance of all topics over time on a single graph, as measured by weighted sum. The underlying data is in Table B.1. It is mostly a mess of dots that doesn't show very much, but what information can be gleaned by looking is described in the text below."

Figure 3.2 - "The same data as above, but with each topic shown as a separate facet"

Figure 3.3 - "A plot showing the importance of all topics over time on a single graph, as measured by raw sum. The underlying data is in Table B.2. It is mostly a mess of dots that doesn't show very much, but what information can be gleaned by looking is described in the text below."

Figure 3.4 - "The same data as above, but with each topic shown as a separate facet"

Figure 3.5 - "A plot showing the importance of all topics over time on a single graph, as measured by weighted frequency. The underlying data is in Table B.3. It is mostly a mess of dots that doesn't show very much, but what information can be gleaned by looking is described in the text below."

Figure 3.6 - "The same data as above, but with each topic shown as a separate facet"

Figure 3.7 - "The same data as above, but with each topic shown as a separate facet"

Figure 3.8 - "A plot showing the importance of all topics over time on a single graph, as measured by raw frequency. The underlying data is in Table B.4. It is mostly a mess of dots that doesn't show very much, but what information can be gleaned by looking is described in the text below."

Figure 3.9 - "The same data as above, but with each topic shown as a separate facet"

Figure 3.10 - "The same data as above, but with each topic shown as a separate facet"

Figure 3.11 - "A plot showing the importance of all topics over time on a single graph, as measured by weighted sum of pages. The underlying data is in Table B.5. It is mostly a mess of dots that doesn't show very much, but what information can be gleaned by looking is described in the text below."

Figure 3.12 - "The average number of pages in articles over time. It starts around 12, then rises unevenly to a peak of around 19 around 1910. It then falls almost linearly to around 9 in the mid-1960s. The it bounces, rising linearly at almost the same rate it fell. The new peak is around 20 at the end of the data in 2013, but it doesn't look like a peak; it looks like that's just where the data ends, and the trend would probably continue into the future."

Figure 3.13 - "The same data as above, but with each topic shown as a separate facet"

Figure 3.14 - "Another graph of article lengths over time. This shows the 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th and 90th percentile of page lengths in each year. All five graphs have the same shape, though they are much noisier than the previous graph. They all rise to an initial peak around 1910, then fall through the 1960s, then increase fairly rapidly through the end of the data period in 2013."

Figure 3.15 - "A plot showing the importance of all topics over time on a single graph, as measured by raw sum of pages. The underlying data is in Table B.6. It is mostly a mess of dots that doesn't show very much, but what information can be gleaned by looking is described in the text below."

Figure 3.16 - "The same data as above, but with each topic shown as a separate facet"

Figure 3.17 - "A plot showing the importance of all topics over time on a single graph, as measured by weighted frequency of pages. The underlying data is in Table B.7. It is mostly a mess of dots that doesn't show very much, but what information can be gleaned by looking is described in the text below."

Figure 3.18 - "The same data as above, but with each topic shown as a separate facet"

Figure 3.19 - "A plot showing the importance of all topics over time on a single graph, as measured by raw frequency of pages. The underlying data is in Table B.8. It is mostly a mess of dots that doesn't show very much, but what information can be gleaned by looking is described in the text below."

Figure 3.20 - "The same data as above, but with each topic shown as a separate facet"

Figure 4.1 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles in each year in each of the 12 categories. The graph is too busy to see much usable information. The data for this graph, and the next, are in Table C.1 in appendix C."

Figure 4.2 - A version of the previous scatterplot with trendlines added. The pattern in the trendlines is described in the text.

Figure 4.3 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles in each year in each of the 12 categories. The graph is only a bit clearer than figure 4.1. The data for this graph, and the next, are in Table C.2 in appendix C."

Figure 4.4 - A version of the previous scatterplot with trendlines added. The pattern in the trendlines is described in the text.

Figure 4.5 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted frequency of articles in each year in each of the 12 categories. The graph is quite a bit clearer than the earlier scatterplots, and its shape is described in the text below. The data for this graph, and the next, are in Table C.3 in appendix C."

Figure 4.6 - A version of the previous scatterplot with trendlines added. The pattern in the trendlines is described in the text.

Figure 4.7 - "A version of Figure 4.5 where each category is shown on a separate graph. The data is in Table C.4 in appendix C, and the trends are described in the text below."

Figure 4.8 - "Twelve scatterplots showing which percentage of the articles in each journal in each year are in the category Ethics. A brief summary of the data follows. In an average year in Mind, 10.7% of the articles are in the category Ethics. Ethics is most prevalent in Mind in 2008 when it accounts for 25.4% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1907 when it accounts for 3.0% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society, 14.4% of the articles are in the category Ethics. Ethics is most prevalent in Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society in 1965 when it accounts for 31.1% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1908 when it accounts for 1.5% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Ethics, 34.6% of the articles are in the category Ethics. Ethics is most prevalent in Ethics in 2003 when it accounts for 61.4% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1955 when it accounts for 14.0% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophical Review, 11.4% of the articles are in the category Ethics. Ethics is most prevalent in Philosophical Review in 2003 when it accounts for 30.7% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1938 when it accounts for 2.4% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Analysis, 12.6% of the articles are in the category Ethics. Ethics is most prevalent in Analysis in 1972 when it accounts for 31.0% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1933 when it accounts for 0.4% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy and Public Affairs, 39.3% of the articles are in the category Ethics. Ethics is most prevalent in Philosophy and Public Affairs in 1984 when it accounts for 59.9% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 2013 when it accounts for 24.1% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Journal of Philosophy, 13.3% of the articles are in the category Ethics. Ethics is most prevalent in Journal of Philosophy in 1986 when it accounts for 28.7% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1929 when it accounts for 2.5% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy and Phenomenological Research, 12.3% of the articles are in the category Ethics. Ethics is most prevalent in Philosophy and Phenomenological Research in 1995 when it accounts for 24.6% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1940 when it accounts for 1.4% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy of Science, 4.5% of the articles are in the category Ethics. Ethics is most prevalent in Philosophy of Science in 1989 when it accounts for 8.8% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1935 when it accounts for 1.6% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Noûs, 13.2% of the articles are in the category Ethics. Ethics is most prevalent in Noûs in 1979 when it accounts for 24.5% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1978 when it accounts for 2.2% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in The Philosophical Quarterly, 17.6% of the articles are in the category Ethics. Ethics is most prevalent in The Philosophical Quarterly in 1968 when it accounts for 31.9% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1993 when it accounts for 5.3% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in British Journal for the Philosophy of Science, 4.0% of the articles are in the category Ethics. Ethics is most prevalent in British Journal for the Philosophy of Science in 1984 when it accounts for 8.1% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1958 when it accounts for 1.4% of the articles in the journal. "

Figure 4.9 - "15 scatterplots showing which percentage of the articles in all journals in each year from 1900 onwards are in the each of the topics category Ethics. A brief summary of the data follows. In an average year, 0.5% of the articles are in the topic Abortion and Self-Defence. Abortion and Self-Defence is most prevalent in 1985 when it accounts for 1.8% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.7% of the articles are in the topic Decision Theory. Decision Theory is most prevalent in 1983 when it accounts for 1.7% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.7% of the articles are in the topic Duties. Duties is most prevalent in 1981 when it accounts for 2.9% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.4% of the articles are in the topic Forgiveness. Forgiveness is most prevalent in 1974 when it accounts for 2.0% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.3% of the articles are in the topic Frankfurt Cases. Frankfurt Cases is most prevalent in 2008 when it accounts for 1.3% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.3% of the articles are in the topic Free Will. Free Will is most prevalent in 2013 when it accounts for 0.8% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.2% of the articles are in the topic Medical Ethics. Medical Ethics is most prevalent in 1984 when it accounts for 1.1% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.5% of the articles are in the topic Moral Conscience. Moral Conscience is most prevalent in 1902 when it accounts for 3.8% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.4% of the articles are in the topic Moral Norms. Moral Norms is most prevalent in 2012 when it accounts for 2.0% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 2.3% of the articles are in the topic OLP Ethics. OLP Ethics is most prevalent in 1962 when it accounts for 3.7% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.6% of the articles are in the topic Population Ethics. Population Ethics is most prevalent in 1998 when it accounts for 2.5% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.1% of the articles are in the topic Promises and Imperatives. Promises and Imperatives is most prevalent in 1966 when it accounts for 3.2% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.9% of the articles are in the topic Reasons. Reasons is most prevalent in 2009 when it accounts for 2.7% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.3% of the articles are in the topic Value. Value is most prevalent in 1945 when it accounts for 3.3% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.5% of the articles are in the topic Virtues. Virtues is most prevalent in 1974 when it accounts for 1.3% of the articles in all journals. "

Figure 4.10 - "Twelve scatterplots showing which percentage of the articles in each journal in each year are in the category History of Philosophy. A brief summary of the data follows. In an average year in Mind, 8.9% of the articles are in the category History of Philosophy. History of Philosophy is most prevalent in Mind in 1925 when it accounts for 26.4% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1999 when it accounts for 1.0% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society, 7.2% of the articles are in the category History of Philosophy. History of Philosophy is most prevalent in Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society in 1943 when it accounts for 19.0% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1960 when it accounts for 1.5% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Ethics, 7.8% of the articles are in the category History of Philosophy. History of Philosophy is most prevalent in Ethics in 1951 when it accounts for 19.3% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 2001 when it accounts for 1.3% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophical Review, 13.4% of the articles are in the category History of Philosophy. History of Philosophy is most prevalent in Philosophical Review in 1930 when it accounts for 27.6% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 2012 when it accounts for 1.4% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Analysis, 2.3% of the articles are in the category History of Philosophy. History of Philosophy is most prevalent in Analysis in 1947 when it accounts for 5.5% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1933 when it accounts for 0.2% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy and Public Affairs, 3.1% of the articles are in the category History of Philosophy. History of Philosophy is most prevalent in Philosophy and Public Affairs in 1982 when it accounts for 6.6% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1981 when it accounts for 1.0% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Journal of Philosophy, 7.9% of the articles are in the category History of Philosophy. History of Philosophy is most prevalent in Journal of Philosophy in 1939 when it accounts for 18.7% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1988 when it accounts for 1.7% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy and Phenomenological Research, 13.8% of the articles are in the category History of Philosophy. History of Philosophy is most prevalent in Philosophy and Phenomenological Research in 1941 when it accounts for 34.9% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 2010 when it accounts for 4.0% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy of Science, 3.2% of the articles are in the category History of Philosophy. History of Philosophy is most prevalent in Philosophy of Science in 1953 when it accounts for 8.7% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1979 when it accounts for 0.6% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Noûs, 4.8% of the articles are in the category History of Philosophy. History of Philosophy is most prevalent in Noûs in 1990 when it accounts for 17.1% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 2002 when it accounts for 0.9% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in The Philosophical Quarterly, 9.3% of the articles are in the category History of Philosophy. History of Philosophy is most prevalent in The Philosophical Quarterly in 1950 when it accounts for 35.6% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1999 when it accounts for 1.7% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in British Journal for the Philosophy of Science, 3.1% of the articles are in the category History of Philosophy. History of Philosophy is most prevalent in British Journal for the Philosophy of Science in 1953 when it accounts for 11.0% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1995 when it accounts for 0.6% of the articles in the journal. "

Figure 4.11 - "8 scatterplots showing which percentage of the articles in all journals in each year from 1900 onwards are in the each of the topics category History of Philosophy. A brief summary of the data follows. In an average year, 1.1% of the articles are in the topic Ancient. Ancient is most prevalent in 1909 when it accounts for 4.2% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.6% of the articles are in the topic Dewey and Pragmatism. Dewey and Pragmatism is most prevalent in 1908 when it accounts for 5.1% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.1% of the articles are in the topic Early Modern. Early Modern is most prevalent in 1930 when it accounts for 4.5% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.8% of the articles are in the topic Heidegger and Husserl. Heidegger and Husserl is most prevalent in 1941 when it accounts for 4.5% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.5% of the articles are in the topic Hume. Hume is most prevalent in 1905 when it accounts for 1.5% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.8% of the articles are in the topic Kant. Kant is most prevalent in 1908 when it accounts for 2.6% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 2.4% of the articles are in the topic Other History. Other History is most prevalent in 1916 when it accounts for 7.3% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.6% of the articles are in the topic Social Contract Theory. Social Contract Theory is most prevalent in 1926 when it accounts for 1.5% of the articles in all journals. "

Figure 4.12 - "Twelve scatterplots showing which percentage of the articles in each journal in each year are in the category Logic and Mathematics. A brief summary of the data follows. In an average year in Mind, 16.9% of the articles are in the category Logic and Mathematics. Logic and Mathematics is most prevalent in Mind in 1994 when it accounts for 36.1% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1884 when it accounts for 2.8% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society, 10.7% of the articles are in the category Logic and Mathematics. Logic and Mathematics is most prevalent in Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society in 1959 when it accounts for 24.1% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1891 when it accounts for 2.6% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Ethics, 3.2% of the articles are in the category Logic and Mathematics. Logic and Mathematics is most prevalent in Ethics in 1958 when it accounts for 8.0% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1999 when it accounts for 0.6% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophical Review, 10.5% of the articles are in the category Logic and Mathematics. Logic and Mathematics is most prevalent in Philosophical Review in 1954 when it accounts for 26.8% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1892 when it accounts for 2.6% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Analysis, 21.7% of the articles are in the category Logic and Mathematics. Logic and Mathematics is most prevalent in Analysis in 1933 when it accounts for 52.7% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1991 when it accounts for 8.7% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy and Public Affairs, 1.2% of the articles are in the category Logic and Mathematics. Logic and Mathematics is most prevalent in Philosophy and Public Affairs in 1979 when it accounts for 2.1% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 2013 when it accounts for 0.3% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Journal of Philosophy, 12.6% of the articles are in the category Logic and Mathematics. Logic and Mathematics is most prevalent in Journal of Philosophy in 1949 when it accounts for 22.1% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1994 when it accounts for 3.7% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy and Phenomenological Research, 10.8% of the articles are in the category Logic and Mathematics. Logic and Mathematics is most prevalent in Philosophy and Phenomenological Research in 1944 when it accounts for 21.6% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 2010 when it accounts for 4.9% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy of Science, 12.8% of the articles are in the category Logic and Mathematics. Logic and Mathematics is most prevalent in Philosophy of Science in 1936 when it accounts for 29.8% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 2008 when it accounts for 2.9% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Noûs, 15.3% of the articles are in the category Logic and Mathematics. Logic and Mathematics is most prevalent in Noûs in 1969 when it accounts for 34.8% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1990 when it accounts for 6.6% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in The Philosophical Quarterly, 11.0% of the articles are in the category Logic and Mathematics. Logic and Mathematics is most prevalent in The Philosophical Quarterly in 2004 when it accounts for 22.0% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1950 when it accounts for 1.6% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in British Journal for the Philosophy of Science, 11.1% of the articles are in the category Logic and Mathematics. Logic and Mathematics is most prevalent in British Journal for the Philosophy of Science in 1963 when it accounts for 23.4% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1992 when it accounts for 3.5% of the articles in the journal. "

Figure 4.13 - "10 scatterplots showing which percentage of the articles in all journals in each year from 1900 onwards are in the each of the topics category Logic and Mathematics. A brief summary of the data follows. In an average year, 0.8% of the articles are in the topic Analytic/Synthetic. Analytic/Synthetic is most prevalent in 1949 when it accounts for 2.5% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.6% of the articles are in the topic Deduction. Deduction is most prevalent in 1914 when it accounts for 6.0% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.9% of the articles are in the topic Definitions. Definitions is most prevalent in 1934 when it accounts for 5.2% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.0% of the articles are in the topic Mathematics. Mathematics is most prevalent in 1912 when it accounts for 2.5% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.7% of the articles are in the topic Propositions and Implications. Propositions and Implications is most prevalent in 1905 when it accounts for 5.6% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.8% of the articles are in the topic Sets. Sets is most prevalent in 1905 when it accounts for 2.7% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.5% of the articles are in the topic Truth. Truth is most prevalent in 2002 when it accounts for 3.8% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.4% of the articles are in the topic Universals and Particulars. Universals and Particulars is most prevalent in 1933 when it accounts for 3.6% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.6% of the articles are in the topic Vagueness. Vagueness is most prevalent in 2005 when it accounts for 2.1% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.5% of the articles are in the topic Verification. Verification is most prevalent in 1950 when it accounts for 4.5% of the articles in all journals. "

Figure 4.14 - "Twelve scatterplots showing which percentage of the articles in each journal in each year are in the category Metaphysics. A brief summary of the data follows. In an average year in Mind, 8.0% of the articles are in the category Metaphysics. Metaphysics is most prevalent in Mind in 1993 when it accounts for 23.0% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1936 when it accounts for 1.9% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society, 6.5% of the articles are in the category Metaphysics. Metaphysics is most prevalent in Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society in 1888 when it accounts for 14.0% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1943 when it accounts for 1.9% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Ethics, 1.8% of the articles are in the category Metaphysics. Metaphysics is most prevalent in Ethics in 1986 when it accounts for 4.4% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1960 when it accounts for 0.8% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophical Review, 7.1% of the articles are in the category Metaphysics. Metaphysics is most prevalent in Philosophical Review in 1983 when it accounts for 20.1% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1920 when it accounts for 1.0% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Analysis, 11.6% of the articles are in the category Metaphysics. Metaphysics is most prevalent in Analysis in 2005 when it accounts for 25.3% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1937 when it accounts for 1.2% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy and Public Affairs, 2.0% of the articles are in the category Metaphysics. Metaphysics is most prevalent in Philosophy and Public Affairs in 1996 when it accounts for 5.8% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 2009 when it accounts for 0.4% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Journal of Philosophy, 7.6% of the articles are in the category Metaphysics. Metaphysics is most prevalent in Journal of Philosophy in 2006 when it accounts for 22.9% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1921 when it accounts for 2.7% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy and Phenomenological Research, 7.5% of the articles are in the category Metaphysics. Metaphysics is most prevalent in Philosophy and Phenomenological Research in 2001 when it accounts for 17.8% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1945 when it accounts for 1.7% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy of Science, 6.8% of the articles are in the category Metaphysics. Metaphysics is most prevalent in Philosophy of Science in 1987 when it accounts for 11.6% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1951 when it accounts for 2.2% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Noûs, 11.8% of the articles are in the category Metaphysics. Metaphysics is most prevalent in Noûs in 2006 when it accounts for 20.6% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1980 when it accounts for 2.8% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in The Philosophical Quarterly, 9.2% of the articles are in the category Metaphysics. Metaphysics is most prevalent in The Philosophical Quarterly in 2001 when it accounts for 20.0% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1950 when it accounts for 1.3% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in British Journal for the Philosophy of Science, 7.7% of the articles are in the category Metaphysics. Metaphysics is most prevalent in British Journal for the Philosophy of Science in 1979 when it accounts for 15.0% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1974 when it accounts for 1.4% of the articles in the journal. "

Figure 4.15 - "8 scatterplots showing which percentage of the articles in all journals in each year from 1900 onwards are in the each of the topics category Metaphysics. A brief summary of the data follows. In an average year, 1.1% of the articles are in the topic Causation. Causation is most prevalent in 1998 when it accounts for 2.4% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.0% of the articles are in the topic Classical Space and Time. Classical Space and Time is most prevalent in 1901 when it accounts for 3.1% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.1% of the articles are in the topic Composition and Constitution. Composition and Constitution is most prevalent in 2010 when it accounts for 4.3% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.9% of the articles are in the topic Modality. Modality is most prevalent in 2012 when it accounts for 3.3% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.2% of the articles are in the topic Origin Essentialism. Origin Essentialism is most prevalent in 1997 when it accounts for 0.7% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.7% of the articles are in the topic Personal Identity. Personal Identity is most prevalent in 1988 when it accounts for 2.0% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.4% of the articles are in the topic Temporal Paradoxes. Temporal Paradoxes is most prevalent in 1932 when it accounts for 3.9% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.9% of the articles are in the topic Time. Time is most prevalent in 1963 when it accounts for 1.7% of the articles in all journals. "

Figure 4.16 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of articles that are in either Idealism or Metaphysics. It starts around 10%, rises to over 30% in the early 20th century, then falls very linearly back to around 10% by 1940. It is then fairly stable, with perhaps a small upwards trend over the last 50 years that isn't obviously significant."

Figure 4.17 - "The same graph as the previous one, but showing the number of articles, not the proportion of articles, in Idealism or Metaphysics. It is a fairly linear trajectory upwards, getting to around 50 papers/year by the end of the study."

Figure 4.18 - "Twelve scatterplots showing which percentage of the articles in each journal in each year are in the category Philosophy of Language. A brief summary of the data follows. In an average year in Mind, 7.1% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Language. Philosophy of Language is most prevalent in Mind in 2005 when it accounts for 26.3% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1885 when it accounts for 0.6% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society, 7.0% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Language. Philosophy of Language is most prevalent in Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society in 1951 when it accounts for 17.3% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1909 when it accounts for 0.2% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Ethics, 2.0% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Language. Philosophy of Language is most prevalent in Ethics in 2013 when it accounts for 5.1% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1938 when it accounts for 0.3% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophical Review, 6.4% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Language. Philosophy of Language is most prevalent in Philosophical Review in 1996 when it accounts for 27.2% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1910 when it accounts for 0.2% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Analysis, 13.8% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Language. Philosophy of Language is most prevalent in Analysis in 1937 when it accounts for 44.7% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1989 when it accounts for 2.9% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy and Public Affairs, 1.3% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Language. Philosophy of Language is most prevalent in Philosophy and Public Affairs in 2003 when it accounts for 6.1% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1978 when it accounts for 0.2% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Journal of Philosophy, 7.2% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Language. Philosophy of Language is most prevalent in Journal of Philosophy in 2013 when it accounts for 15.9% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1931 when it accounts for 0.9% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy and Phenomenological Research, 7.0% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Language. Philosophy of Language is most prevalent in Philosophy and Phenomenological Research in 1997 when it accounts for 13.3% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1940 when it accounts for 0.7% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy of Science, 3.3% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Language. Philosophy of Language is most prevalent in Philosophy of Science in 1949 when it accounts for 8.4% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 2008 when it accounts for 1.0% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Noûs, 12.2% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Language. Philosophy of Language is most prevalent in Noûs in 1995 when it accounts for 21.9% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1984 when it accounts for 4.0% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in The Philosophical Quarterly, 9.8% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Language. Philosophy of Language is most prevalent in The Philosophical Quarterly in 1984 when it accounts for 18.3% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1992 when it accounts for 3.4% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in British Journal for the Philosophy of Science, 2.9% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Language. Philosophy of Language is most prevalent in British Journal for the Philosophy of Science in 1980 when it accounts for 7.2% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1964 when it accounts for 0.7% of the articles in the journal. "

Figure 4.19 - "7 scatterplots showing which percentage of the articles in all journals in each year from 1900 onwards are in the each of the topics category Philosophy of Language. A brief summary of the data follows. In an average year, 0.5% of the articles are in the topic Belief Ascriptions. Belief Ascriptions is most prevalent in 1999 when it accounts for 1.6% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.9% of the articles are in the topic Denoting. Denoting is most prevalent in 1911 when it accounts for 2.2% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.5% of the articles are in the topic Language Norms. Language Norms is most prevalent in 2013 when it accounts for 2.5% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.7% of the articles are in the topic Meaning and Use. Meaning and Use is most prevalent in 1962 when it accounts for 5.1% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.7% of the articles are in the topic Radical Translation. Radical Translation is most prevalent in 1975 when it accounts for 2.4% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.8% of the articles are in the topic Sense and Reference. Sense and Reference is most prevalent in 1998 when it accounts for 2.6% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.6% of the articles are in the topic Speech Acts. Speech Acts is most prevalent in 1971 when it accounts for 1.7% of the articles in all journals. "

Figure 4.20 - "Twelve scatterplots showing which percentage of the articles in each journal in each year are in the category Philosophy of Mind. A brief summary of the data follows. In an average year in Mind, 20.4% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Mind. Philosophy of Mind is most prevalent in Mind in 1889 when it accounts for 49.7% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1927 when it accounts for 7.3% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society, 22.2% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Mind. Philosophy of Mind is most prevalent in Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society in 1910 when it accounts for 37.0% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 2009 when it accounts for 10.1% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Ethics, 6.1% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Mind. Philosophy of Mind is most prevalent in Ethics in 2009 when it accounts for 12.4% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1960 when it accounts for 2.9% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophical Review, 16.6% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Mind. Philosophy of Mind is most prevalent in Philosophical Review in 1892 when it accounts for 37.8% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1932 when it accounts for 7.3% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Analysis, 14.2% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Mind. Philosophy of Mind is most prevalent in Analysis in 1967 when it accounts for 23.1% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1979 when it accounts for 6.7% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy and Public Affairs, 5.4% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Mind. Philosophy of Mind is most prevalent in Philosophy and Public Affairs in 1996 when it accounts for 8.4% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 2010 when it accounts for 2.4% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Journal of Philosophy, 14.2% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Mind. Philosophy of Mind is most prevalent in Journal of Philosophy in 2011 when it accounts for 23.8% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1982 when it accounts for 8.4% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy and Phenomenological Research, 17.6% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Mind. Philosophy of Mind is most prevalent in Philosophy and Phenomenological Research in 2000 when it accounts for 28.4% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1946 when it accounts for 6.8% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy of Science, 9.8% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Mind. Philosophy of Mind is most prevalent in Philosophy of Science in 1953 when it accounts for 15.7% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1945 when it accounts for 5.6% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Noûs, 15.3% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Mind. Philosophy of Mind is most prevalent in Noûs in 2007 when it accounts for 23.5% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1981 when it accounts for 8.1% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in The Philosophical Quarterly, 16.4% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Mind. Philosophy of Mind is most prevalent in The Philosophical Quarterly in 2009 when it accounts for 28.5% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1977 when it accounts for 8.0% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in British Journal for the Philosophy of Science, 11.0% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Mind. Philosophy of Mind is most prevalent in British Journal for the Philosophy of Science in 1956 when it accounts for 27.7% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1985 when it accounts for 4.3% of the articles in the journal. "

Figure 4.21 - "14 scatterplots showing which percentage of the articles in all journals in each year from 1900 onwards are in the each of the topics category Philosophy of Mind. A brief summary of the data follows. In an average year, 0.5% of the articles are in the topic Cognitive Science. Cognitive Science is most prevalent in 2008 when it accounts for 2.4% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.8% of the articles are in the topic Color. Color is most prevalent in 1901 when it accounts for 1.8% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.8% of the articles are in the topic Conceivability Arguments. Conceivability Arguments is most prevalent in 2001 when it accounts for 1.8% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.9% of the articles are in the topic Concepts. Concepts is most prevalent in 2001 when it accounts for 1.9% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.8% of the articles are in the topic Emotions. Emotions is most prevalent in 1911 when it accounts for 2.1% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.2% of the articles are in the topic Freud. Freud is most prevalent in 1980 when it accounts for 0.9% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.6% of the articles are in the topic Intention. Intention is most prevalent in 1981 when it accounts for 1.9% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.7% of the articles are in the topic Minds and Machines. Minds and Machines is most prevalent in 1989 when it accounts for 1.6% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 3.2% of the articles are in the topic OLP Mind. OLP Mind is most prevalent in 1909 when it accounts for 4.9% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.5% of the articles are in the topic Perception. Perception is most prevalent in 1906 when it accounts for 3.6% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.7% of the articles are in the topic Physicalism. Physicalism is most prevalent in 1922 when it accounts for 5.3% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.9% of the articles are in the topic Psychology. Psychology is most prevalent in 1901 when it accounts for 10.3% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.2% of the articles are in the topic Self-Consciousness. Self-Consciousness is most prevalent in 1901 when it accounts for 5.5% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.6% of the articles are in the topic Wide Content. Wide Content is most prevalent in 1992 when it accounts for 2.4% of the articles in all journals. "

Figure 4.22 - "Twelve scatterplots showing which percentage of the articles in each journal in each year are in the category Philosophy of Science. A brief summary of the data follows. In an average year in Mind, 8.5% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Science. Philosophy of Science is most prevalent in Mind in 2002 when it accounts for 19.5% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1923 when it accounts for 3.5% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society, 7.7% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Science. Philosophy of Science is most prevalent in Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society in 1921 when it accounts for 19.2% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1909 when it accounts for 2.3% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Ethics, 6.1% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Science. Philosophy of Science is most prevalent in Ethics in 1982 when it accounts for 14.8% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1994 when it accounts for 2.4% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophical Review, 8.9% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Science. Philosophy of Science is most prevalent in Philosophical Review in 1935 when it accounts for 20.8% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1998 when it accounts for 3.2% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Analysis, 8.8% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Science. Philosophy of Science is most prevalent in Analysis in 1947 when it accounts for 19.7% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1965 when it accounts for 2.7% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy and Public Affairs, 4.9% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Science. Philosophy of Science is most prevalent in Philosophy and Public Affairs in 1993 when it accounts for 18.5% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1971 when it accounts for 1.0% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Journal of Philosophy, 15.5% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Science. Philosophy of Science is most prevalent in Journal of Philosophy in 1978 when it accounts for 25.1% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1964 when it accounts for 8.3% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy and Phenomenological Research, 8.9% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Science. Philosophy of Science is most prevalent in Philosophy and Phenomenological Research in 1945 when it accounts for 21.5% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 2001 when it accounts for 4.5% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy of Science, 48.8% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Science. Philosophy of Science is most prevalent in Philosophy of Science in 2008 when it accounts for 72.2% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1936 when it accounts for 26.4% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Noûs, 12.8% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Science. Philosophy of Science is most prevalent in Noûs in 1977 when it accounts for 27.4% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 2006 when it accounts for 6.1% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in The Philosophical Quarterly, 7.4% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Science. Philosophy of Science is most prevalent in The Philosophical Quarterly in 1993 when it accounts for 15.5% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1950 when it accounts for 2.8% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in British Journal for the Philosophy of Science, 49.8% of the articles are in the category Philosophy of Science. Philosophy of Science is most prevalent in British Journal for the Philosophy of Science in 1996 when it accounts for 66.3% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1950 when it accounts for 21.5% of the articles in the journal. "

Figure 4.23 - "18 scatterplots showing which percentage of the articles in all journals in each year from 1900 onwards are in the each of the topics category Philosophy of Science. A brief summary of the data follows. In an average year, 1.0% of the articles are in the topic Chance. Chance is most prevalent in 1945 when it accounts for 2.5% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.1% of the articles are in the topic Chemistry. Chemistry is most prevalent in 1941 when it accounts for 3.7% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.2% of the articles are in the topic DNA. DNA is most prevalent in 2000 when it accounts for 1.6% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.8% of the articles are in the topic Evolutionary Biology. Evolutionary Biology is most prevalent in 2006 when it accounts for 3.0% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.7% of the articles are in the topic Explanation. Explanation is most prevalent in 2011 when it accounts for 2.0% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.4% of the articles are in the topic Functions. Functions is most prevalent in 1998 when it accounts for 1.1% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.4% of the articles are in the topic Game Theory. Game Theory is most prevalent in 2013 when it accounts for 1.5% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.6% of the articles are in the topic Grue. Grue is most prevalent in 1976 when it accounts for 2.0% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.8% of the articles are in the topic Laws. Laws is most prevalent in 1957 when it accounts for 1.4% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.2% of the articles are in the topic Mechanisms. Mechanisms is most prevalent in 1922 when it accounts for 3.9% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 2.2% of the articles are in the topic Methodology of Science. Methodology of Science is most prevalent in 1946 when it accounts for 5.2% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.5% of the articles are in the topic Models. Models is most prevalent in 2007 when it accounts for 2.4% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.8% of the articles are in the topic Quantum Physics. Quantum Physics is most prevalent in 1996 when it accounts for 3.5% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.9% of the articles are in the topic Space and Time. Space and Time is most prevalent in 1930 when it accounts for 3.4% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.3% of the articles are in the topic Teleology. Teleology is most prevalent in 1924 when it accounts for 1.0% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.2% of the articles are in the topic Theories and Realism. Theories and Realism is most prevalent in 1993 when it accounts for 2.8% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.1% of the articles are in the topic Theory Testing. Theory Testing is most prevalent in 2002 when it accounts for 2.5% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.6% of the articles are in the topic Thermodynamics. Thermodynamics is most prevalent in 2011 when it accounts for 1.8% of the articles in all journals. "

Figure 4.24 - "Twelve scatterplots showing which percentage of the articles in each journal in each year are in the category Social and Political. A brief summary of the data follows. In an average year in Mind, 4.8% of the articles are in the category Social and Political. Social and Political is most prevalent in Mind in 1880 when it accounts for 12.8% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 2003 when it accounts for 0.2% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society, 7.3% of the articles are in the category Social and Political. Social and Political is most prevalent in Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society in 1943 when it accounts for 24.2% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1959 when it accounts for 2.0% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Ethics, 33.2% of the articles are in the category Social and Political. Social and Political is most prevalent in Ethics in 1955 when it accounts for 48.4% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 2003 when it accounts for 12.9% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophical Review, 7.6% of the articles are in the category Social and Political. Social and Political is most prevalent in Philosophical Review in 1920 when it accounts for 23.9% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1998 when it accounts for 0.2% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Analysis, 3.3% of the articles are in the category Social and Political. Social and Political is most prevalent in Analysis in 1973 when it accounts for 9.8% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1933 when it accounts for 0.2% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy and Public Affairs, 39.8% of the articles are in the category Social and Political. Social and Political is most prevalent in Philosophy and Public Affairs in 2013 when it accounts for 60.9% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1986 when it accounts for 22.7% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Journal of Philosophy, 8.0% of the articles are in the category Social and Political. Social and Political is most prevalent in Journal of Philosophy in 1952 when it accounts for 17.6% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 2010 when it accounts for 1.5% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy and Phenomenological Research, 7.5% of the articles are in the category Social and Political. Social and Political is most prevalent in Philosophy and Phenomenological Research in 1943 when it accounts for 24.9% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 2007 when it accounts for 1.7% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Philosophy of Science, 5.3% of the articles are in the category Social and Political. Social and Political is most prevalent in Philosophy of Science in 1949 when it accounts for 18.0% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1988 when it accounts for 0.9% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in Noûs, 3.7% of the articles are in the category Social and Political. Social and Political is most prevalent in Noûs in 1991 when it accounts for 12.3% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1999 when it accounts for 0.6% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in The Philosophical Quarterly, 6.2% of the articles are in the category Social and Political. Social and Political is most prevalent in The Philosophical Quarterly in 1983 when it accounts for 17.5% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 2001 when it accounts for 1.7% of the articles in the journal. In an average year in British Journal for the Philosophy of Science, 3.0% of the articles are in the category Social and Political. Social and Political is most prevalent in British Journal for the Philosophy of Science in 1961 when it accounts for 9.4% of the articles in the journal. And it is least prevalent in 1997 when it accounts for 0.5% of the articles in the journal. "

Figure 4.25 - "10 scatterplots showing which percentage of the articles in all journals in each year from 1900 onwards are in the each of the topics category Social and Political. A brief summary of the data follows. In an average year, 0.7% of the articles are in the topic Egalitarianism. Egalitarianism is most prevalent in 1977 when it accounts for 3.7% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.5% of the articles are in the topic Feminism. Feminism is most prevalent in 1980 when it accounts for 1.4% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.0% of the articles are in the topic History and Culture. History and Culture is most prevalent in 1943 when it accounts for 3.7% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.3% of the articles are in the topic Law. Law is most prevalent in 1968 when it accounts for 1.2% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.9% of the articles are in the topic Liberal Democracy. Liberal Democracy is most prevalent in 1994 when it accounts for 3.2% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 3.2% of the articles are in the topic Life and Value. Life and Value is most prevalent in 1921 when it accounts for 9.9% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 1.2% of the articles are in the topic Marx. Marx is most prevalent in 1948 when it accounts for 4.0% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.3% of the articles are in the topic Political Freedom. Political Freedom is most prevalent in 1948 when it accounts for 0.8% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.1% of the articles are in the topic Race. Race is most prevalent in 2013 when it accounts for 0.8% of the articles in all journals. In an average year, 0.6% of the articles are in the topic War. War is most prevalent in 1985 when it accounts for 3.1% of the articles in all journals. "

Figure 6.1 - "A scatterplot showing how many articles in Epistemology there are each year. There are almost none before 1945, and over 60/year in recent years, with a fairly linear trend between them. The full data are in Table D.1."

Figure 6.2 - "A scatterplot showing how many articles are in each of the 40 epistemology topics in each postwar year. It's too messy to say much about, but what can be said is in the text below. The full data is in Table D.2."

Figure 6.3 - "The same graph as before, but using weighted counts rather than raw counts. Again, it's generally too messy to make out many clear trends, so the next graph separates the lines out, then some general results are expressed in the text. The full data for the graph is in Table D.3."

Figure 6.4 - "The same graph as before, with each topic on its own facet. The trends are described in the text below, and the full data is in Table D.3."

Figure 6.5 - "A scatterplot showing the trends in five categories as described in the text. Gettier is by far the largest through the early 1980s. But then Scepticism passes it, and Testimony, Contextualism and Assertion pass it in the 1990s. Gettier ends the period as by far the smallest of the five categories. The full data is in Table D.4."

Figure 6.6 - Number of articles in topic 6 - Gettier

Figure 6.7 - Number of articles in topic 6 - Gettier

Figure 6.8 - Proportion of Philosophy articles that are in Topic 6 - Gettier

Figure 6.9 - Proportion of epistemology articles in topic 6 - Gettier

Figure 6.10 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Knowledge of Mind each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.01, and the median value is 1. It reaches a peak value of 6 in 1970, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1947."

Figure 6.11 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Knowledge of Mind each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.99, and the median value is 0.78. It reaches a peak value of 5.32 in 1970, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1951."

Figure 6.12 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Knowledge of Mind each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.3%, and the median value is 0.2%. It reaches a peak value of 1.2% in 1970, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1951."

Figure 6.13 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Knowledge of Mind each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 7.2%, and the median value is 3.2%. It reaches a peak value of 68.1% in 1948, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1951."

Figure 6.14 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Ordinary Language each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.06, and the median value is 1. It reaches a peak value of 6 in 1971, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.15 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Ordinary Language each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.17, and the median value is 0.89. It reaches a peak value of 5.56 in 1971, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.16 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Ordinary Language each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.3%, and the median value is 0.2%. It reaches a peak value of 1.2% in 1971, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.17 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Ordinary Language each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 8.7%, and the median value is 4.2%. It reaches a peak value of 54.2% in 1953, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.18 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Statistics each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.63, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 4 in 1999, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.19 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Statistics each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.74, and the median value is 0.51. It reaches a peak value of 2.69 in 1999, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.20 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Statistics each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.2%, and the median value is 0.1%. It reaches a peak value of 0.7% in 1999, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.21 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Statistics each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 3.4%, and the median value is 1.8%. It reaches a peak value of 22.1% in 1958, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.22 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Surprise Exam each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.59, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 3 in 1965, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.23 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Surprise Exam each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.52, and the median value is 0.12. It reaches a peak value of 3.01 in 1965, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.24 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Surprise Exam each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.0%. It reaches a peak value of 0.8% in 1991, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.25 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Surprise Exam each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 2.7%, and the median value is 0.5%. It reaches a peak value of 33.3% in 1952, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 2006."

Figure 6.26 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Belief each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.1, and the median value is 1. It reaches a peak value of 4 in 1964, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1947."

Figure 6.27 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Belief each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.43, and the median value is 1.46. It reaches a peak value of 3.38 in 2007, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.28 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Belief each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.4%, and the median value is 0.4%. It reaches a peak value of 0.8% in 2001, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.29 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Belief each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 5.6%, and the median value is 5.0%. It reaches a peak value of 13.6% in 1967, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.30 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Gettier each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.5, and the median value is 1. It reaches a peak value of 6 in 1978, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.31 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Gettier each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.32, and the median value is 1.11. It reaches a peak value of 5.18 in 1984, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.32 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Gettier each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.3%, and the median value is 0.3%. It reaches a peak value of 1.3% in 1984, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.33 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Gettier each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 5.0%, and the median value is 3.0%. It reaches a peak value of 21.1% in 1976, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.34 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Conditionals each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.78, and the median value is 1. It reaches a peak value of 6 in 1985, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1947."

Figure 6.35 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Conditionals each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.54, and the median value is 1.39. It reaches a peak value of 5.62 in 1985, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.36 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Conditionals each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.4%, and the median value is 0.4%. It reaches a peak value of 1.3% in 1985, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.37 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Conditionals each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 7.3%, and the median value is 5.3%. It reaches a peak value of 34.2% in 1951, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.38 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Scepticism each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.5, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 3 in 1979, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.39 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Scepticism each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.66, and the median value is 0.56. It reaches a peak value of 2.49 in 1981, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.40 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Scepticism each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.2%, and the median value is 0.1%. It reaches a peak value of 0.7% in 1981, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.41 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Scepticism each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 2.3%, and the median value is 1.7%. It reaches a peak value of 10.0% in 1975, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.42 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Evidence each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.53, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 2 in 1964, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.43 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Evidence each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.65, and the median value is 0.5. It reaches a peak value of 1.99 in 2012, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.44 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Evidence each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.2%, and the median value is 0.1%. It reaches a peak value of 0.5% in 2012, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.45 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Evidence each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 2.4%, and the median value is 2.2%. It reaches a peak value of 7.4% in 1964, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.46 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Know How each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.96, and the median value is 1. It reaches a peak value of 6 in 2009, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.47 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Know How each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.87, and the median value is 0.65. It reaches a peak value of 6.02 in 2009, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.48 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Know How each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.2%, and the median value is 0.2%. It reaches a peak value of 1.4% in 2009, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.49 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Know How each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 3.3%, and the median value is 2.9%. It reaches a peak value of 18.0% in 1956, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.50 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Rationality each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.59, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 5 in 2007, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.51 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Rationality each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.7, and the median value is 0.55. It reaches a peak value of 3.79 in 2007, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.52 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Rationality each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.2%, and the median value is 0.1%. It reaches a peak value of 0.9% in 2007, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.53 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Rationality each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 2.8%, and the median value is 1.7%. It reaches a peak value of 18.1% in 1960, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.54 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Degree of Belief each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.43, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 3 in 2013, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.55 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Degree of Belief each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.48, and the median value is 0.28. It reaches a peak value of 2.9 in 2013, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.56 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Degree of Belief each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.1%. It reaches a peak value of 0.7% in 2013, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.57 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Degree of Belief each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.5%, and the median value is 1.0%. It reaches a peak value of 5.6% in 1965, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.58 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Logic and Paradoxes each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.72, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 4 in 1987, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.59 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Logic and Paradoxes each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.74, and the median value is 0.5. It reaches a peak value of 2.86 in 1986, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.60 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Logic and Paradoxes each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.2%, and the median value is 0.1%. It reaches a peak value of 0.8% in 1998, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.61 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Logic and Paradoxes each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 2.7%, and the median value is 1.9%. It reaches a peak value of 12.3% in 1955, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.62 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Assertion each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.51, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 5 in 2013, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.63 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Assertion each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.45, and the median value is 0.17. It reaches a peak value of 3.35 in 2013, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.64 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Assertion each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.0%. It reaches a peak value of 0.8% in 2013, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.65 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Assertion each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.4%, and the median value is 0.8%. It reaches a peak value of 6.6% in 1959, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.66 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Virtue each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.5, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 4 in 1987, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.67 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Virtue each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.46, and the median value is 0.17. It reaches a peak value of 2.48 in 1987, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.68 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Virtue each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.0%. It reaches a peak value of 0.6% in 1987, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.69 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Virtue each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 2.7%, and the median value is 0.9%. It reaches a peak value of 51.6% in 1947, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.70 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Experts each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.53, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 3 in 2007, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.71 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Experts each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.41, and the median value is 0.25. It reaches a peak value of 1.82 in 2007, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.72 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Experts each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.1%. It reaches a peak value of 0.5% in 1982, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.73 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Experts each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.6%, and the median value is 1.0%. It reaches a peak value of 11.2% in 1960, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.74 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Infinity and Regresses each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.43, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 5 in 2007, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.75 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Infinity and Regresses each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.46, and the median value is 0.18. It reaches a peak value of 4.51 in 2007, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1948."

Figure 6.76 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Infinity and Regresses each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.0%. It reaches a peak value of 1.0% in 2007, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1948."

Figure 6.77 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Infinity and Regresses each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.7%, and the median value is 0.7%. It reaches a peak value of 14.2% in 1950, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1998."

Figure 6.78 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Skepticism each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.87, and the median value is 1. It reaches a peak value of 6 in 2000, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.79 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Skepticism each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.83, and the median value is 0.55. It reaches a peak value of 4.5 in 2000, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.80 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Skepticism each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.2%, and the median value is 0.1%. It reaches a peak value of 1.0% in 2000, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.81 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Skepticism each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 2.8%, and the median value is 2.2%. It reaches a peak value of 9.1% in 1955, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.82 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Perception each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.01, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 8 in 1996, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.83 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Perception each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.19, and the median value is 0.76. It reaches a peak value of 5.42 in 1996, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.84 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Perception each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.3%, and the median value is 0.2%. It reaches a peak value of 1.4% in 1996, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.85 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Perception each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 3.8%, and the median value is 3.1%. It reaches a peak value of 15.9% in 1988, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.86 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Conditionalisation each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.06, and the median value is 1. It reaches a peak value of 5 in 1997, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.87 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Conditionalisation each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.95, and the median value is 0.71. It reaches a peak value of 5.13 in 1997, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.88 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Conditionalisation each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.2%, and the median value is 0.2%. It reaches a peak value of 1.3% in 1997, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.89 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Conditionalisation each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 2.8%, and the median value is 1.6%. It reaches a peak value of 15.3% in 1999, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.90 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Deception each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.75, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 3 in 1990, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1947."

Figure 6.91 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Deception each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.67, and the median value is 0.45. It reaches a peak value of 2.22 in 2010, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.92 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Deception each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.2%, and the median value is 0.1%. It reaches a peak value of 0.6% in 1990, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.93 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Deception each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 2.5%, and the median value is 2.1%. It reaches a peak value of 14.1% in 1946, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.94 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Ethics of Belief each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.76, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 5 in 1991, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.95 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Ethics of Belief each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.75, and the median value is 0.42. It reaches a peak value of 3.9 in 1996, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.96 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Ethics of Belief each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.2%, and the median value is 0.1%. It reaches a peak value of 1.0% in 1996, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.97 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Ethics of Belief each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 2.1%, and the median value is 1.4%. It reaches a peak value of 9.1% in 1996, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.98 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Semantic Externalism each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.71, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 5 in 1992, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.99 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Semantic Externalism each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.72, and the median value is 0.25. It reaches a peak value of 4.62 in 1992, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.100 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Semantic Externalism each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.2%, and the median value is 0.1%. It reaches a peak value of 1.3% in 1992, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.101 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Semantic Externalism each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 2.0%, and the median value is 0.8%. It reaches a peak value of 11.0% in 1992, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.102 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Processes each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.4, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 3 in 1978, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.103 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Processes each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.46, and the median value is 0.22. It reaches a peak value of 2.51 in 1978, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.104 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Processes each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.1%. It reaches a peak value of 0.6% in 1978, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.105 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Processes each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.5%, and the median value is 0.8%. It reaches a peak value of 10.1% in 1978, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.106 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Preferences each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.31, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 4 in 1989, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.107 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Preferences each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.31, and the median value is 0.06. It reaches a peak value of 3.05 in 1989, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.108 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Preferences each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.0%. It reaches a peak value of 0.8% in 1989, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.109 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Preferences each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.8%, and the median value is 0.2%. It reaches a peak value of 9.2% in 1989, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.110 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Decision Theory each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.32, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 2 in 2005, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.111 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Decision Theory each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.38, and the median value is 0.1. It reaches a peak value of 2.63 in 2012, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.112 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Decision Theory each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.0%. It reaches a peak value of 0.6% in 2012, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.113 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Decision Theory each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.2%, and the median value is 0.5%. It reaches a peak value of 14.4% in 1960, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.114 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Triviality Results each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.6, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 5 in 2012, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.115 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Triviality Results each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.59, and the median value is 0.15. It reaches a peak value of 4.43 in 2012, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.116 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Triviality Results each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.0%. It reaches a peak value of 1.1% in 2012, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.117 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Triviality Results each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.6%, and the median value is 0.6%. It reaches a peak value of 9.8% in 1986, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.118 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Desires each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.43, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 3 in 2010, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.119 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Desires each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.4, and the median value is 0.05. It reaches a peak value of 2.29 in 2011, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.120 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Desires each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.0%. It reaches a peak value of 0.5% in 2012, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.121 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Desires each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.1%, and the median value is 0.2%. It reaches a peak value of 5.0% in 1989, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.122 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Aim of Belief each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.62, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 6 in 2008, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.123 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Aim of Belief each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.58, and the median value is 0.24. It reaches a peak value of 4.12 in 2013, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.124 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Aim of Belief each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.1%. It reaches a peak value of 0.9% in 2013, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.125 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Aim of Belief each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.6%, and the median value is 1.0%. It reaches a peak value of 7.0% in 1958, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.126 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Epistemic Value each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.54, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 3 in 1991, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.127 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Epistemic Value each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.49, and the median value is 0.22. It reaches a peak value of 2.35 in 2010, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.128 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Epistemic Value each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.1%. It reaches a peak value of 0.6% in 1991, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.129 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Epistemic Value each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.6%, and the median value is 0.8%. It reaches a peak value of 14.7% in 1949, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.130 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Transmission each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.44, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 4 in 2004, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.131 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Transmission each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.49, and the median value is 0.08. It reaches a peak value of 3.11 in 2004, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.132 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Transmission each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.0%. It reaches a peak value of 0.8% in 2004, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.133 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Transmission each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.2%, and the median value is 0.5%. It reaches a peak value of 6.9% in 2004, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.134 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Testimony each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.51, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 7 in 2006, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.135 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Testimony each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.48, and the median value is 0.1. It reaches a peak value of 4.23 in 2006, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.136 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Testimony each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.0%. It reaches a peak value of 1.0% in 2006, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.137 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Testimony each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.3%, and the median value is 0.6%. It reaches a peak value of 10.8% in 1948, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.138 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Luck each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.68, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 6 in 2008, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.139 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Luck each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.78, and the median value is 0.38. It reaches a peak value of 5.82 in 2008, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.140 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Luck each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.2%, and the median value is 0.1%. It reaches a peak value of 1.3% in 2008, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.141 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Luck each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 2.2%, and the median value is 1.7%. It reaches a peak value of 9.5% in 2008, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.142 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Bootstrapping each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.46, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 4 in 2008, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.143 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Bootstrapping each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.32, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 3.32 in 2012, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.144 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Bootstrapping each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.0%. It reaches a peak value of 0.8% in 2012, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.145 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Bootstrapping each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.8%, and the median value is 0.0%. It reaches a peak value of 5.2% in 1975, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.146 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Epistemic Modals each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.32, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 4 in 2013, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.147 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Epistemic Modals each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.31, and the median value is 0.05. It reaches a peak value of 3.35 in 2009, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.148 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Epistemic Modals each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.0%. It reaches a peak value of 0.8% in 2009, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.149 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Epistemic Modals each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.8%, and the median value is 0.2%. It reaches a peak value of 9.4% in 1960, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.150 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Contextualism each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.85, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 10 in 2005, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.151 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Contextualism each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.74, and the median value is 0.1. It reaches a peak value of 8.92 in 2005, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1960."

Figure 6.152 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Contextualism each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.2%, and the median value is 0.0%. It reaches a peak value of 2.0% in 2005, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1960."

Figure 6.153 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Contextualism each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.9%, and the median value is 0.4%. It reaches a peak value of 14.6% in 2005, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1960."

Figure 6.154 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Sleeping Beauty each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.72, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 5 in 2004, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.155 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Sleeping Beauty each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.69, and the median value is 0.09. It reaches a peak value of 4.56 in 2009, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.156 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Sleeping Beauty each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.2%, and the median value is 0.0%. It reaches a peak value of 1.0% in 2009, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.157 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Sleeping Beauty each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.6%, and the median value is 0.3%. It reaches a peak value of 9.1% in 2004, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.158 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Assertion each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.29, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 4 in 2012, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.159 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Assertion each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.34, and the median value is 0.05. It reaches a peak value of 3.87 in 2012, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.160 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Assertion each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.0%. It reaches a peak value of 0.9% in 2012, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.161 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Assertion each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.7%, and the median value is 0.2%. It reaches a peak value of 5.0% in 2012, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.162 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Disagreement each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.31, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 3 in 2007, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.163 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Disagreement each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.26, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 2.75 in 2013, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1950."

Figure 6.164 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Disagreement each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.0%. It reaches a peak value of 0.6% in 2013, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.165 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Disagreement each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.5%, and the median value is 0.0%. It reaches a peak value of 4.0% in 2013, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1950."

Figure 6.166 - "A scatterplot showing the raw number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Accuracy each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.47, and the median value is 0. It reaches a peak value of 9 in 2012, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1946."

Figure 6.167 - "A scatterplot showing the weighted number of articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Accuracy each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.5, and the median value is 0.06. It reaches a peak value of 8.67 in 2012, and has a minimum value of 0 in 1948."

Figure 6.168 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of philosophy articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Accuracy each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 0.1%, and the median value is 0.0%. It reaches a peak value of 2.1% in 2012, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1948."

Figure 6.169 - "A scatterplot showing the proportion of epistemology articles that are in the epistemology subtopic Accuracy each year from 1945-2013. The average value is 1.1%, and the median value is 0.3%. It reaches a peak value of 11.3% in 2012, and has a minimum value of 0.0% in 1960."

Figure 7.1 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words consciousness, reality, unity, soul, feeling. The word consciousness appears, on average across the years, 1461 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 620 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1888 when it appears 6246 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1998 when it appears 152 times per million words. The word reality appears, on average across the years, 1412 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 892 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1903 when it appears 5298 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 2012 when it appears 182 times per million words. The word unity appears, on average across the years, 591 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 422 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1900 when it appears 2758 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1997 when it appears 77 times per million words. The word soul appears, on average across the years, 350 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 246 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1886 when it appears 2824 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1996 when it appears 31 times per million words. The word feeling appears, on average across the years, 800 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 540 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1885 when it appears 4884 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 2011 when it appears 70 times per million words. "

Figure 7.2 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words statements, statement, analytic, ethical, philosopher. The word statements appears, on average across the years, 614 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 350 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1956 when it appears 2232 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1884 when it appears 54 times per million words. The word statement appears, on average across the years, 912 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 688 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1956 when it appears 2416 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 2013 when it appears 199 times per million words. The word analytic appears, on average across the years, 214 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 157 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1956 when it appears 951 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1882 when it appears 10 times per million words. The word ethical appears, on average across the years, 498 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 412 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1952 when it appears 1930 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 2007 when it appears 76 times per million words. The word philosopher appears, on average across the years, 272 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 244 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1924 when it appears 784 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 2009 when it appears 72 times per million words. "

Figure 7.3 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words jones, legal, quine, predicates, criteria. The word jones appears, on average across the years, 176 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 130 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1967 when it appears 998 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1877 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word legal appears, on average across the years, 176 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 117 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1968 when it appears 836 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1881 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word quine appears, on average across the years, 147 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 28 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1975 when it appears 850 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word predicates appears, on average across the years, 216 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 204 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1976 when it appears 727 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1884 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word criteria appears, on average across the years, 210 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 163 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1962 when it appears 760 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1880 when it appears 0 times per million words. "

Figure 7.4 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words intentional, rationality, rawls, frege, realist. The word intentional appears, on average across the years, 139 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 55 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1994 when it appears 623 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word rationality appears, on average across the years, 155 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 82 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1985 when it appears 670 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word rawls appears, on average across the years, 103 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1989 when it appears 910 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word frege appears, on average across the years, 169 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 38 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1984 when it appears 1451 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word realist appears, on average across the years, 142 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 102 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1912 when it appears 469 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1879 when it appears 0 times per million words. "

Figure 7.5 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words epistemic, models, normative, population, intuitions. The word epistemic appears, on average across the years, 210 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 31 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2013 when it appears 1656 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word models appears, on average across the years, 158 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 54 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2007 when it appears 787 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word normative appears, on average across the years, 172 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 134 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2010 when it appears 967 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word population appears, on average across the years, 105 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 48 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2006 when it appears 521 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1877 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word intuitions appears, on average across the years, 126 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 73 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2010 when it appears 590 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1884 when it appears 0 times per million words. "

Figure 7.6 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words bradley, organic, idealism, consciousness, reality. The word bradley appears, on average across the years, 199 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 72 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1894 when it appears 1731 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1878 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word organic appears, on average across the years, 234 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 184 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1882 when it appears 1548 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1996 when it appears 12 times per million words. The word idealism appears, on average across the years, 257 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 150 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1909 when it appears 1402 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 2007 when it appears 12 times per million words. The word consciousness appears, on average across the years, 1461 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 620 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1888 when it appears 6246 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1998 when it appears 152 times per million words. The word reality appears, on average across the years, 1412 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 892 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1903 when it appears 5298 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 2012 when it appears 182 times per million words. "

Figure 7.7 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words dewey, statements, whitehead, usage, statement. The word dewey appears, on average across the years, 153 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 58 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1961 when it appears 827 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word statements appears, on average across the years, 614 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 350 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1956 when it appears 2232 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1884 when it appears 54 times per million words. The word whitehead appears, on average across the years, 118 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 16 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1945 when it appears 1047 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word usage appears, on average across the years, 141 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 90 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1950 when it appears 479 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1889 when it appears 12 times per million words. The word statement appears, on average across the years, 912 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 688 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1956 when it appears 2416 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 2013 when it appears 199 times per million words. "

Figure 7.8 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words marx, popper, utilitarian, strawson, jones. The word marx appears, on average across the years, 82 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 13 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1948 when it appears 640 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word popper appears, on average across the years, 82 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 16 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1977 when it appears 649 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word utilitarian appears, on average across the years, 101 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 66 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1882 when it appears 502 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1884 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word strawson appears, on average across the years, 67 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1970 when it appears 479 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word jones appears, on average across the years, 176 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 130 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1967 when it appears 998 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1877 when it appears 0 times per million words. "

Figure 7.9 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words putnam, davidson, supervenience, kripke, women. The word putnam appears, on average across the years, 69 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 2 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1982 when it appears 598 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word davidson appears, on average across the years, 82 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 2 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1992 when it appears 426 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word supervenience appears, on average across the years, 45 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1999 when it appears 474 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word kripke appears, on average across the years, 63 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1998 when it appears 504 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word women appears, on average across the years, 81 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 45 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1989 when it appears 582 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1882 when it appears 0 times per million words. "

Figure 7.10 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words global, epistemic, worry, testimony, phenomenal. The word global appears, on average across the years, 45 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 2 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2010 when it appears 399 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word epistemic appears, on average across the years, 210 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 31 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2013 when it appears 1656 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word worry appears, on average across the years, 46 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 16 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2010 when it appears 283 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1877 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word testimony appears, on average across the years, 75 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 42 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1899 when it appears 589 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1884 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word phenomenal appears, on average across the years, 147 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 103 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2009 when it appears 785 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1877 when it appears 0 times per million words. "

Figure 7.11 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words psychical, esthetic, bradley, apprehension, connexion. The word psychical appears, on average across the years, 234 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 77 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1887 when it appears 1725 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1991 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word esthetic appears, on average across the years, 96 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 22 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1944 when it appears 671 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1877 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word bradley appears, on average across the years, 199 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 72 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1894 when it appears 1731 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1878 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word apprehension appears, on average across the years, 137 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 84 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1910 when it appears 636 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 2009 when it appears 2 times per million words. The word connexion appears, on average across the years, 199 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 108 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1889 when it appears 1189 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1877 when it appears 0 times per million words. "

Figure 7.12 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words ryle, ayer, dewey, statements, whitehead. The word ryle appears, on average across the years, 62 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 15 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1953 when it appears 447 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word ayer appears, on average across the years, 48 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 14 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1948 when it appears 284 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word dewey appears, on average across the years, 153 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 58 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1961 when it appears 827 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word statements appears, on average across the years, 614 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 350 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1956 when it appears 2232 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1884 when it appears 54 times per million words. The word whitehead appears, on average across the years, 118 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 16 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1945 when it appears 1047 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. "

Figure 7.13 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words marx, hare, austin, hempel, popper. The word marx appears, on average across the years, 82 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 13 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1948 when it appears 640 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word hare appears, on average across the years, 52 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 13 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1968 when it appears 518 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1877 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word austin appears, on average across the years, 54 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 22 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1964 when it appears 665 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word hempel appears, on average across the years, 44 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 16 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1968 when it appears 297 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word popper appears, on average across the years, 82 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 16 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1977 when it appears 649 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. "

Figure 7.14 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words nuclear, parfit, dummett, fodor, dworkin. The word nuclear appears, on average across the years, 39 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 12 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1985 when it appears 1807 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word parfit appears, on average across the years, 32 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1986 when it appears 507 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word dummett appears, on average across the years, 46 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1984 when it appears 409 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word fodor appears, on average across the years, 40 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1992 when it appears 368 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word dworkin appears, on average across the years, 28 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2002 when it appears 368 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. "

Figure 7.15 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words williamson, credence, scenario, luck, global. The word williamson appears, on average across the years, 24 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2007 when it appears 274 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word credence appears, on average across the years, 27 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 5 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2013 when it appears 591 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word scenario appears, on average across the years, 25 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2012 when it appears 241 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word luck appears, on average across the years, 36 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 12 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2012 when it appears 404 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word global appears, on average across the years, 45 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 2 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2010 when it appears 399 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. "

Figure 7.16 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words bosanquet, schiller, psychical, spencer, muscular. The word bosanquet appears, on average across the years, 107 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 11 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1923 when it appears 1322 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word schiller appears, on average across the years, 69 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 9 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1914 when it appears 946 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word psychical appears, on average across the years, 234 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 77 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1887 when it appears 1725 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1991 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word spencer appears, on average across the years, 138 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 20 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1883 when it appears 1870 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1983 when it appears 1 times per million words. The word muscular appears, on average across the years, 90 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 18 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1892 when it appears 1102 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 2013 when it appears 0 times per million words. "

Figure 7.17 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words emotive, stevenson, ryle, ayer, historian. The word emotive appears, on average across the years, 33 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 6 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1948 when it appears 582 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1878 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word stevenson appears, on average across the years, 23 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 6 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1951 when it appears 216 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word ryle appears, on average across the years, 62 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 15 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1953 when it appears 447 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word ayer appears, on average across the years, 48 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 14 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1948 when it appears 284 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word historian appears, on average across the years, 54 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 26 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1925 when it appears 401 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1880 when it appears 0 times per million words. "

Figure 7.18 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words illocutionary, marx, hintikka, grue, capitalist. The word illocutionary appears, on average across the years, 20 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1972 when it appears 432 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word marx appears, on average across the years, 82 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 13 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1948 when it appears 640 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word hintikka appears, on average across the years, 17 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1973 when it appears 168 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word grue appears, on average across the years, 25 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1975 when it appears 386 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word capitalist appears, on average across the years, 22 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 5 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1948 when it appears 221 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. "

Figure 7.19 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words deterrence, laudan, nuclear, churchland, rorty. The word deterrence appears, on average across the years, 16 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1985 when it appears 768 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word laudan appears, on average across the years, 16 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1990 when it appears 188 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word nuclear appears, on average across the years, 39 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 12 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1985 when it appears 1807 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word churchland appears, on average across the years, 14 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1992 when it appears 158 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word rorty appears, on average across the years, 19 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 1979 when it appears 209 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. "

Figure 7.20 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of the words hawthorne, chalmers, contextualism, williamson, normativity. The word hawthorne appears, on average across the years, 11 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2011 when it appears 199 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word chalmers appears, on average across the years, 13 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2011 when it appears 242 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word contextualism appears, on average across the years, 13 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2005 when it appears 257 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word williamson appears, on average across the years, 24 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2007 when it appears 274 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. The word normativity appears, on average across the years, 13 times per million words, and in the median year, it appears 0 times per million words. Its most frequent occurrence is in 2006 when it appears 141 times per million words, and its least frequent occurrence is in 1876 when it appears 0 times per million words. "

Figure 8.1 - A histogram showing the number of articles in each decade from 1900 to 2010 that are at least 40 pages long. The number begins to rise after 1970.

Figure 8.2 - "A hisogram showing the topic distribution for the 50 articles the model is the most certain about, shown as the number of articles with topic probability at least 0.905. Space and Time has by far the most articles in this category."

Figure 8.3 - "A histogram showing the topic distribution for the 50 articles the model is the most certain about that are at least 10 pages long. This is shown as the number of articles with topic probability at least 0.847. Evolutionary Biology is the most frequent in this distribution, followed by War. "

Figure 8.4 - " A histogram showing the topic distribution for the 50 articles the model is the most certain about that are at least 20 pages long. This is shown as the number of articles with topic probability at least 0.785. Evolutionary Biology is the most frequent in this distribution, followed by Quantum Physics. "

Figure 8.5 - "A histogram showing the topic distribution for the 50 articles the model is the most certain about that are at least 30 pages long. This is shown as the number of articles with topic probability at least 0.695. Liberal Democracy is the most frequent in this distribution, followed by Quantum Physics and Egalitarianism."

Figure 8.6 - "A histogram showing the topic distribution for the 50 articles the model is the most certain about that are at least 40 pages long. This is shown as the number of articles with topic probability at least 0.559. Quantum Physics is the most frequent in this distribution, followed by Liberal Democracy and Early Modern."

Figure 8.7 - "A scatterplot (with trend lines) showing the number of pages of articles from roughtly 1880 to 2000, sorted into five deciles (10%, 30%, 50%, 70%, and 90%). Across all categories, the median number of pages has a peak in the early 1900s, drops until the middle of the centrury, and begins to rise sharply around 1980."

Figure 8.8 - "A scatterplot measuring the flatness of the probability distribution over all 90 topics in each year. It roughly measures how dispersed the topics are in each year; it would be at 0 if every article was definitely in the same topic, and at infinity if the average probability for each topic in the year was 1 in 90. It has a very sharp peak around 1982, rising fairly continuously and rapidly before that, and falling rapidly, and still fairly continuously, after that."

Figure 8.9 - "A scatterplot (with trend lines) showing the lowest, third lowest, and fifth lowest average topic probability across time from 1880 to 2010. In all three categories, the probability begins to rise dramatically around 1940 and peaks around 1980. "

Figure 8.10 - "A histogram showing the proportion of articles in big 4 journals that are in UK journals from 1924 to 1973, across 80 topics."

Figure 8.11 - "A histogram showing the proportion of articles in big 4 journals that are in UK journals from 1924 to 1973, across 80 topics, sorted in order of lowest to highest proportion. Heidegger and Husserl is the lowest, and Propositions and Implications is the highest."

Figure 8.12 - "A histogram showing the proportion of articles in big 4 journals that are in UK journals, from 1974 to 2013, across 70 topics."

Figure 8.13 - "A histogram showing the proportion of articles in big 4 journals that are in UK journals, from 1974 to 2013, sorted in order of lowest to highest proportion. Evolutionary Biology is the lowest, and Vagueness is the highest."

Figure 8.14 - A histogram showing the ratio of raw to weighted count across article topics.

Figure 8.15 - "A histogram showing the ratio of raw to weighted count across article topics, sorted from highest to lowest ratio. Beauty has the highest ratio, and Arguments has the lowest."

Figure 8.16 - A histogram showing the average maximal probability of articles across topics.

Figure 8.17 - "A histogram showing the average maximal probability of articles across topics, sorted from highest to lowest. Evolutionary Biology has the highest average maximal probability, and Ordinary Language has the lowest."

Figure 8.18 - "A histogram showing the proportion of weighted count that's from non-topic articles, across topics."

Figure 8.19 - "A histogram showing the proportion of weighted count that's from non-topic articles, across topics, sorted from highest to lowest. Quantum Phsyics has the highest proportion, and Arguments has the lowest."

Figure 8.20 - "A scatterplot comparing the ratio of raw count to weighted count (r/w) to the average topic probability of articles (p), across topics; i.e., comparing the first and second specialization measures. There is a weak trend."

Figure 8.21 - "A scatterplot comparing the ratio of raw count to weighted count (r/w) to the proportion of weighted count that's from outside the topic (rp/w); i.e., comparing the first and third specializaiton measures. The two measures are well-correlated."

Figure 8.22 - "A scatterplot comparing the averate topic probability of articles in topic (p) to the proportion of weighted count that's from outside the topic (rp/w); i.e. comparing the second and third specialization measures. The two measures are well-correlated, with some outliers."

Figure 8.23 - "A scatterplot comparing the distribution of topics 1-30 in journal articles up to 1925 and in the books being discussed. Most topics are present to roughly the same amount, but Idealism is much less prevalent in the books, and Ordinary Language philosophy is more prevalent"

Figure 8.24 - A scatterplot comparing the maximum probability distribution of topics 1-30 in journal articles up to 1925 and in the books being discussed. Maximum probabilities are generally higher for journal articles than for books. Ordinary Language and Value are much more present in books.

Figure 8.25 - "A scatterplot comparing the average probability distribution of topics 31-60 in journal articles up to 1925 and in the books being discussed. War and Liberal Democracy are much more prevalent in books, and Perception and Kant are more prevalent in journals. Otherwise, most topics are present roughly the same."

Figure 8.26 - A scatterplot comparing the maximum probability distribution of topics 31-60 in journal articles up to 1925 and in the books being discussed. Maximum probabilities are generally higher for journals than books. War is much more prevalent in books.

Figure 8.27 - A scatterplot comparing the average probability distribution of topics 61-90 in journal articles up to 1925 and in the books being discussed. Average probabilities are generally lower for journals. Egalitarianism and Population Ethics are much higher for books; Knowledge is also higher in books.

Figure 8.28 - "A scatterplot comparing the maximum probability distribution of topics 61-90 in journal articles up to 1925 and in the books being discussed. The maximum probablity for journals is higher for all topics than for the maximum probability for books. Abortion and Self-Defense is the most extreme data-point, and is much higher in journal articles than in books."

Figure 9.1 - A series of scatterplots showing the weighted number of articles about Norms in twelve journals from 1900 to 2000. The number rises dramatically starting sometime between 1940 and 1980 across all journals.

Figure 9.2 - "A series of scatterplots showing the proportion of articles about Norms in twelve journals from 1900 to 2000. The proportion rises dramatically sometime between 1940 and 1980 for all journals, though the rise is less steep for Analysis, Philosophy of Science, and British Journal for the Philosophy of Science."

Figure 9.3 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of words about theories ('account', 'accounts', 'claim', and 'claims') in journal articles from 1880 to after 2000. The frequency of all four words begins to increase more rapidly beginning around 1960. "

Figure 9.4 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of words about plans ('appeal', 'focus', 'project', and 'role') in journal articles from 1880 to after 2000. The frequency of all four words begins to increase more rapidly after 1960."

Figure 9.5 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of words about views ('commitment', 'commitments', 'proposal', and 'proposals') in journal articles from 1880 to after 2000. The frequency for all four is quite low early on, and begins to increase significantly around 1930-1940."

Figure 9.6 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of words about objections ('challenge', 'challenges', 'worries', and 'worry') in jounal articles from 1880 to after 2000. The frequency for all four begins to rise by around 1950, though 'challenge' starts to rise earlier, around 1920. "

Figure 9.7 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of words about what's common ('practices', 'relevant', 'typically') in journal articles from 1880 to after 2000. The frequency of 'relevant' begins to rise dramatically around 1900; 'practices' and 'typically' begin to rise around 1960."

Figure 9.8 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of words about speech acts ('answer,' 'ask,' 'question,' and 'said') in journal articles from 1880 to after 2000. 'Question' is always the most frequent and 'ask' is always the least frequent. All four words show a similar pattern with frequency peaks around the 1960s."

Figure 9.9 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of words about epistemic modality ('certianly,' 'course,' 'perhaps,' and 'really') in journal articles from 1880 to after 2000. 'Course' is generally the most frequent, and 'certainly' is the least frequent. All four words show a peak in frequency around 1960."

Figure 9.10 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of words about quantity ('much,' 'quite,' 'seem,' and 'sort') in journal articles from 1880 to after 2000. 'Much' generally has the highest frequency, though its frequency declines steadily with time. 'Sort' has the lowest frequency in the 1880s through mid-1900s. The words somewhat converge in frequency around 1970. "

Figure 9.11 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of words about mental state attribution ('get,' 'think,' and 'want') in journal articles from 1880 to after 2000. 'Think' appears much more frequently than the other words throughout the time span. All three words have moderate peaks in frequency around the 1970s. "

Figure 9.12 - "A scatterplot showing the frequency of words about quantification ('anything,' 'something,' and 'thigs') in journal articles from 1880 to after 2000. 'Anything' is the least frequent throughout most of the time span. All three words show a peak in frequency around 1960, though the peak is more pronounced for 'something' and 'things.'"