

Existence, existenz, and transcendence - an introduction to the philosophy of Karl Jaspers

Duquesne University Press - J. B. Davis, Oswald O. Schrag, Existenz and Transcendence: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Karl

The arguments Yogācāra deploys frequently resemble those made by epistemological idealists. Recognizing those affinities Western scholars early in the twentieth century compared Yogācāra to Kant, and more recently scholars have begun to think that Husserl's phenomenology comes even closer. There are indeed intriguing similarities, for instance between Husserl's description of noesis (consciousness projecting its cognitive field) and noema (the constructed cognitive object) on the one hand, and Yogācāra's analysis of the (cognitive) grasper and the grasped (*grāhaka* and *grāhya*) on the other hand. But there are also important differences between those Western philosophers and Yogācāra. The three most important are:

(1) Kant and Husserl play down notions of causality, while Yogācāra developed complex, systematic causal theories it deemed to be of the greatest importance;

(2) there is no counterpart to either karma or enlightenment in the Western theories, while these are the very *raison d'être* for all Yogācāra theory and practice;

(3) finally, the Western philosophies are designed to afford the best possible access to an ontological realm (at least sufficient to acknowledge its existence), while Yogācāra is critical of that motive in all its manifestations.

Description: -

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Hospitals -- History -- 19th century.

Missions -- Music.

Church music -- Catholic Church.

Catholic Church -- Missions.

Perkins family.

Perkins, Edmund, d. 1693.

Perkins, Augustus Thorndike, 1827-1891.

Jaspers, Karl, 1883-1969 Existence, existenz, and transcendence - an introduction to the philosophy of Karl Jaspers

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And even then not really. It was included in a series of books of , edited by and published by Press.

Existence, existenz, and transcendence; an introduction to the philosophy of Karl Jaspers : Schrag, Oswald O., 1916

Although he was at times critical of the simple mysticism and the metaphysics of natural process in Schelling's religious works, his metaphysical reconstruction of Kantian idealism rearticulated some elements of the positive philosophy of the later Schelling, and it mirrored his attempt to account for truthful knowledge as a cognitive experience in which reason is transfigured by its encounter with contents other than its own form. Later chapters, while still good, are somewhat vague or oversimple if I just reread this. Only philosophy which can at once embrace and relativize secularism and embrace and relativize religion is able to undertake adequate existential inquiry, and philosophy which, in either direction, abandons the dialectical edge between these two commitments ceases to be genuine philosophy.

Moral Implications of Karl Jaspers' Existentialism on JSTOR

Consequently, he did not attract a cohort of apostles, and, outside Germany at least, his works are not often the subject of high philosophical discussion.

Philosophy of Existence : Jaspers, Karl, Grabau, R.F.: Amazon.ae

Since 1980 it has been at Brown, where it has been edited by Roderick Chisholm and then, since 1986, by Ernest Sosa.

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Arguably, Jaspers was always a humanist; certainly, if humanism is defined as a doctrine which seeks to account for the specificity, uniqueness and

dignity of human life his work can, from the outset, be seen as a variant on philosophical humanism. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905. Later chapters, while still good, are somewhat vague or oversimple if the reader is a little more conversant with contemporary philosophy.

Moral Implications of Karl Jaspers' Existentialism on JSTOR

Ashton, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1969—1971. Along with Charles Walraff's *The Philosophy of Karl Jaspers*, Schrag's work is the second book-length study of Jaspers' thought in as many years.

Moral Implications of Karl Jaspers' Existentialism on JSTOR

Jaspers thus viewed orthodox religion as an obstruction to communication, which places dogmatic limits on the common human capacity for truthfulness and transcendence. He believed that by means of devoting oneself to philosophy, individuals do not cognize objects but explicate and actualize their being as thinkers and thus become themselves.

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