Yhil-211A Philosophy THEORY OF KNOWLEGE empiricism ** Empiricism, in philosophy is the view that asserts ou concepts originate in experience, that all concepts are about or applicable to things that can be experienced, or that all rationally acceptable cheliète or proporétion are justifiable or knowable only through experience. Empiricism is a philosophical approace that emphasizes the role of experience & evidence, especially sensory perception, in the Jornation of ideas and Knowledge. Empiricists argue that knowledge is primarily derived from Sensory experience. and that it is through observation, experimentation, and sensory perception that we come to understand the

Management and the same	
PERMANAN CANONINAMENTS A	Key Aspecis of Empiricism: Sensory Experience:
1.	Sensory Experience:
	Empiricialis and
,	Empiricists argue that au
Marin Callery (Starte) Starte Callery	Knowledge comes from sensory
The second second second second	experience. This include seeing, hearing
an an all the second	touching, smelling and tasting.
2.	Empirical Évidence:
	Empiricisis emphasize the
and the same of th	imperiance of empirical evidence in
SHEROWAY FUNE	
unteridades d'Austri	Supporting claims or theories they
	believe that knowledge should be
	based on observable facts and data.
2.	Induction:
	EmpiricisEs often use inductive reasoning
	which involves making generalizations based
and the state of the state of	which modes when to
A PARTY NAME AND A PARTY NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY NAME AND AD	on specific observations. This allows them to
-	draw conclusions about the world based
	on their experiences
L1-	Rejecting Innaie ideas:
	Empiricists reject the notion of
	Commence of the commence of th

_	innate into	
	innate ideas or concepts that are	o,
	present in the mind from birth.	
	Instead, they believe that all ideas	
-	Scientize Mar experience.	-
5-	Scientific Method:	WILLY LOW FEWERING
	Empiricism had be	THE OWNER WATER THE PERSONNEL PROPERTY.
	Empiricism has had a significant	Professional about language drawn
	influence on the development of the	
(m.)(0.07)	scientific method, which emphasizes the	
10.0	importance of observation, experimentation	on,
Name and	and empirical evidence in forming and	
	testing hypo meses.	S. W. A. S. S. B. Santanan P.
	Key Type of Empiricism:	d returns ett samt
	Empiricism can be categorized into	23000 2000 2000
E-(week)	The state of the s	ed dame weeks
et e e	different types:	THE CONTROL OF THE PARTY.
! -	Sensory Empiricism:	
Manager Manage	Sensory Empiricism:	
Signature of the Signat	Sensory Empiricism: The type of empiricism emphasizes the	
	Sensory Empiricism: The type of empiricism emphasizes the role of sensory experience in the	
	Sensory Empiricism: The type of empiricism emphasizes the role of sensory experience in the acquisition of knowledge at argues that	
	Sensory Empiricism: The type of empiricism emphasizes the role of sensory experience in the acquisition of knowledge at argue that all knowledge comes from the senses	
	Sensory Empiricism: The type of empiricism emphasizes the role of sensory experience in the acquisition of knowledge. It argues that all knowledge comes from the senses all knowledge comes from the senses and that sensory experience is the	7
	Sensory Empiricism: The type of empiricism emphasizes the role of sensory experience in the acquisition of knowledge. It argues that all knowledge comes from the senses all knowledge comes from the senses and that sensory experience is the	7
	Sensory Empiricism: The type of empiricism emphasizes the role of sensory experience in the acquisition of knowledge at argue that all knowledge comes from the senses	7

Inductive Empiricism: Jocuses	
the use of induction in acquiring knows	1
Di arques that knowledge is gained	<u>9e,</u>
<u> </u>	F1120 20.25
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be based on observation, experimentate	,
and empirical verification.	
Psychological Empiricism: emphasis	ed .
the role of experience in shaping the	
- in a product of sensory	
that mind is a free menial	
experience and that all mentals	
phenomenan can be explained in	
of experience.	, es
Methodological Empiricism: empha	
the importance of empirical methods in	
	Psychological Empiricism: emphasise the role of experience in shaping the mind and mental processes. 9t argues that mind is a product of sensory experience and that all mental phenomenon can be explained in terms

7	the acquisition of	
	The acquisition of knowledge. 97 arque that knowledge should	
	July he have 1	
	perimencation and the	
_	Tollection of data	
6-	MEpistemological Empiricism.	and the second
	Jocuses on the nature of knowledge	-Andrewsky
	and how it is	Photosicus
	and how it is required. It argues that	ментирования
-	knowledge is limited to what can be	and account a court
mark hotel	empirically verified and that there are	
	no innate ideas or concepts.	
- COLOR		onemental services
arteriacy s	Key Empiricist Philosophers:	cames/Smercial
	John Locke:	utori lins ul ikuretut
	John Locke: considered as the father of British	oterfäredstorflift attackje frijt viljek
	considered as the father of British	
-	considered as the father of British empiricism.	gendani aversid gendaniy (19 vili 4 gendaniy (19 vili 4
-	considered as the father of British empiricism. In his essay Iwork "An Essay Concerning	and and and a
-	considered as the father of British empiricism. In his essay Iwork "An Essay Concerning thuman Understanding", he argued that the	
-	considered as the father of British empiricism. In his essay Iwork "An Essay Concerning thuman Understanding", he argued that the mind at birth is a blank state (Tabula	
-	considered as the father of British empiricism. In his essay Iwork "An Essay Concerning Human Understanding", he argued that the mind at birth is a blank state (Tabula Yasa) and all knowledge comes from	
-	considered as the father of British empiricism. In his essay work "An Essay Concerning thuman Understanding", he argued that the mind at birth is a blank state (Tabula rasa) and all knowledge comes from experience. the distinguised blow 2 types of experience	
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-	considered as the father of British empiricism. In his essay work "An Essay Concerning thuman Understanding", he argued that the mind at birth is a blank state (Tabula rasa) and all knowledge comes from experience.	

	perception of the operations of the	
	mind itself.	
2.	George Berkeley :	
	Irish philosopher who developed a form	
B. of the first in a limited by finding the attributed discovered by particular and the p	07 empiricism known as subjective idealism	1
	or immaterialism. He argued that the only	
Definition desired activities were	things that exist are minds & their ideas, &	
Rambada description or quasico.	that Phylical objects are merely collections	
MATERIAL SECTION OF THE SECTION OF T	of ideas perceived by minds.	4. Per seriasion age
3.	David Hume:	
	Scottish philosopher known for his	
production of the same with a facility of the	Skeptical empiricism.	
	In his work " A Treatise of Human Natur	"
en africagades conservo por directo con sir vi di Vidantesa	he argued that an knowledge is based	CENTRAL PROPERTY.
	on experience, but that our beliefs about	-
dina et au seus seus seus estados estados estados en en estados en estados en estados en estados en estados en	cause & eggect, the self, & the externo	9
tim circulatio albomanica qual minerca di Sala	world are not rationally justified.	
paneus Marcon dinerales carried an accommuni	the famously argued that we cannot	
DA SECULIAR	know the necessary connection blw	
No. of the last of	cause & effect.	—
	eause 4 1	بسر

2.55		
	John Stuart Min:	
	British Philosopher & economist.	
-	In his work "A System of Logic";	, i
	he emphasized the importance of induc	bon
	4 empirical evidence in the formation	
	of scientific knowledge.	na come con los contractor de la contrac
(B) 13 1	He also organial for the principle of	nere and service to have been serviced as
86 SON	willy as the foundation of explaint	2 4 ***********************************
	states that actions are right in proports	Considerate francos con 4 - co 4 produces
	a they bend to promote happiness	and public and many between the substatement
	wrong as they send to produce the	Marie Carlo de Carlo
	reverse of happiness.	A TOWNS AND
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