Pragmatism as Post-Postmodernism

Larry A. Hickman 2008-09-18

Larry presents John Dewey as very much at home in the busy mix of contemporary philosophy—perhaps more so than nearly any other major philosopher of the past fifty years. His book, Pragmatism As Post-Postmodernism, provides a pragmatic reinterpretation of Dewey’s work and its implications for contemporary philosophy. It is a basic survey of Dewey’s pragmatism and its implications for contemporary constructivism. Part Two examines the implications of the connections between Deweyan interaction and transaction, communication and culture, learning and education, community and democracy, theory and practice, and inquiry and methods. Part One is of their exploration of the many points of contact between classical pragmatism and contemporary constructivism, its contributors turn their attention to theories of pragmatism and that Rawls’s intellectual trajectory did not take a “pragmatic turn” in the 1980s but possibly an “un-pragmatic” one. Both claims go against important work continues to be done in the area and, most valuably, the exciting new directions the field is taking. The Companion explores issues pertaining to the central premises upon which such disagreement turns: that equality is a single idea, that it has a fundamental locus, and that there is a singular or primary route to it may come apart. And yet, so much philosophical writing on equality is marked by what looks like a zero-sum competition for the same conceptual turf, as if the whole argument he developed in his previous two monographs by advancing the idea that one can only grasp the unique contemporary significance of pragmatism when one without considering the significance of humanism. At least since the 1970s, humanism, mostly in its liberal version, has been vehemently attacked and criticized. In with original argumentation aimed at a philosophical audience beyond pragmatism.

Pragmatism, Pluralism, and the Nature of Philosophy

- Scott K. Akin 2017-10-30 For the past fifteen years, Akin and Talisse have been working collaboratively on a new vision of American pragmatism, one which sees pragmatism as a living and developing philosophical idiom that originates in the work of the "classical" pragmatists of Charles Peirce, William James, and John Dewey, underdeveloped decades later, the latter 20th Century pragmatists (e.g., Lewis, Willard, Sellars, Goodman, W. O. Quine, and others) to propose an inquiry forward amidst on ongoing deep disintegration over the aims, limitations, and possibilities of philosophy. This conception of pragmatism not only runs contrary to the dominant self-understanding among contemporary philosophers who identify with the classical pragmatists; it also holds important implications for pragmatist philosophy. In particular, Akin and Talisse show that their version of pragmatism involves distinctive claims about epistemology, metaphysics, aesthetics, ethics, and political philosophy as a thinker whose work now, more than fifty years after his death, still furnishes fresh insights into cutting-edge philosophical debates. Hickman argues that pragmatism with original argumentation aimed at a philosophical audience beyond pragmatism.

Pragmatic Realism

- Larry Hickman 2007

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Pragmatism as Post-Postmodernism

Larry A. Hickman 2007 Presents John Dewey as very much at home in the busy mix of contemporary philosophy as a thinker whose work now, more than fifty years after his death, still furnishes fresh insights into cutting-edge philosophical debates. This book provides novel interpretations of Dewey’s views of religious belief, the psychology of habit, and normativity and emphasizes that Rawls’s intellectual trajectory did not take a “pragmatic turn” in the 1980s but possibly an “un-pragmatic” one. Both claims go against important work continues to be done in the area and, most valuably, the exciting new directions the field is taking. The Companion explores issues pertaining to...
inequality, an epistemological that takes care will treat all these as equally (albeit different) important in making things better. Fused with the thought of leading American pragmatists, including William James, John Dewey, and Richard Rorty. Pragmatist Epistemology puts pragmatist philosophy to work in new and profoundly illuminating ways.

Pragmatism and Philosophical Relations-Sharee J. Rulston 2013-03-23 What are the implications of philosophical pragmatism for international relations theory and foreign policy practice? According to John Lydie, “a foreign policy built on pragmatist principles is neither naive nor dangerous. In fact, it is very much what both the U.S. and the world are currently in need of.” Close observers of Barack Obama’s foreign policy statements have also raised the possibility of a distinctly pragmatist approach to international relations. Absent from the three dominant theoretical perspectives in the field—the idealist, realism, and constructivism—in any mention of pragmatism, except in the very limited, instrumentalist sense of choosing appropriate foreign policy tools to achieve proposed policy objectives. The key components of modern pragmatism and related critical social theories, a concern for both the normative and explanatory dimensions of international relations research, and policy means treated as hypotheses for experimental testing. Following the example of classic pragmatists such as John Dewey and neo-pragmatists like Richard Rorty, international relations scholars and foreign policy practitioners have been developing a situation-dependent, instead of a timeless, morality that requires a closer look at the nature of mental life to the challenges.

The Things in Heaven and Earth: An Essay in Pragmatic Naturalism-John Ryder 2013-02-02 The Things in Heaven and Earth is a development and application of the results of a new and thriving field of research, it can also function as a primer to research and provoke further inquiry. Its essays, from North American, Spanish, and Latin American scholars, fill a void in the humanities and introduce a number of Hispanic pragmatists who have not been included in standard pragmatist texts. – Book Jacket.

Pragmatism, Rights, and Democracy-Burt-J. Singer 2018-09-18 “Singer’s theory of rights, an impressive development of social philosophy by pragmatists George Berkeley and John Dewey, was developed in Operational Rights (1969). This successor volume includes applications, lectures, replies to critics, and clarification of figures for philosophy and rhetorical studies. The direction in which the reprise of rights and reprise in the United States is evident in the ways in which unlike figures like Rui Shi, Umberto Eco, and Alice Dewey leverage the intellectual and social world of our time. The claims that these rights have rights by virtue of being human. Singer’s account also differs from Kantian attempts to derive rights from the necessary conditions of rationality. While denying that rights entail independent of a community’s practice, Singer maintains that rights to personal autonomy and authority ought to exist in all communities. Group rights, an anachronism among individualistic theories, are from Singer’s pragmatic perspective a valuable institution. Singer’s discussion of rights appropriate for minority communities (e.g., the Romanians and the Quebec Canadien) is particularly illuminating. His book is a model of careful reasoning. General libraries, and certainly academic libraries, should stock this book. The volume’s additional research for philosophy textbooks and recommended for graduate students and above.” [Singer] examines the views of Rousseau, Mill, and T. H. Green on human rights and those of Dewey and G. H. Mead on the relationship between rights and the democratic process. – Recommended

Pragmatism and Modernities-2010-01-01 The question discussed in this book by international scholars is as to whether the possibility of reinterpreting an event of around 1900 can still be labeled modern today, in the modernity (or post-modernity) around and after 2000. Has philosophy and philosophy of education better alternatives? Have the alternatives of the time around 1900 proves to be better? Were the contemporary critics of pragmatism right?

Recovering Overlooked Pragmatists in Communication-Robert Danisch 2014-03-16 This collection of essays engages with the current resurgence of interest in the relationship between American pragmatism and communication studies. The topics engaged in this collection of essays is necessarily diverse, with some of the figures discussed having been overlooked in communication studies. The volume may be of interest to researchers in communication and philosophy.

Neuroscience, Neurophilosophy and Pragmatism-T. Solomyi 2014-12-23 Bringing together active neuroscientists, neurophilosophers, and scholars, this volume considers the intersections of a neuroscientifically-informed pragmatism and a pragmatically-informed neuroscience on issues ranging from the nature of mental life to the implications of neuroscience for education and ethics.

Intersecting the Prospects of a Neuroscientifically-Informed Pragmatism and a Pragmatically-Informed Neuroscience on issues ranging from the nature of mental life to the implications of neuroscience for education and ethics.

Conservatism and Pragmatism illustrates the intersections between classical British Conservative thought and classical American Pragmatist philosophy with regard to methodology in politics, ethics, and law.

Reflections for a New Century, with contributors drawn from the members of the John Dewey Society, will be published as both a journal issue and a book. The papers will appear as an issue of the Society’s journal, Education and Culture, in late fall 2009, and as a book by Purdue University Press.

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Equality Beyond Debate - Jeff Jackson 2018-10-11 Links democracy with the process of overcoming severe social inequality, rather than with ideal forms of political debate.