

## Glossary - Chapter 6: The Enlightenment

**Associationism:** A theory in philosophy or psychology that regards the simple association or co-occurrence of ideas or sensations as the primary basis of meaning, thought, or learning.

**Consequentialism:** The doctrine that the morality of an action is to be judged solely by its consequences.

**Counter-Enlightenment:** The development of polarized views against scientific reasoning.

**Deontological Ethics:** The normative ethical position that judges the morality of an action based on the action's adherence to a rule or rules. It is sometimes described as "duty" or "obligation" or "rule".

**Enlightenment:** A European intellectual movement of the late 17th and 18th centuries emphasizing reason and individualism rather than tradition. It was heavily influenced by 17th-century philosophers such as Descartes, Locke, and Newton, and its prominent exponents include Kant, Goethe, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Adam Smith.

**Environmentalism:** The philosophical doctrine that environment is more important than heredity in determining intellectual growth

**Empiricism:** The theory that all knowledge is derived from sense-experience. Stimulated by the rise of experimental science, it developed in the 17th and 18th centuries, expounded in particular by John Locke, George Berkeley.

**Geisteswissenschaft:** This concept was developed by Giambattista Vico, literally meaning "spiritual science" (or human science). Human science studies the human creations of history and society not from observation but through sympathetic understanding from within.

**Hedonism:** The pursuit of pleasure; sensual self-indulgence.

**Idealism:** Any of various systems of thought in which the objects of knowledge are held to be in some way dependent on the activity of mind.

**Industrial Enlightenment:** The focus on the ideas (science) that helped shape/build the industrial revolution.

**Materialism:** The doctrine that nothing exists except matter and its movements and modifications

**Metaphysics:** The branch of philosophy that deals with the first principles of things, including abstract concepts such as being, knowing, substance, cause, identity, time, and space.

**Nativism:** a concept in psychology and philosophy which asserts certain concepts are "native" or in the brain at birth.

**Naturwissenschaft:** This concept was developed by Giambattista Vico, based on Newtonian natural science, built on the observations of nature from the outside.

**Nihilism:** The rejection of all religious and moral principles, often in the belief that life is meaningless.

**Noumena (Kant):** The world of things in themselves.

**Phenomena (Kant):** The world of experience.

**Pragmatic Anthropology:** Concerned with the person as a morally free agent and citizen of the world.

**Psychological Anthropology:** Concerned with the body and its effect on the mind.

**Rationalism:** A belief or theory that opinions and actions should be based on reason and knowledge rather than on religious belief or emotional response.

**Realism:** The attitude or practice of accepting a situation as it is and being prepared to deal with it accordingly (common sense).

**Romanticism:** An artistic and intellectual movement originating in Europe in the late 18th century and characterized by a heightened interest in nature, emphasis on the individual's expression of emotion and imagination, departure from the attitudes and forms of classicism, and rebellion against established social rules and conventions.

**Sensationism:** Deriving the mind entirely from sensations, denying the existence of independent mental faculties and the power of reflection found in Locke's psychology.

**Transcendental:** Logical and necessary

**Utilitarianism:** The doctrine that actions are right if they are useful or for the benefit of a majority.

**Virtue Ethics:** Emphasizes the role of one's character and the virtues that one's character embodies for determining or evaluating ethical behavior.