

# Mersenne And The Learning Of The Schools

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**Galileo Revisited** Dom Paschal Scotti 2017-08-25 No other work on Galileo Galilei has brought together such a complete description of the historical context in its political, cultural, philosophical, religious, scientific, and personal aspects as this volume has done. In

addition to covering the whole of Galileo's life, it focuses on those things that are most pertinent to the Galileo Affair, which culminated in his condemnation by the Inquisition in 1633. It also includes an extensive discussion of the relationship between religion and science in general, and of the relationship

between Christianity and science in particular, without which a true understanding of the affair is much weakened. This discussion of the relationship of Christianity with science—a long, generally positive relationship—is most timely since the case of Galileo is, as many historians and Pope Benedict XVI have stated, the beginning of the alienation of the Church from much of the intellectual culture of our present age. The "warfare between science and religion" is an old myth that should finally be retired, but for many it is still axiomatic. This work shows the significance of astrology in the history of society and the Church (Galileo was a master astrologer), and the importance of the internal tensions and factions within the Roman Curia in the seventeenth century. It also tells of the profound battles among Church leadership over the direction of the Church in a time of uncertainty and intellectual and cultural ferment. The Galileo Affair is not just of its time and place,

and it is not just about Galileo, but it touches upon that perennial issue of how the Church deals with issues of adaptation and change.

### **Essays on the Philosophy and Science of René**

**Descartes** Stephen Voss 1993

In English, with some essays translated from French.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

### **Esprits modernes** Vlad

Alexandrescu 2003

### Biographies of Scientific

Objects Lorraine Daston

2000-06-15 Looks at how whole domains of phenomena come into being and sometimes pass away as objects of scientific study. With examples from the natural and social sciences, ranging from the 16th to the 20th centuries, this book explores the ways in which scientific objects are both real and historical.

### **Gassendi's Ethics** Lisa T.

Sarasohn 2018-10-18 This is the first book to explore the ethical thought of Pierre Gassendi, the seventeenth-century French priest who rehabilitated Epicurean

philosophy in the Western tradition. Lisa T. Sarasohn's discussion of the relationship between Gassendi's philosophy of nature and his ethics discloses the underlying unity of his philosophy and elucidates this critical figure in the intellectual revolution. Sarasohn demonstrates that Gassendi's ethics was an important part of his attempt to Christianize Epicureanism. She shows how Gassendi integrated ideas of human freedom into a neo-Epicurean ethic where pleasure is the highest good, yet maintained a consistent belief in Christian providence. These views challenged what were then the new systems of philosophy, Hobbesian materialism and Cartesian rationalism. Sarasohn places Gassendi in his historical and intellectual context, considering him in relation to contemporary philosophers and within the patronage system that conditioned his own freedom. She investigates the links between his ethical thought and philosophy of science and makes sense of his

attacks on astrology. Finally, her work clarifies Pierre Gassendi's considerable influence on seventeenth-century ethical and political philosophy, particularly on the work of John Locke—and thus on the whole English liberal tradition in political philosophy.

#### The Courtiers' Anatomists

Anita Guerrini 2015-05-27

DivAnita Guerrini is Horning Professor in the Humanities and professor of history in the School of History, Philosophy, and Religion at Oregon State University. She is the author of *Experimenting with Humans and Animals: From Galen to Animal Rights and Obesity and Depression in the*

*Enlightenment: The Life and Times of George Cheyne.*/div

#### The Scientific Revolution

H. Floris Cohen 1994-10-03 In this first book-length

historiographical study of the Scientific Revolution, H. Floris Cohen examines the body of work on the intellectual, social, and cultural origins of early modern science. Cohen critically surveys a wide range

of scholarship since the nineteenth century, offering new perspectives on how the Scientific Revolution changed forever the way we understand the natural world and our place in it. Cohen's discussions range from scholarly interpretations of Galileo, Kepler, and Newton, to the question of why the Scientific Revolution took place in seventeenth-century Western Europe, rather than in ancient Greece, China, or the Islamic world. Cohen contends that the emergence of early modern science was essential to the rise of the modern world, in the way it fostered advances in technology. A valuable entrée to the literature on the Scientific Revolution, this book assesses both a controversial body of scholarship, and contributes to understanding how modern science came into the world.

*On the Metaphysics of Experimental Physics* K.

Rogers 2005-04-15 This provocative and critical work addresses the question of why scientific realists and positivists consider

experimental physics to be a natural and empirical science. Taking insights from contemporary science studies, continental philosophy, and the history of physics, this book describes and analyses the metaphysical presuppositions that underwrite the technological use of experimental apparatus and instruments to explore, model, and understand nature. By revealing this metaphysical foundation, the author questions whether experimental physics is a natural and empirical science at all.

### **The Work of Music Theory**

Thomas Christensen

2017-10-23 This collection

brings together an anthology of articles by Thomas

Christensen, one of the leading historians of music theory active today. Published over

the span of the past 25 years, the selected articles provide a historical conspectus about a

range of vital topics in the history of music theory,

focusing in particular upon writings from the seventeenth

and eighteenth centuries. Christensen examines a variety of theorists and their arguments within the intellectual and musical contexts of their time, in the process highlighting the diverse and idiosyncratic nature of the discipline of music theory itself. In the first section of the book Christensen offers general reflections on the meaning and interpretation of historical music theories, with especial attention paid to their value for music theorists today. The second section of the book contains a number of articles that consider the catalytic role of the thorough bass in the development of harmonic theory during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the final two sections of the anthology, focus turns to the writings of several individual music theorists, including Marin Mersenne, Seth Calvisius, Johann Mattheson, Johann Nicolaus Bach, Denis Diderot and Johann Nichelmann. The volume includes essays from hard-to-find publications as

well as newly-translated material and the articles are prefaced by a new, wide-ranging autobiographical essay by the author that offers a broad re-assessment of his historical project. This book is essential reading for music theorists and seventeenth- and eighteenth-century musicologists.

*Mersenne and the Learning of the Schools* Peter Robert Dear 1988

**Perfect Harmony and Melting Strains** Cornelia Wilde 2021-05-10 Perfect Harmony and Melting Strains assembles interdisciplinary essays investigating concepts of harmony during a transitional period, in which the Pythagorean notion of a harmoniously ordered cosmos competed with and was transformed by new theories about sound - and new ways of conceptualizing the world. From the perspectives of philosophy, literary scholarship, and musicology, the contributions consider music's ambivalent position between mathematical

abstraction and sensibility, between the metaphysics of harmony and the physics of sound. Essays examine the late medieval and early modern history of ideas concerning the nature of music and cosmic harmony, and trace their transformations in early modern musico-literary discourses. Within this framework, essays further offer original readings of important philosophical, literary, and musicological works. This interdisciplinary volume brings into focus the transformation of a predominant Renaissance worldview and of music's scientific, theological, literary, as well as cultural conceptions and functions in the early modern period, and will be of interest to scholars of the classics, philosophy, musicology, as well as literary and cultural studies.

**Structures of Feeling in Seventeenth-century Cultural Expression** William Andrews Clark Memorial Library 2013-01-01 Essays based on papers presented at four international conferences

held at the UCLA Clark Library, 2005.

[Encyclopedia of Early Modern Philosophy and the Sciences](#)

Dana Jalobeanu 2022-08-27

This Encyclopedia offers a fresh, integrated and creative perspective on the formation and foundations of philosophy and science in European modernity. Combining careful contextual reconstruction with arguments from traditional philosophy, the book examines methodological dimensions, breaks down traditional oppositions such as rationalism vs. empiricism, calls attention to gender issues, to 'insiders and outsiders', minor figures in philosophy, and underground movements, among many other topics. In addition, and in line with important recent transformations in the fields of history of science and early modern philosophy, the volume recognizes the specificity and significance of early modern science and discusses important developments including issues of historiography (such as historical epistemology), the

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interplay between the material culture and modes of knowledge, expert knowledge and craft knowledge. This book stands at the crossroads of different disciplines and combines their approaches - particularly the history of science, the history of philosophy, contemporary philosophy of science, and intellectual and cultural history. It brings together over 100 philosophers, historians of science, historians of mathematics, and medicine offering a comprehensive view of early modern philosophy and the sciences. It combines and discusses recent results from two very active fields: early modern philosophy and the history of (early modern) science. Editorial Board EDITORS-IN-CHIEF Dana Jalobeanu University of Bucharest, Romania Charles T. Wolfe Ghent University, Belgium ASSOCIATE EDITORS Delphine Bellis University Nijmegen, The Netherlands Zvi Biener University of Cincinnati, OH, USA Angus Gowland University College London, UK

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### **Heterodoxy in Early Modern Science and Religion**

John Brooke 2005-12-01 The separation of science and religion in modern secular culture can easily obscure the fact that in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Europe ideas about nature were intimately related to ideas about God. Readers of this

book will find fresh and exciting accounts of a phenomenon common to both science and religion: deviation from orthodox belief. How is heterodoxy to be measured? How might the scientific heterodoxy of particular thinkers impinge on their religious views? Would heterodoxy in religion create a predisposition towards heterodoxy in science? Might there be a homology between heterodox views in both domains? Such major protagonists as Galileo and Newton are re-examined together with less familiar figures in order to bring out the extraordinary richness of scientific and religious thought in the pre-modern world.

**History of Shock Waves, Explosions and Impact** Peter O. K. Krehl 2008-09-24 This

unique and encyclopedic reference work describes the evolution of the physics of modern shock wave and detonation from the earlier and classical percussion. The history of this complex process is first reviewed in a general survey. Subsequently, the subject is treated in more detail and the book is richly illustrated in the form of a picture gallery. This book is ideal for everyone professionally interested in shock wave phenomena.

**The Cambridge History of Seventeenth-century Philosophy** Daniel Garber 2003

**The Ashgate Research Companion to the Counter-Reformation** Alexandra Bamji 2016-03-23 'In the last two decades, the history of the Counter-Reformation has been stretched and re-shaped in numerous directions. Reflecting the variety and innovation that characterize studies of early modern Catholicism today, this volume incorporates topics as diverse as life cycle and community,

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science and the senses, the performing and visual arts, material objects and print culture, war and the state, sacred landscapes and urban structures. Moreover, it challenges the conventional chronological parameters of the Counter-Reformation and introduces the reader to the latest research on global Catholicism. The Ashgate Research Companion to the Counter-Reformation presents a comprehensive examination of recent scholarship on early modern Catholicism in its many guises. It examines how the Tridentine reforms inspired conflict and conversion, and evaluates lives and identities, spirituality, culture and religious change. This wide-ranging and original research guide is a unique resource for scholars and students of European and transnational history.

*Sound and Affect* Judith

Lochhead 2021-04-23 There is no place on earth that does not echo with the near or distant sounds of human activity. More than half of humanity lives in

cities, meaning the daily soundtrack of our lives is filled with sound—whether it be sonorous, harmonious, melodic, syncopated, discordant, cacophonous, or even screeching. This new anthology aims to explore how humans are placed in certain affective attitudes and dispositions by the music, sounds, and noises that envelop us. *Sound and Affect* maps a new territory for inquiry at the intersection of music, philosophy, affect theory, and sound studies. The essays in this volume consider objects and experiences marked by the correlation of sound and affect, in music and beyond: the voice, as it speaks, stutters, cries, or sings; music, whether vocal, instrumental, or machine-made; and our sonic environments, whether natural or artificial, and how they provoke responses in us. Far from being stable, correlations of sound and affect are influenced and even determined by factors as diverse as race, class, gender, and social and political experience. Examining these

factors is key to the project, which gathers contributions from a cross-disciplinary roster of scholars, including both established and new voices. This agenda-setting collection will prove indispensable to anyone interested in innovative approaches to the study of sound and its many intersections with affect and the emotions.

*The Routledge Companion to Seventeenth Century*

*Philosophy* Dan Kaufman

2017-09-01 The Routledge Companion to Seventeenth Century Philosophy is an outstanding survey of one of the most important eras in the history of Western philosophy - one which witnessed philosophical, scientific, religious and social change on a massive scale. A team of twenty international contributors provide students and scholars of philosophy and related disciplines with a detailed and accessible guide to seventeenth century philosophy. The Companion is divided into seven parts: Historical Context Metaphysics

Epistemology Mind and Language Moral and Political Philosophy Natural Philosophy and the Material World Philosophical Theology. Major topics and themes are explored and discussed, including the scholastic context that shaped philosophy of the period, free will, skepticism, logic, mind-body problems, consciousness, arguments for the existence of God, and the problem of evil. As such The Routledge Companion to Seventeenth Century Philosophy is essential reading for all students of the period, both in philosophy and related disciplines such as literature, history, politics, and religious studies.

**Elements, Principles and Corpuscles**

Antonio Clericuzio 2013-04-17 In *Elements, Principles and Particles*, Antonio Clericuzio explores the relationships between chemistry and corpuscular philosophy in the age of the Scientific Revolution. Science historians have regarded chemistry and corpuscular philosophy as two distinct traditions. Clericuzio's view is

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that since the beginning of the 17th century atomism and chemistry were strictly connected. This is attested by Daniel Sennert and by many hitherto little-known French and English natural philosophers. They often combined a corpuscular theory of matter with Paracelsian chemical (and medical) doctrines. Boyle plays a central part in the present book: Clericuzio redefines Boyle's chemical views, by showing that Boyle did not subordinate chemistry to the principles of mechanical philosophy. When Boyle explained chemical phenomena, he had recourse to corpuscles endowed with chemical, not mechanical, properties. The combination of chemistry and corpuscular philosophy was adopted by a number of chemists active in the last decades of the 17th century, both in England and on the Continent. Using a large number of primary sources, the author challenges the standard view of the corpuscular theory of matter as identical with the mechanical philosophy. He

points out that different versions of the corpuscular philosophy flourished in the 17th century. Most of them were not based on the mechanical theory, i.e. on the view that matter is inert and has only mechanical properties. Throughout the 17th century, active principles, as well as chemical properties, are attributed to corpuscles. Given its broad coverage, the book is a significant contribution to both history of science and history of philosophy.

*The Word and the World* K. Killeen 2007-04-11 This book explores the impact of biblical reading practices on scientific thought in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries. It addresses the idea that the natural philosophers of the era forged their new sciences despite, rather than because of, the pervasive bible-centeredness of early modern thought.

**Encyclopedia of the Scientific Revolution** Wilbur Applebaum 2003-12-16 With unprecedented current

coverage of the profound changes in the nature and practice of science in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Europe, this comprehensive reference work addresses the individuals, ideas, and institutions that defined culture in the age when the modern perception of nature, of the universe, and of our place in it is said to have emerged. Covering the historiography of the period, discussions of the Scientific Revolution's impact on its contemporaneous disciplines, and in-depth analyses of the importance of historical context to major developments in the sciences, *The Encyclopedia of the Scientific Revolution* is an indispensable resource for students and researchers in the history and philosophy of science.

**Light and Death** Judith H. Anderson 2017-01-02 Light figures being; darkness, death. Bridging mathematical science, semantics, rhetoric, grammar, and major poems, Judith H. Anderson seeks to negotiate writings from multiple

disciplines in the shared terms of poiesis and figuration rather than as cultural opposites.

Analogy, a type of metaphor, has always been the connector of the known to the unknown, the sensible to the infinite.

Anderson's study moves from the figuration of light and death to the history of analogy and its pertinence to light in physics and metaphysics, from Kepler to Donne, Spenser, and Milton. Topics proliferate: creativity, optics, the relation of literature to science, the methodology of thought and argument, and the processes of narrative, discovery, and interpretation.

*The Oxford Handbook of Descartes and Cartesianism*  
Steven Nadler 2019-04-25 The Oxford Handbook of Descartes and Cartesianism comprises fifty specially written chapters on René Descartes (1596-1650) and Cartesianism, the dominant paradigm for philosophy and science in the seventeenth century, written by an international group of leading scholars of early modern philosophy. The first

part focuses on the various aspects of Descartes's biography (including his background, intellectual contexts, writings, and correspondence) and philosophy, with chapters on his epistemology, method, metaphysics, physics, mathematics, moral philosophy, political thought, medical thought, and aesthetics. The chapters of the second part are devoted to the defense, development and modification of Descartes's ideas by later generations of Cartesian philosophers in France, the Netherlands, Italy, and elsewhere. The third and final part considers the opposition to Cartesian philosophy by other philosophers, as well as by civil, ecclesiastic, and academic authorities. This handbook provides an extensive overview of Cartesianism - its doctrines, its legacies and its fortunes - in the period based on the latest research.

**Marsenne and the Learning of the Schools** 1988

**Creational Theology and the History of Physical Science**

Christopher B. Kaiser 1997

This volume documents the role of creational theology in the history of science from Hellenistic times to the early twentieth century. The broad historical sweep demonstrates both the persistence of tradition and the gradual emergence of modernity in natural philosophy.

**The Rise of Modern Philosophy** Tom Sorell 1995

"Modern" philosophy in the West is said to have begun with Bacon and Descartes. Their methodological and metaphysical writings, in conjunction with the discoveries that marked the seventeenth-century scientific revolution, are supposed to have interred both Aristotelian and scholastic science and the philosophy that supported it. But did the new or "modern" philosophy effect a complete break with what preceded it? Were Bacon and Descartes untainted by scholastic influences? The theme of this book is that the new and

traditional philosophies have much more in common than the orthodox account suggests. The contributors consider not only modernity in metaphysics and the sciences but also the claims of Machiavelli, Hobbes, and Spinoza to have invented "modern" ethics and politics. These two aspects of "modernity" in philosophy are connected for the first time. The book offers a broad view of the early modern philosophers, covering not only the much-studied major figures but also relatively neglected writers: Mersenne, Gassendi, White, and Sergeant.

*Soul Machine: The Invention of the Modern Mind* George Makari 2015-11-02 A brilliant and comprehensive history of the creation of the modern Western mind. *Soul Machine* takes us back to the origins of modernity, a time when a crisis in religious authority and the scientific revolution led to searching questions about the nature of human inner life. This is the story of how a new concept—the mind—emerged as a potential solution, one that

was part soul and part machine, but fully neither. In this groundbreaking work, award-winning historian George Makari shows how writers, philosophers, physicians, and anatomists worked to construct notions of the mind as not an ethereal thing, but a natural one. From the ascent of Oliver Cromwell to the fall of Napoleon, seminal thinkers like Hobbes, Locke, Diderot, and Kant worked alongside often-forgotten brain specialists, physiologists, and alienists in the hopes of mapping the inner world. Conducted in a cauldron of political turmoil, these frequently shocking, always embattled efforts would give rise to psychiatry, mind sciences such as phrenology, and radically new visions of the self. Further, they would be crucial to the establishment of secular ethics and political liberalism. Boldly original, wide-ranging, and brilliantly synthetic, *Soul Machine* gives us a masterful, new account of the making of the modern Western mind.

Descartes's Mathematical Thought C. Sasaki 2013-03-09  
Covering both the history of mathematics and of philosophy, Descartes's Mathematical Thought reconstructs the intellectual career of Descartes most comprehensively and originally in a global perspective including the history of early modern China and Japan. Especially, it shows what the concept of "mathesis universalis" meant before and during the period of Descartes and how it influenced the young Descartes. In fact, it was the most fundamental mathematical discipline during the seventeenth century, and for Descartes a key notion which may have led to his novel mathematics of algebraic analysis.

**Republics Ancient and Modern, Volume II** Paul A. Rahe 2017-11-01 This is a work vast in scale, soaring in its scholarly ambition, and magnificent . . . in its achievement. The author's command of the primary sources is staggering in breadth and depth, deftly

orchestrated and rich with insight. . . . Deploying an avalanche of evidence. . . Rahe shows how alien the modern project, in all its diverse versions, was to the classics as well as the Bible.--Thomas L. Pangle, *Political Theory*  
**Harmony and the Balance** Andrea Lynne Finkelstein 2009-12-21 Frequently the achievements of pioneering economic writers are assessed by imposing contemporary theories of markets, economics, politics, and history. At last, here is a book that appraises the work of the leading English economic writers of the seventeenth century using intellectual concepts of the time, rather than present-day analytical models, in order to place their economic theories in context. In an analysis that tracks the Stuart century, Andrea Finkelstein traces the progress of such figures as Gerard de Malynes, William Petty, John Locke, and Charles Davenant by inviting us into the great trading companies and halls of parliament where we relive the debates over the

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coinage, the interest rate, and the nature of money. Furthermore, we see them model their works on the latest developments in physiology, borrow ideas from bookkeeping, and argue over the nature of numbers in an effort to construct a market theory grounded in objective moral value. This comprehensive approach clarifies the relationship between the century's economic ideas and its intellectual thought so that, in the end, readers will be able to judge for themselves whether this really was the age of the Capitalist Geist. Finkelstein has crafted her book to be both inclusive and interdisciplinary by skillfully integrating biography, political history, economic history, and intellectual theory as well as the economic heritage of its subjects. While the concepts are far from simple, Finkelstein's adroit style presents her analysis in an extremely accessible manner. Andrea Finkelstein is Assistant Professor of History, City

University of New York.

### **The Aesthetic Body** Erec R.

Koch 2008 Those two developments converge to construct an aesthetic body; that is, in its full etymological sense, a body whose principal functions are the production of sensation and affectivity. This study examines the importance of the body in the determination of sensibility and passion in French culture of the seventeenth century." "The Aesthetic Body will engage readers with interests in literature, philosophy, the history of ideas, the history of science and medicine, cultural history, and political theory of the French early modern period."--Jacket.

### **Church and Culture in Seventeenth-Century France**

Henry Phillips 2002-05-02 A study of the involvement of the Catholic Church in the cultural life of France in the seventeenth century.

### **French Musical Thought, 1600-1800**

Georgia Cowart 1989 The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in France were witness to dramatic

changes in all aspects of social and cultural life. During this era, a new and modern spirit of critical inquiry arose, a change in ethos that had a major effect on all the arts. French Musical Thought, 1600-1800 is a diverse collection of essays offering new perspectives and insight on musical opinion during one of the most fascinating periods in French history. The essays in this volume, the authors of which include musicologists, historians and literary scholars, illuminate clearly the relationship of critical thought in music to contemporary developments in philosophy, art, literature and politics. In the final analysis, scholars contend that music aesthetics, criticism and theory can be understood only against the backdrop of a dynamic cultural milieu. Contributors: Claude V. Palisca, Jane R. Stevens, Louis E. Auld, Gloria Flaherty, Robert M. Isherwood, Albert Cohen, Barbara Russano Hanning, David Allen Duncan, Charles Dill, Georgia Cowart.

### **Hispanic Philosophy in the**

**Age of Discovery** Kevin White  
2018-03-02 This volume presents 15 studies occasioned by the 500th anniversary of the European discovery of America. It covers both the initial encounters between the Europeans and native Americans and the golden age of Hispanic philosophy that followed the discover  
Philosophy of Mathematics and Mathematical Practice in the Seventeenth Century Paolo Mancosu 1999 1. Philosophy of Mathematics and Mathematical Practice in the Early Seventeenth Century p. 8 1.1 The Quaestio de Certitudine Mathematicarum p. 10 1.2 The Quaestio in the Seventeenth Century p. 15 1.3 The Quaestio and Mathematical Practice p. 24 2. Cavalieri's Geometry of Indivisibles and Guldin's Centers of Gravity p. 34 2.1 Magnitudes, Ratios, and the Method of Exhaustion p. 35 2.2 Cavalieri's Two Methods of Indivisibles p. 38 2.3 Guldin's Objections to Cavalieri's Geometry of Indivisibles p. 50 2.4 Guldin's Centrobaryca and Cavalieri's Objections p. 56 3.

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**Modern Philosophy** Roger  
 Ariew 2009-09-01 The leading  
 anthology of writings of the  
 modern period, Modern  
 Philosophy provides the key  
 works of seven major  
 philosophers, along with a rich

selection of associated texts by  
 other leading thinkers of the  
 period, chosen to deepen the  
 reader's understanding of  
 modern philosophy and its  
 relationship to the natural  
 sciences. Building on the  
 strengths of the first edition,  
 the second edition of Modern  
 Philosophy is enhanced by the  
 addition of the following  
 selections: Montaigne, Apology  
 for Raymond Sebond, "The  
 Senses Are Inadequate";  
 Newton, Principia, "General  
 Scholium," and Optics, "Query  
 31"; Hume, Dialogues  
 Concerning Natural Religion,  
 Parts 1-5 and 9-12; Reid,  
 Inquiry Into Human Mind,  
 Conclusion, and Essays on the  
 Intellectual Powers of Man, "Of  
 Judgment," chap. 2, Of Common  
 Sense

### **The History of Scepticism**

Richard H. Popkin 2003-03-20  
 This is a thoroughly revised  
 and expanded edition of  
 Richard Popkin's classic The  
 History of Scepticism, first  
 published in 1960, revised in  
 1979, and since translated into  
 numerous foreign languages.  
 This authoritative work of

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historical scholarship has been revised throughout, including new material on: the introduction of ancient skepticism into Renaissance Europe; the role of Savonarola and his disciples in bringing Sextus Empiricus to the attention of European thinkers; and new material on Henry More, Blaise Pascal, Thomas Hobbes, Baruch Spinoza, Nicolas Malebranche, G.W. Leibniz, Simon Foucher and Pierre-Daniel Huet, and Pierre Bayle. The bibliography has also been updated.

*Hobbes and Galileo: Method, Matter and the Science of Motion* Gregorio Baldin

2020-04-15 This book, translated from Italian, discusses the influence of Galileo on Hobbes' natural philosophy. In his *De motu, loco et tempore* or *Anti-White* (~ 1643), Thomas Hobbes describes Galileo as "the greatest philosopher of all times", and in *De Corpore* (1655), the Italian scientist is presented as the one who "opened the door of all physics, that is, the nature of motion."

The book gives a detailed analysis of Galileo's legacy in Hobbes's philosophy, exploring four main issues: a comparison between Hobbes' and Mersenne's natural philosophies, the Galilean Principles of Hobbes' philosophical system, a comparison between Galileo's momentum and Hobbes's *conatus*, and Hobbes' and Galileo's theories of matter. The book also analyses the role played by Marin Mersenne, in spreading Galileo's ideas in France, and as a discussant of Hobbes. It highlights the many aspects of Hobbes' relationship with Galileo: the methodological and epistemological elements, but also the conceptual and the lexical analogies in the field of physics, to arrive, finally, at a close comparison on the subject of the matter. From this analysis emerges a shared mechanical conception of the universe open and infinite, that replaces the Aristotelian cosmos, and which is populated by two elements only: matter and motion.

