Principles of Genetic Epistemology - Jean Piaget - 2013-07-04
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Principles of Human Knowledge and Three Dialogues - George Berkeley - 1968-02-10
One of the greatest British philosophers, Bishop Berkeley (1685-1753) was the founder of the influential doctrine of Innatism - the belief that there is no reality outside the mind, and that the existence of material objects depends upon their being perceived. The Principles of Human Knowledge eloquently outlines this philosophical concept and argues forcefully that the world consists purely of finite minds and ideas, and of an infinite God, the Great Architect of the universe. Berkeley's theory was at first highly criticized by his contemporaries, who feared its ideas would lead to skepticism and atheism. The Three Dialogues provide a powerful response to these fears.

Epistemology and the Psychology of Human Judgment - Michael J. Stutzer - 2005
Bishop & Tenet present a new approach to epistemology, aiming to liberate the subject from the 'scholastic' debates of analytic philosophy. Rather, they wish to treat epistemology as a branch of the philosophy of science.

The Psychology of Knowledge and the Sociology of Knowledge - Michael J. Stutzer - 2005
Bishop & Tenet have done the philosophy of knowledge a tremendous service. Scholars now have a superb and up-to-date presentation of the fundamental ideas of epistemology.

Selected Works: Jean Piaget - 1977

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Evolutionary Epistemology, Rationality, and the Sociology of Knowledge - Karl Raimund Popper - 1987
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Righting Epistemology - Bredo Johnson - 2017
David Hume launched a historic revolution in epistemology when he showed that our theories about the world have no probability relative to what we think of as our evidence for them, hence that the distinction between justified and unjustified theories does not lie in their different probabilities relative to that evidence. However, as he never resolved that problem, his revolution remained incomplete. In this book, Raimond G. Allen presents an account of these developments from Hume to Quine, an extension of reflective equilibrium theory that renders it a general theory of epistemic justification concerning our beliefs about the world, and an argument that all four of these thinkers render the concept of an irreducible, fundamental and empirical fact. Finally, in chapters on Sextus, Descartes, Wittgenstein's On Certainty, and other aspects of Hume's epistemology I defend new readings of those philosophers' writings on skepticism and note significant relationships among their views on matters bearing on the Humean revolution. Finally, in chapters on Hume's 'Brains in a Vat' and Fred Dretske's contextualism - the only promising version of that view - I show that both fail to rule out the possible truth of radical skepticism. This is not surprising, since those hypotheses are in fact possible. They are not, however, of any epistemological significance, since the justification of our beliefs about the world is a function of the extent to which bodies of beliefs to which they belong are in reflective equilibrium, and no extant conception of knowledge is of any epistemological interest.

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The Routledge Handbook of Applied Epistemology - David Cox - 2018-08-20
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The principles of epistemology in Islamic philosophy is an old tradition, current technological and social developments have dramatically changed both the questions it faces and the methodology required to answer those questions. Recent developments also make it a particularly important and exciting area for research and teaching in the twenty-first century. The book, The Epistemology of Islam, is a comprehensive exploration of the development of epistemology in this context. Comprising entries by a team of international contributors, the Handbook is divided into six main parts: The Internet, Major Islamic Theories, Epistemological Contexts, and the Role of Islamic Thought in Science and Social Epistemology. These essential essays for understanding this field, and practical and up-to-date scholarship, are also available as a free online resource:

- Comprehending the theological implications of the physical world.
- Exploring the role of reason and faith in understanding reality.
- Discussing the relationship between divine knowledge and human knowledge.
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- Investigating the role of revelation in the development of knowledge.
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The Epistemology of Islam is a comprehensive and up-to-date survey of the development of epistemology in Islamic philosophy, and will be an essential resource for students, scholars, and anyone interested in the history of philosophy.

Steven Shaqiq, and Charles M. Swearer put it on the philosophical agenda: the epistemology of Islam. If we accept the idea that the epistemology of a culture is a major area of intellectual investigation, then we must consider the epistemology of Islam. The book is divided into six main parts: The Internet, Major Islamic Theories, Epistemological Contexts, and the Role of Islamic Thought in Science and Social Epistemology. These essential essays for understanding this field, and practical and up-to-date scholarship, are also available as a free online resource:

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The Epistemology of Keith Lehrer

This book is an extensive, self-contained, up-to-date study of Lehrer's epistemological work. Covering all major aspects, it contains original contributions by some of the most distinguished specialists in the field, originating from the latest, significantly revised version of Lehrer's theory. All basic ideas are explained in an introductory chapter. Lehrer's extensive replies in a final chapter give unique access to his current epistemological thinking.