

Moore, Heidegger, Husserl

Externalism	The view that mental events and acts are essentially dependent on the world external to the mind in opposition to the cartesian separation of mental and physical worlds (his hands)
Cogitatum	The result of thoughts, ideas or reflections
Idealism	any various systems of thought in which the objects of knowledge are held to be in someway dependent on the activity of the mind (its just a perception of the hand not definitive)
The rationalist	if you know something then you need to prove it (moore says you can know without proof)
Skepticism	You deny that you can know something; that there is no such thing as knowledge (a theory that certain knowledge is impossible)
Empiricism	The theory that all knowledge is derived form sense of experience (observation is taken as the final arbiter of what is and is not true)
Phenomenology	The science of phenomena as distinct form that the nature of being; an approach that concentrates on the study of consciousness and the objects of direct experience (Husserl)
epoche	Bracketing (the approach Husserl used)
Solipsism	the view or theory that the self is all that can be known to exist (no consciousness)
Intentionality	The quality of mental status that consists in their being directed toward some object or state of affairs (distinguish between things with conscious not consciousness)
Phenomenological Reduction	describing the act of suspending judgment about the natural world to instead focus on analysis of experience (in order to get out of theories)
Eidetic Reduction	Goal is to identify the basic components of phenomena (to get rid of all features inessential to consciousness)
Transcendental Reduction	taking away of your idiosyncratic, individual orientation to find out the essence of consciousness
Epistemology	The theory of knowledge
Ontology	dealing with the nature of being
existentialism	theory or approach that emphasizes the existence of the individual person as a free and responsible agent determining their own development through acts of the will.
Ethics	the good or the right
Dualism	that the human mind and body are two distinct entities that interact with each other (subject and object)
Dasein	there being or being there



Moore, Heidegger, Husserl (cont)

Difference Principle	States that increasing inequality between the rich and poor is justified if and only if the increased wealth of the rich also raises the level of the poorest members of society
Utilitarianism	maximize pleasure and minimize pain
Physicalism	the doctrine that the world consists simply of the physical world
metaphysics	Ontology
Existentialism	the orientation that emphasizes the need for resolve in following through on plans

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