BIOGRAPHICAL

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

FROM ITS ORIGIN IN GREECE DOWN TO THE PRESENT DAY.

GEORGE HENRY LEWES.

"Man is not born to solve the mystery of Existence; but he must nevertheless attempt it, in order that he may learn how to keep within the limits of the Knowable."-GOETHE.

" For I doubt not through the ages one increasing purpose runs, And the thoughts of men are widened by the process of the suns." TENNYSON.

LIBRARY EDITION,

MUCH ENLARGED AND THOROUGHLY REVISED.

NEW YORK: D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, 346 & 348 BROADWAY. M DCCC LVII.

CONTENTS.

	PART I.—ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY.
	Introduction xi
	MIDON EDOCIT
	FIRST EPOCH.
	Speculations on the Nature of the Universe.
	CHAPTER I. The Physicists.—Thales.—Anaximenes.—Diogenes of Apollonia
	CHAPTER II. The Mathematicians.—Anaximander of Miletus.—Pythagoras.—Philosophy of Pythagoras.—Translations from Aristotle's Metaphysics
	CHAPTER III. THE ELEATICS.—Xenophanes.—The Philosophy of Xenophanes.—Parmenides.—Zeno of Elea
	SECOND EPOCH.
	Speculations on the Creation of the Universe, and on the Origin of $Knowledge.$
	Heraclitus.—Anaxagoras.—Empedoeles.—Democritus
	THIRD EPOCH.
,	Intellectual Crisis.—The Insufficiency of all Attempts towards a Solution of the Problem of Existence, as well as that of Knowledge, produces the Sophists.
	The Sophists.—What were they?—Protagoras
	FOURTH EPOCH.
	A New Era opened by the Invention of a New Method.
	Socrates.—The Life of Socrates.—Philosophy of Socrates
	FIFTH EPOCH.
	Partial Adoption of the Socratic Method.
	The Megaric School.—Euclid.—The Cyrenaic School.—Aristippus.—The Cynics.—Antisthenes and Diogenes

SIXTH EPOCH.

Complete Adoption and Application of the Socratic Method.	
Plato.—Life of Plato.—Plato's Writings: their Character, Object, and Authenticity.—Plato's Method.—Plato's Ideal Theory.—Plato's Psychology.—Summary of Plato's Dialectics.—Plato's Theology and Cosmology.—Plato's View of the Beautiful and the Good.—Plato's Ethics	.86
SEVENTH EPOCH.	
Philosophy again reduced to a System: Close of the Socratic Movement.— Aristotle.	
CHAPTER I. Aristotle.—Life of Aristotle.—Aristotle's Method.— Aristotle's Logic.—Aristotle's Metaphysics	41
CHAPTER II. SUMMARY OF THE SOCRATIC MOVEMENT 2	66
EIGHTH EPOCH.	
Second Crisis of Greek Philosophy: the Skeptics, Epicureans, Stoics, and the New Academy.	
CHAPTER I. The Skeptics.—Pyrrho	26S
CHAPTER II. The Epicureans.—Epicurus	274
CHAPTER III. The Stoics.—Zeno	281
CHAPTER IV. The New Academy.—Arcesilaus and Carneades 2	293
CHAPTER V. SUMMARY OF THE EIGHTH EPOCH	305
NINTH EPOCH.	
Philosophy allies itself with Faith: the Alexandrian Schools.	
CHAPTER I. RISE OF NEO-PLATONISM.—Alexandria.—Philo 8	307
CHAPTER II. Antagonism of Christianity and Neo-Platonism.—Plotinus.—The Alexandrian Dialectics.—The Alexandrian Trinity.— The Doctrine of Emanation	27.4
CHAPTER III. Proclus	
CONCLUSION OF ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY 8	
CONCLUSION OF AINCIENT PHILOSOPHY	556
-	

PART II.—MODERN PHILOSOPHY.

TRANSITION PERIOD.

From Proclus to Bacon.—Scholasticism.—Life of Abelard.—Philosophy of Abelard.—Algazzāli.—Revival of Learning.—Giordano Bruno.... 843

FIRST EPOCH.

Foundation of the Inductive Method.	
The Life of Bacon.—Bacon's Method.—The Spirit of Bacon's Method.—Was the Method New and Useful?	898
SECOND EPOCH.	
Foundation of the Deductive Method.	
CHAPTER I. DESCARTES.—Life of Descartes.—The Method of Descartes.—Application of the Method.—Is the Method True?	435
CHAPTER II. Spinoza.—Spinoza's Life.—Spinoza's Doctrine	456
CHAPTER III. First Crisis in Modern Philosophy	493
THIRD EPOCH.	
Philosophy reduced to a Question of Psychology.	
CHAPTER I. Hobbes	495
CHAPTER II. Locke.—Life of Locke.—On the Spirit of Locke's Writings.—Locke's Method.—The Origin of our Ideas.—Elements of Idealism and Skepticism in Locke.—Locke's Critics	506
CHAPTER III. Leibnitz	541
CHAPTER IV. SUMMARY OF THE THIRD EPOCH	546
FOURTH EPOCH.	
The Subjective Nature of Knowledge leads to Idealism.	
Berkeley.—The Life of Berkeley.—Berkeley and Common Sense.— Idealism	548
FIFTH EPOCH.	
The Arguments of Idealism carried out into Skepticism.	
Hume.—Life of Hume.—Hume's Skepticism.—Hume's Theory of Causa-	
tion	570
SIXTH EPOCH.	
The Origin of Knowledge reduced to Sensation by the confusion of Thought with Feeling: the Sensational School.	
CHAPTER I. CONDILLAC.—Life of Condillac.—Condillac's System	589
CHAPTER II. HARTLEY.—Life of Hartley.—Hartley's System	603
CHAPTER III. Darwin	609
SEVENTH EPOCH.	
Second Crisis: Idealism, Skepticism, and Sensationalism producing the Reaction of Common Sense.	
Reid	618

EIGHTH EPOCH.

Recurrence to the Fundamental Question respecting the Origin of Knowledge,
Kant.—Life of Kant.—Kant's Historical Position.—Kant's Psychology.— Consequences of Kant's Psychology.—Examination of Kant's Fundamental Principles
NINTH EPOCH.
Ontology reasserts its Claim.—The Demonstration of the Subjectivity of Knowledge once more leads to Idealism.
CHAPTER I. Fighte.—Life of Fighte.—Fighte's Historical Position.— Basis of Fighte's System.—Fighte's Idealism.—Application of Fighte's Idealism
CHAPTER II. Schelling.—Life of Schelling.—Schelling's Doctrines 705
CHAPTER III. Hegel.—Life of Hegel.—Hegel's Method.—Absolute Idealism.—Hegel's Logic.—Application of the Method to Nature and History, Religion and Philosophy
TENTH EPOCH.
Psychology seeking its Basis in Physiology.
CHAPTER I. Cabanis
CHAPTER II. Phrenology.—Life of Gall.—Gall's Historical Position. —Cranioscopy.—Phrenology as a Science
ELEVENTH EPOCH.
Philosophy finally relinquishing its Place in favor of Positive Science.
CHAPŢER I. Eclecticism
CHAPTER II. Auguste Comte
CONCLUSION
INDEX 791