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"Have the courage to use your own understanding! - that is the motto of enlightenment." - Immanuel Kant The Enlightenment is one of the most important and contested periods in the history of philosophy. The problems it addressed, such as the proper extent of individual freedom and the challenging of tradition, resonate as much today as when they were first debated. Of all philosophers, it is arguably Kant who took such questions most seriously, addressing them above all in his celebrated short essay, An Answer to the Question: What is Enlightenment? In this engaging and lucid book, Samuel Fleischacker first explains and assesses Kant's philosophy of Enlightenment. He then considers critics of Kant's views - from Burke and Hegel to Horkheimer and Adorno - and figures he regards as having extended Kant's notion of enlightenment, such as Feuerbach, Marx, Habermas, Foucault, and Rawls. Throughout, he demonstrates how Kant holds two distinct theories of enlightenment. On the one hand, Kant proposes a 'minimal' view, where to be enlightened is simply to engage in critical public discussion, allowing diversity of opinion to flourish. On the other, he argues that Kant elsewhere calls for a 'maximal' view of enlightenment, where, for example, an enlightened person cannot believe in a traditional religion. With great skill Fleischacker shows how these two views are taken in a multitude of directions by both critics and advocates of Kant's philosophy. Arguing that Kant's minimal enlightenment is a precondition for a healthy proliferation of cultures, religious faiths and political movements, What is Enlightenment? is a fascinating introduction to a key aspect of Kant's thought and a compelling analysis of philosophical thinking about the Enlightenment. Including helpful chapter summaries and guides to further reading, it is ideal for anyone studying Kant or the philosophy of the Enlightenment, as well as those in related disciplines such as politics, history and religious studies.

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"Fully revised for the new 2016 exam."--Cover.

The terms "left" and "right" have become ingrained in our minds -- in politics, economics, and social theory. But, as Hugh Graham argues in this absorbing book, these concepts have always distorted and limited the way we think about politics and ourselves -- and this is true today more than ever. Socialism versus capitalism, collectivism versus individualism, governmental programs versus the free market: all these oppositions add up to an obsolete world view. Graham explores the past, present, and future of left and right, beginning with the French Revolution and taking readers through the Industrial Revolution, communism and fascism, past the Cold War, and into our current puzzling state of affairs. And Graham offers powerful hope for a more mature, better-rounded sense of community and individuality.

Offers historical and philosophical arguments for treating the humanities as sciences.

"Historians of the French Revolution used to take for granted what was also obvious to its contemporary observers--that the Revolution was caused by the radical ideas of the Enlightenment. Yet in recent decades scholars have argued that the Revolution was brought about by social forces, politics, economics, or culture--almost anything but abstract notions like liberty or equality. In Revolutionary Ideas, one of the world's leading historians of the Enlightenment restores the Revolution's intellectual history to its rightful central role. Drawing widely on primary sources, Jonathan Israel shows how the Revolution was set in motion by radical eighteenth-century doctrines, how these ideas divided revolutionary leaders into vehemently opposed ideological blocs, and how these clashes drove the turning points of the Revolution. Revolutionary Ideas demonstrates that the Revolution was really three different revolutions vying for supremacy--a conflict between constitutional monarchists such as Lafayette who advocated moderate Enlightenment ideas; democratic republicans allied to Tom Paine who fought for Radical Enlightenment ideas; and authoritarian populists, such as Robespierre, who violently rejected key Enlightenment ideas and should ultimately be seen as Counter-Enlightenment figures. The book tells how the fierce rivalry between these groups shaped the course of the Revolution, from the Declaration of Rights, through liberal monarchy and democratic republicanism, to the Terror and the Post-Thermidor reaction. In this compelling account, the French Revolution stands once again as a culmination of the emancipatory and democratic ideals of the Enlightenment. That it ended in the Terror represented a betrayal of those ideas--not their fulfillment."--book jacket.

The authors of VOYAGES IN WORLD HISTORY never forget that history is made up of the stories of people. Each chapter of the text centers on a story -- a traveler's account that highlights the book's main theme, the constant movement of people, goods, and ideas. The travelers include merchants, poets, rulers, explorers, soldiers, missionaries, and scholars, and their voyages provide a framework for each chapter that will capture students' interest and draw them into the stories of the people, places, and events crucial to understanding world history. Special features highlight connections across chapters, societies, and periods, helping students understand historical events in a global context. Available in the following split options: VOYAGES IN WORLD HISTORY, Third Edition Complete, Volume 1: To 1600, and Volume 2: Since 1500. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

Attempts to theorize contemporary globalization rarely stray beyond variations on old themes of superordination versus subordination. Yet there are many new definers of our present global reality - depletion of strategic resources, degradation of our environment, counter-offensives against modern patterns of thought and action - which suggest that a new framework of global relations is needed. Nelson Keith challenges the presumptions upon which Western notions of the world have rested, and sounds a call to forge a world order more sensitive to all of its representative voices.

For the New 2020 Exam! AP® European History Crash Course® A Higher Score in Less Time! At REA, we invented the quick-review study guide for AP® exams. A decade later, REA's Crash Course® remains the top choice for AP® students who want to make the most of their study time and earn a high score. Here's why more AP® teachers and students turn to REA's AP® European History Crash Course®: Targeted Review - Study Only What You Need to Know. REA's all-new 3rd edition addresses all the latest test revisions taking effect through 2020. Our Crash Course® is based on an in-depth analysis of the revised AP® European History course description outline and sample AP® test questions. We cover only the information tested on the exam, so you can make the most of your valuable study time. Expert Test-taking Strategies and Advice. Written by a veteran AP®European History teacher, the book gives you the topics and

critical context that will matter most on exam day. Crash Course® relies on the author's extensive analysis of the test's structure and content. By following his advice, you can boost your score. Practice questions – a mini-test in the book, a full-length exam online. Are you ready for your exam? Try our focused practice set inside the book. Then go online to take our full-length practice exam. You'll get the benefits of timed testing, detailed answers, and automatic scoring that pinpoints your performance based on the official AP® exam topics – so you'll be confident on test day. When it's crucial crunch time and your Advanced Placement® exam is just around the corner, you need REA's Crash Course® for AP® European History! About the Author Larry Krieger earned his B.A. and M.A.T. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and his M.A. from Wake Forest University. In a career spanning more than 40 years, Mr. Krieger has taught a variety of AP® subjects including U.S. History, World History, European History, U.S. Government, and Art History. His popular courses were renowned for their energetic presentations, commitment to scholarship, and success in helping students achieve high AP® exam scores. All of Mr. Krieger's students scored above a 3, with most students scoring a 4 or a 5. In 2004 and 2005, the College Board recognized Mr. Krieger as one of the nation's foremost AP® teachers. Mr. Krieger's success has extended far beyond the classroom. He conducts SAT® and AP® workshops around the country, and has spoken at numerous Social Studies conferences. In addition, he is the author of several widely used American History and World History textbooks, as well as REA's Crash Course® test preps for European History, U.S. History, U.S. Government & Politics, and Psychology.

This book collects the 25 most important articles written by Professor Tang since the 1980s, dealing extensively with issues of Confucianism, Buddhism, Daoism, Christianity and Chinese culture. In these articles, Professor Tang proves his value as a worthy successor to the Chinese philosophical tradition, while also open to the latest trends of thought both at home and abroad. The late Professor Tang Yijie (1927-2014) was a prominent professor at Peking University and China's top scholar on philosophy and Chinese studies. He spearheaded the Confucian Canon project (\*\*), which seeks to compile all known classical works on Confucianism, comparable in scope and significance to the Complete Library of the Four Treasuries (\*\*\*\*), the largest collection of books on Chinese history, which was commissioned by the Qianlong Emperor in the 18th century. Throughout his life, Professor Tang published scores of books and more than one hundred articles, offering enlightening insights into how to deal with issues that have historically troubled and continue to trouble people in modern society. Among his numerous innovations, Professor Tang is especially remembered for introducing the concept of "harmony in diversity" (\*\*\*\*). In the context of "the clash of civilizations" championed by Samuel P. Huntington, Tang argued for harmony in diversity, holding that this principle can offer some clues to help enable peoples, nations, and regions with different cultural traditions to develop together while remaining unique. note: \* represents Chinese character, please refer to BCC file.

A resource book for teachers of world history at all levels. The text contains individual sections on art, gender, religion, philosophy, literature, trade and technology. Lesson plans, reading and multi-media recommendations and suggestions for classroom activities are also provided.

WESTERN CIVILIZATION: IDEAS, POLITICS, AND SOCIETY, Eleventh Edition, maintains a firm grounding in political history, while covering intellectual history (particularly the significance of ideas and contributions) to greater and deeper extent than any other text for the course. Known for its accessible writing style, this text appeals to students and instructors alike for its brevity, clarity, and careful selection of content-including material on religion and philosophy. Updated with more recent scholarship, the eleventh edition retains many popular features, including comparative timelines, full-color art essays, and profile and primary source excerpts in each chapter. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

Present a strong, clear narrative account of the central developments in Western history. The book calls attention to certain critical themes -- the development of political freedom and constitutional government; the shifting relations among religion, society, and the state; the development of science and technology and their impact on thought and social institutions; and the major religious and intellectual currents that have shaped Western culture.

Excerpt from Foreword, written by Stuart Ross Taylor: "Are we really the pinnacle of 4500 million years of evolution? Closely related to the aggressive chimpanzees, have we evolved enough to cope? The nightly news on television, that marvelous technical invention of scientists, no turned into a field too barren to be termed a wasteland, provides little hope that Homo sapiens is more than another of nature's failed experiments... "Will a more evolved species evolve in time? Wayne notes the extraordinary achievements of the Ashkenazi Jews, separated in European ghettos for centuries, whose descendants, now three percent of the US population, have garnered 27% of the Nobel Prizes awarded to that country. In their enforced isolation, restricted to intellectually demanding occupations, did they evolve superior brains? Perhaps there are grounds for hope before the unrestricted growth in population; the elephant in the attic falls through the ceiling. Read this book. It tells us where we are, how we got there, and how we might escape disaster."

Thirteen chapters on individual authors such as Spinoza, Bayle, Van Effen and Hemsterhuis, and on schools of thought such as Dutch Cartesianism, Newtonianism and Wolffianism. It also addresses the early Dutch reception of Kant.

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