

## An Enquiry Concerning The Principles Of Morals David Hume

This 1748 treatise by David Hume offers an accessible account of his unprecedented and challenging notions about the limitations of the human mind. It expounds the most influential theory of causality in modern times — one that prompted Kant to create an entirely new school of thought. Highly controversial in the 18th century, this work remains provocative in its discussions of the appeal of skepticism, the logical coexistence of free will and determinism, and the deficiencies of religious doctrine.

Famous philosopher David Hume argues (among other things) that the foundations of morals lie with sentiment, not reason. A landmark of enlightenment though, Hume's *An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding* is accompanied here by two shorter works that shed light on it: *A Letter from a Gentleman to His Friend in Edinburgh*, Hume's response to those accusing him of atheism, of advocating extreme scepticism, and of undermining the foundations of morality; and his *Abstract of A Treatise of Human Nature*, which anticipates discussions developed in the *Enquiry*. In his concise Introduction, Eric Steinberg explores the conditions that led to write the *Enquiry* and the work's important relationship to Book 1 of Hume's *A Treatise of Human Nature*. The subject of the *Enquiry* is the contributions that moral sense and reason make in our moral judgments. Hume claims that moral sense makes the ultimate distinction between vice and virtue, though both moral sense and reason play a role in our formation of moral judgments. Reason is important when we have to make a judgment about what is useful, for reason alone can determine how and why something is useful to us or to others. Hume briefly addresses what moral judges usually include in their lists of virtues, what they leave out, and how they make these lists. He then returns to the classification of virtues he proposed first in the *Treatise*.

Schneewind's illuminating introduction succinctly situates the *Enquiry* in its historical context, clarifying its relationship to Calvinism, to Newtonian science, and to earlier moral philosophers, and providing a persuasive account of Hume's ethical naturalism. --Martha C. Nussbaum, Brown University

Sympathy, we shall allow, is much fainter than our concern for ourselves, and sympathy with persons remote from us much fainter than that with persons near and contiguous; but for this very reason it is necessary for us, in our calm judgments and discourse concerning the characters of men, to neglect all these differences and render our sentiments more public and social.-from "Why Utility Pleases" David Hume may well be the most significant philosopher ever to write in the English language: his arguments dramatically influenced both scientific and religious thinking, and much of what he wrote-particular concerning free will, political theory, and religion-still sounds startlingly modern. Hume himself called this "incomparably the best" of all his many writings. First published in 1751, it is an astonishing consideration of source and value of the feelings, thoughts, and actions we call "morality," and it is required reading for anyone who calls himself educated. AUTHOR BIO: Scottish philosopher, historian, and essayist DAVID HUME (1711-1776) also wrote *A Treatise of Human Nature* (1739-1740) and *Enquiry's Concerning Human Understanding* (1748).

David Hume was one of the greatest figures in the Scottish Enlightenment. He worked as a philosopher, economist, historian, and publicist. Emmanuel Kant wrote that Hume's contemporaries misunderstood him and that Hume failed to find acceptance during his modern era. Nevertheless, Hume's ideas greatly influenced German classical philosophy, evolutionary theory, and evolutionary sociology. His concept of empiricism and *machismo* were some of his most significant theories. Hume's philosophy is considered a turning point from classical philosophy to the non-classical models of our modern age. A TREATISE OF HUMAN NATURE AN ABSTRACT OF A BOOK LATELY PUBLISHED ENTITLED A TREATISE OF HUMAN NATURE ETC. ESSAYS, MORAL, POLITICAL, AND LITERARY A LETTER FROM A GENTLEMAN TO HIS FRIEND IN EDINBURGH AN ENQUIRY CONCERNING HUMAN UNDERSTANDING A TRUE ACCOUNT OF THE BEHAVIOURS AND CONDUCT OF ARCHIBALD STEWART LETTER TO THE AUTHOR OF THE DELINEATION OF THE NATURE AND OBLIGATION OF MORALITY SCOTTICISMS FOUR DISSERTATIONS THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND DIALOGUES CONCERNING NATURAL RELIGION

Originally published in 1919, and first republished in 1925 as this Second Edition, this text ranks among Whitehead's most important works; forming a perspective on scientific observation that incorporated a complex view of experience, rather than prioritising the position of 'pure' sense data.

An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals BoD – Books on Demand

Reproduction of the original: An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals by David Hume

Hume considered his *Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals* to be one of his best works. In it he offers his most elegant and approachable account of the origins and scope of morality. With the hope of reaching a broad audience, he argues that morality is neither rigid nor austere, but is rather a product of sentiments that all human beings share, and which they are naturally inclined to recognize and act upon. In this *Critical Guide*, a team of distinguished scholars discuss each section of the *Enquiry*, its place in Hume's philosophy as a whole, and its historical context; their topics include the nature of morals, talents and moral virtues, benevolence, sympathy, and the sources of moral disagreement. The volume will be valuable for scholars and advanced students working on Hume.

*An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals* (EPM) is a book by Scottish enlightenment philosopher David Hume. In it, Hume argues (among other things) that the foundations of morals lie with sentiment, not reason. *An Enquiry*

*Concerning the Principles of Morals* is the enquiry subsequent to the *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding* (EHU). Unlike some other reproductions of classic texts (1) We have not used OCR (Optical Character Recognition), as this leads to bad quality books with introduced typos. (2) In books where there are images such as portraits, maps, sketches etc We have endeavoured to keep the quality of these images, so they represent accurately the original artefact. Although occasionally there may be certain imperfections with these old texts, we feel they deserve to be made available for future generations to enjoy.

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Philosopher David Hume was considered to one of the most important figures in the age of Scottish enlightenment. "A Treatise of Human Nature" broke new ground by attempting to base philosophy on human nature, making it one of the most important texts in Western Philosophy. Human passions and the ability to distinguish between virtue and vice are elucidated in the text. In "An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding" Hume discusses the weaknesses that humans have in their abilities to understand the world around them. This book is often a textbook for Philosophy Courses. "An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals" is an elegant enquiry into ethical theory, explained clearly and comprehensively. In Hume's "Dialogues Concerning Natural Religion" he explores the very idea of God, the possibility of his existence, and his alleged nature as a good, perfect, omniscient, omnipotent Supreme Being.

An Enquiry into the Principles of Morals by David Hume. An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals (EPM) is a book by Scottish enlightenment philosopher David Hume. In it, Hume argues (among other things) that the foundations of morals lie with sentiment, not reason. An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals is the enquiry subsequent to the Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding (EHU). Thus, it is often referred to as "the second Enquiry". It was originally published in 1751, three years after the first Enquiry. Hume first discusses ethics in A Treatise of Human Nature (in Book 3 - "Of Morals"). He later extracted and expounded upon the ideas he proposed there in his second Enquiry. In his short autobiographical work, My Own Life (1776), Hume states that his second Enquiry is "of all my writings, historical, philosophical, or literary, incomparably the best."

This book, first published in 1951, is an examination of Hume's 'Treatise of Human Nature', 'An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals', and 'An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding'. It lucidly clarifies and makes alive the new discoveries of Hume's works in a study that makes plain the importance of this philosopher to the world today.

One of the most central doctrines of Hume's philosophy is his notion that the mind consists of its mental perceptions, or the mental objects which are present to it, and which divide into two categories: impressions and ideas. David Hume strove to create a total naturalistic science of man that examined the psychological basis of human nature. He argued against the existence of innate ideas, positing that all human knowledge is founded solely in experience. This book presents all the main Hume's ideas and teaching, beginning with his classic statement of philosophical empiricism, skepticism, and naturalism, " A Treatise of Human Nature".

"The current book is a compilation of works by Scottish philosopher David Hume. Topics include: 1) passions; 2) morals; 3) religion; and 4) philosophies"--(PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2008 APA, all rights reserved).

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