The Science of Logic

A Course in the Formal and Material Principles of Right ReasonPrologue: What is Philosophy?

The Nature of Philosophy

According to Common Opinion

According to Many Laymen

According to Many Scientists

According to Many Philosophers

According to the Scholastics

The Nominal Definition

The Real Definition

The Historical Origin of Philosophy

Philosophy for the Greeks

Philosophy for the Fathers

Philosophy for the Medievals

Scholastic Philosophy

Non-Scholastic Philosophy

Philosophy During the Renaissance

Philosophy for the Early Moderns

Philosophy for the Contemporary Moderns

The Neo-Scholastic Revival

The Division of Philosophy

In Itself

By Reason of Purpose

Speculative

Practical

Art

Prudence

By Reason of Object

Natural Science

Mathematics

Metaphysics

In Relation to the Order of Learning

Logic

Mathematics

Natural Science

Ethics

Metaphysics

COROLLARY: Two Divisions to be Avoided

The Wolffian Division

The Existential Division

The Properties of Philosophy

To be the Most Universal Scientific Synthesis

To be a Perfect Scientific Synthesis

To be a Perfective Synthesis for Man

To be Necessary for Man

To be the Most Dignified Synthesis for Man

To be Independent of Supernatural Theology

To be a Necessary Tool of Supernatural Theology

The Causes of Philosophy

Intrinsic Causes

Material

The Subjective Material Cause

The Objective Material Cause

Generically

Specifically

Formal

Extrinsic Causes

Efficient

The Necessary Efficient Cause

The Occasional Efficient Cause

The Proximate Occasional Efficient Cause

The Fundamental Occasional Efficient Cause

Final

The Proximate Final Cause of Philosophy

Of Speculative Philosophy

Of Practical Philosophy

The Remote Final Cause of Philosophy

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