

Passion Of Command The Moral Imperative Of Leadership

An Address Delivered Before the Massachusetts State Temperance Society, May 31, 1835
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The Theory of Moral Sentiments
The Moral Teaching of the New Testament
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The Student's Manual of Moral Philosophy

Of liberty and necessity, by D. Hume.--The doctrine of necessity examined, by C.S. Peirce.--Determinism in history, by E. Nagel.--Some arguments for free will, by T. Reid.--Has the self free will? by C.A. Campbell.--Dialogue on free will, by L. de Valla.--Can the will be caused? by C. Ginet.--Free will, by G.E. Moore.--A modal muddle, by S.N. Thomas.--Determinism, indeterminism, and libertarianism, by C.D. Broad.--An empirical disproof of determinism? by K. Lehrer.--Free will, praise and

blame, by J.J.C. Smart.--Bibliographical essay.

The Theory of Moral Sentiments

The Moral Teaching of the New Testament

The British Grammar: Or, an Essay, in Four Parts, Towards Speaking and Writing the English Language Grammatically, and Inditing Elegantly, Etc. [By James Buchanan.]

For fifteen years this Manual has enjoyed all the popularity that its author could desire. With that popularity the author is the last person to wish to interfere. Therefore, not to throw previous copies out of use, this edition makes no alteration either in the pagination or the text already printed. At the same time the author might well be argued to have lapsed into strange supineness and indifference to moral science, if in fifteen years he had learnt nothing new, and found nothing in his work which he wished to improve. Whoever will be at the expense of purchasing my Political and Moral Essays (Benziger, 1902, 6s.) will find in the first essay on the Origin and Extent of Civil Authority an advantageous substitute for the chapter on the State in this work. The essay is a dissertation written for the degree of B. Sc. in the University of Oxford; and represents, I hope, tolerably well the best contemporary teaching on the subject.

Moral Philosophy: Ethics Deontology and Natural Law

The Students' Manual of Moral Philosophy. A Manual of Moral Philosophy, with Quotations and References for the Use of Students

Benjamin Barber is one of America's preeminent political theorists. He has been a significant voice in the continuing debate about the nature and role of democracy in the contemporary world. A Passion for Democracy collects twenty of his most important writings on American democracy. Together they refine his distinctive position in democratic theory. Barber's conception of "strong democracy" contrasts with traditional concepts of "liberal democracy," especially in its emphasis on citizen participation in central issues of public debate. These essays critique the "thin representation" of liberal democracy and buttress the arguments presented in Barber's twelve books, most recently in his well-received Jihad vs. McWorld: How

Globalism and Tribalism Are Re-shaping the World. In these pieces, Barber argues for participatory democracy without dependence on abstract metaphysical foundations, and he stresses the relationship among democracy and civil society, civic education, and culture. A Passion for Democracy is divided into four sections. In the first, "American Theory: Democracy, Liberalism, and Rights," Barber addresses issues of ongoing relevance to today's debates about the roots of participatory democracy, including individualism vs. community, the importance of consent, and the irrelevance of Marxism. Essays in the second section, "American Practice: Leadership, Citizenship, and Censorship" provide a "strong democracy" critique of American democratic practice. "Education for Democracy: Civic Education, Service, and Citizenship" applies Barber's theories to three related topics and includes his much-discussed essay "America Skips School." The final section, "Democracy and Technology: Endless Frontier or End of Democracy?" provides glimpses into a future that technology alone cannot secure for democracy. In his preface, Barber writes: "In these essays I have been hard on my country. Like most ardent democrats, I want more for it than it has achieved, despite the fact that it has achieved more than most people have dared to want." This wide-ranging collection displays not only his passion for democracy, but also his unique perspective on issues of abiding importance for the democratic process.

The Poetical Works of William Shenstone. With the Life of the Author and a Description of the Leasowes. [Edited by R. Dodsley.]

This is the extended and annotated edition including * an extensive biographical annotation about the author and his life. The Summa Theologiæ (Latin: Compendium of Theology or Theological Compendium; also subsequently called the Summa Theologica or simply the Summa, written 1265–1274) is the best-known work of Thomas Aquinas (c.1225–1274), and although unfinished, "one of the classics of the history of philosophy and one of the most influential works of Western literature." It is intended as a manual for beginners in theology and a compendium of all of the main theological teachings of the Church. It presents the reasoning for almost all points of Christian theology in the West. The Summa's topics follow a cycle: the existence of God; Creation, Man; Man's purpose; Christ; the Sacraments; and back to God. (courtesy of wikipedia.com). This is part 1, 'Prima Pars'. Aquinas's greatest work was the Summa, and it is the fullest presentation of his views. He worked on it from the time of Clement IV (after 1265) until the end of his life. When he died, he had reached Question 90 of Part III (on the subject of penance). What was lacking was added afterwards from the fourth book of his commentary on the Sentences of Peter Lombard as a supplementum, which is not found in manuscripts of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The Summa was translated into Greek (apparently by Maximus Planudes around 1327), Armenian, many European languages, and Chinese. It consists of three parts. Part I treats of God, who is the "first cause, himself uncaused" (primum movens immobile) and as such existent only in act (actu) – that is, pure actuality without potentiality, and therefore without corporeality. His essence is actus purus et perfectus. This follows from the fivefold proof for the existence of God; namely, there must be a first mover, unmoved, a first cause in the chain of causes, an absolutely

necessary being, an absolutely perfect being, and a rational designer. In this connection the thoughts of the unity, infinity, unchangeability, and goodness of the highest being are deduced.

The Elements of Moral Philosophy, in Three Books with a Brief Account of the Nature, Progress, and Origin of Philosophy

A Manual of Moral Philosophy, with quotations and references for the use of Students

The Theory of Practice

Though little known today, David Fordyce was an important figure in the Scottish Enlightenment and closely associated with liberal Dissenters in England. His Elements of Moral Philosophy was a notable contribution to the curriculum in moral philosophy and one of the most widely circulated texts in moral philosophy in the second half of the eighteenth century. Thomas D. Kennedy is Associate Professor of Philosophy at Valparaiso University.

The Watches of the Sacred Passion with Before and After

Passion of Command

A leading Catholic ethicist and teacher discusses the phenomenon of Bruce Springsteen and the moral core of his music. In a time when popular culture is under attack as a symptom if not actually the cause of national decay, Father Primeaux argues that Springsteen's work actually enhances and enriches our moral vision. The Boss is discussed, analyzed and ultimately applauded for the greatness of his art and the powerful conscience of his music.

The theory of practice, an ethical enquiry

The voice of wisdom, a treasury of moral truths from the best authors, selected and arranged by J.E.

The foundation for a system of morals, this 1749 work is a landmark of moral and political thought. Its highly original theories of conscience, moral judgment, and virtue offer a reconstruction of the Enlightenment concept of social science, embracing both political economy and theories of law and government.

Thinking the Faith with Passion

Essays on I. Moral Sentiments

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Moral Philosophy

Letters on the moral and religious duties of parents. By a clergyman [i.e. O. A. Skinner]. Third edition

Elements of Moral Philosophy

Reproduction of the original: Moral Philosophy by Joseph Rickaby

Passion, Prudence, and Virtue in Shakespearean Drama

The Theory of Practice: Analytic. Analysis of feeling, action, and character

In this book, Robin Gill argues that moral passion and rational ethical deliberation are not enemies, and that moral passion often lurks behind many apparently rational ethical commitments. He also contends that though moral passion is a key component of truly selfless moral action, without rational ethical deliberation it can also be extremely dangerous. Gill maintains that a reanalysis of moral passion is overdue. He inspects the gap between the 'purely rational' accounts of ethics provided by some moral philosophers and the normative positions that they espouse and/or the moral actions that they pursue. He also contends that Christian ethicists have not been adept at identifying their own implicit moral passion or at explaining why it is that doctrinal positions generate passionately held moral conclusions. Using a range of disciplines, including cognitive science and moral psychology, alongside the more usual disciplines of moral philosophy and religious ethics, Gill also makes links with moral passion in other world faith traditions.

Determinism, Free Will, and Moral Responsibility

In his teaching and his writing, Paul L. Holmer (1916-2004), Professor of Philosophy at the University of Minnesota (1946-1960) and Noah Porter Professor of Philosophical Theology at Yale Divinity School (1960-1987), made many important contributions to recent American theology. One of the most insightful American students of Kierkegaard of his generation, Holmer perceived early on Wittgenstein's importance for theology, and employed both thinkers to inspire his own fresh consideration of perennial issues in philosophical theology: understanding, belief, faith, the emotions, and the importance of the virtues. While best known for his essays in *The Grammar of Faith* (1978), Holmer penned numerous other interesting and original essays, some published but many unpublished, which circulated widely in typescript during his tenure at Yale. Following his death, the Holmer family in 2005 donated his papers to the Yale Divinity School Library; in reviewing Holmer's papers, the editors have chosen a selection of his most seminal essays, beyond those in *The Grammar of Faith*, demonstrating the breadth and range of his contributions. In this, the second volume of *The Paul L. Holmer Papers*, the editors present pieces that illuminate four significant areas of Holmer's contributions: essays on Kierkegaard; essays on Wittgenstein; *Theology, Understanding, and Faith*; and *Emotions, Passions, and Virtues*. Taken together, these essays invite in-depth exploration of the thought of this important American philosophical theologian. This is the second volume of *The Paul L. Holmer Papers*, which includes also volume 1, *On Kierkegaard and Truth: Selected Essays*, and volume 3, *Communicating the Faith Indirectly: Selected Sermons, Addresses, and Prayers*.

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The Watches of the Sacred Passion

Moral essays: or, the wisdom of all nations. Being the proverbial sayings, maxims and sentences of the greatest and wisest philosophers in all times, etc

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David Hume

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depends on the end. The "human reason" pronounces judgment concerning the character of the end; it is, therefore, the law for action. Human acts, however, are meritorious insofar as they promote the purpose of God and his honor. By repeating a good action, man acquires a moral habit or a quality which enables him to do the good gladly and easily. This is true, however, only of the intellectual and moral virtues (which Aquinas treats after the manner of Aristotle); the theological virtues are imparted by God to man as a "disposition", from which the acts here proceed; while they strengthen, they do not form it. The "disposition" of evil is the opposite alternative. An act becomes evil through deviation from the reason, and from divine moral law. Therefore, sin involves two factors: its substance (or matter) is lust; in form, however, it is deviation from the divine law. Contents: • Treatise on the last end (qq. 1 to 5) • Treatise on human acts: Acts peculiar to humans (qq. 6 to 21) • Treatise on the passions (qq. 22 to 48) • Treatise on habits (qq. 49 to 54) • Treatise on habits in particular (qq. 55 to 89): Good habits, i.e. virtues (qq. 55 to 70) • Treatise on law (qq. 90 to 108) • Treatise on grace (qq. 109 to 114)

Elements of Moral Theology

The Moral Passion of Bruce Springsteen

Nigerian Politics and Moral Behaviour

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Moral Passion and Christian Ethics

A Homiletic and Illustrative Treasury of Religious Thought

An analysis of passion, prudence and virtue in Shakespearean drama from the perspective of ethical criticism.

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