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aliases Karl Heinrich Marx, Mohr [close] Karl Heinrich Marx, Mohr edit descriptions of this character aliases Ἀριστοτέλης, Aristotélēs [close] Ἀριστοτέλης, Aristotélēs edit descriptions of this character aliases Πλάτων, Plátōn edit descriptions of this character Snow White by 4.09 avg rating — 4,545 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Bilderbuch (2012) Hansel und Gretel by 3.81 avg rating — 9,202 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Bilderbuch (2012) Ghost Knight by 3.71 avg rating — 3,697 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Cover (2012) The Storyteller by 4.02 avg rating — 9,496 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Cover (2012) Die Unverhoffte (Oksa Pollock, #1) by 3.67 avg rating — 2,707 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Jugendbuch (2012) Saecuium by 3.64 avg rating — 9,223 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Jugendbuch (2012) Before I Fall by 3.81 avg rating — 343,900 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Cover (2011) Wintergirls by 3.96 avg rating — 124,608 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Cover (2011) Baboon by 3.69 avg rating — 91 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Cover (2011) Goldenboys by 3.69 avg rating — 2,721 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Kritikerpreis (2011) The Pickle King by 3.73 avg rating — 381 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Kritikerpreis (2011) The Tree Planter by 4.00 avg rating — 417 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Bilderbuch (2011) Matched by 3.62 avg rating — 808,225 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Jugendbuch (2011) Blood Kin by 3.35 avg rating — 584 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Cover (2010) Ihr kriegt mich nicht! by 3.28 avg rating — 260 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Cover (2010) Arcadia Awakens (Arcadia, #1) by 3.79 avg rating — 5,353 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Cover (2010) Der heilige Eddy by 3.73 avg rating — 135 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Kritikerpreis (2010) Paper Towns by 3.70 avg rating — 1,459,387 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Jugendbuch (2010) The Hunger Games (The Hunger Games, #1) by 4.35 avg rating — 9,526,133 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Jugendbuch (2010) Visitation by 3.58 avg rating — 6,095 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Cover (2009) Tales from Outer Suburbia by 4.33 avg rating — 9,930 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Sonderpreis (2009) The Arrival by 4.35 avg rating — 58,900 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Sonderpreis (2009) Idylle mit ertrinkendem Hund by 3.76 avg rating — 319 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Kritikerpreis (2009) The Last Dragon by 4.03 avg rating — 2,520 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Jugendbuch (2009) Wolf Tone by 4.39 avg rating — 2,786,896 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Cover (2008) Prophet of Yonwood by 4.17 avg rating — 6,047 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Cover (2008) Sing, Yesterday, Sing by 4.17 avg rating — 1,017 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Jugendbuch (2008) Signs by 3.77 avg rating — 3,306 ratings Literaturpreis der Jury der jungen Leser for Jugendbuch (2008) If of author "Sofia" es una novela escrita por Gaarder. El libro fue publicado por primera vez en 1991 y se ha convertido en un éxito internacional. Aunque es una novela, también puede clasificarse como un libro de filosofía para principiantes, ya que explora conceptos filosóficos de una manera accesible y entretenida.La trama sigue la historia de una adolescente llamada Sofía Amundsen, quien comienza a recibir cartas misteriosas que la introducen en la historia de la filosofía occidental. A través de las cartas y las lecciones impartidas por su misterioso mentor, Sofía explora temas filosóficos fundamentales, desde la antigua Grecia hasta el existencialismo del siglo XX."El mundo de Sofía" es una mezcla única de novela y libro de divulgación filosófica que ha capturado la atención de lectores de todas las edades. La obra utiliza la historia de Sofía como un medio para presentar de manera amena y comprensible algunos de los conceptos filosóficos más importantes de la historia."El mundo de Sofía" aborda una amplia gama de temas filosóficos a lo largo de su trama. Algunos de los temas principales incluyen:Historia de la Filosofía: El libro presenta un recorrido a lo largo de la historia de la filosofía occidental, desde los primeros filósofos griegos hasta la filosofía contemporánea. Cada capítulo se centra en un período o una figura filosófica específica. La Naturaleza de la Realidad: Se exploran conceptos filosóficos relacionados con la naturaleza de la realidad, la existencia y la percepción. Preguntas como "¿qué es real?" y "¿cómo conocemos la realidad?" son fundamentales en la trama. Ética y Moralidad: El libro aborda cuestiones éticas y morales, incluyendo la reflexión sobre la naturaleza del bien y el mal, así como la responsabilidad moral de las acciones individuales. Libre Albedrío y Determinismo: Examina el debate sobre el libre albedrío o si las decisiones de una persona están determinadas por factores externos. Relación entre Filosofía y Ciencia: Explora la relación entre la filosofía y la ciencia, mediante temas como la metafísica y ontología: se explora el concepto del ser, la realidad y la existencia. Filosofía de la Religión: La filosofía de la religión, cuestionando la existencia de Dios y explorando diferentes perspectivas religiosas. Filosofía Existencialista: A medida que avanza la trama, se introducen conceptos de la filosofía existencialista, que se centra en la libertad, la elección individual y la responsabilidad personal.Estos son solo algunos de los temas que "El mundo de Sofía" aborda de manera accesible y narrativa. La novela utiliza la historia de Sofía para introducir a los lectores en conceptos filosóficos complejos de una manera intrigante y comprensible. In recognition of Darwin's pre-eminence as a scientist, he was one of only five 19th-century UK non-royal personages to be honoured by a state funeral, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, close to John Herschel and Isaac Newton... He was an English naturalist who realised that all species of life have descended over time from common ancestors, and proposed the theory that this branching pattern of evolution resulted from a process that he named natural selection. He published his theory to support his observations in the 1859 book On the Origin of Species. In model form, Darwin's scientific discovery is the unifying theory of the life sciences, explaining the diversity of life. In recognition of Darwin's pre-eminence as a scientist, he was one of only five 19th-century UK royal personages to be honoured by a state funeral, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, close to John Herschel and Isaac Newton. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Locke's theory of mind is often cited as the origin of modern conceptions of identity and the self, figuring prominently in the work of later philosophers such as Hume, Rousseau and Kant. Locke was the first to define the self through a continuity of consciousness. He postulated that the mind was a blank slate or tabula rasa. Contrary to pre-existing Cartesian philosophy, he maintained that we are born without innate ideas, and that knowledge is instead determined only by experience derived from...more [close] John Locke (1632 - 1704) was an English philosopher and physician regarded as one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers. Considered one of the first of the British empiricists, following the philosophies of his compatriot Francis Bacon, he is equally important to modern philosophy as his predecessor, Rene Descartes, who initiated the 17th century rationalist tradition that was to culminate in the work of Immanuel Kant. Locke was the first to define the self through a continuity of consciousness. He postulated that the mind was a blank slate or tabula rasa. Contrary to pre-existing Cartesian philosophy, he maintained that we are born without innate ideas, and that knowledge is instead determined only by experience derived from sense perception. Politically, Kant was one of the earliest exponents of the idea that perpetual peace could be secured through universal democracy and international cooperation. He believed that this will be the eventual outcome of universal history, although it is not rationally planned. The exact nature... more [close] A German philosopher who is a central figure in modern philosophy. Kant argued that the human mind creates the structure of human experience, that reason is the source of morality, that aesthetics arises from a faculty of disinterested judgment, that space and time are forms of human sensibility, and that the world as it is "in-itself" is independent of man's concepts of it. Kant took himself to have effected a "Copernican revolution" in philosophy, akin to Copernicus' reversal of the age-old belief that the sun revolved around the earth. His beliefs continue to have a major influence on contemporary philosophy, especially the fields of metaphysics, epistemology, ethics, political theory, and aesthetics.Politically, Kant was one of the earliest exponents of the idea that perpetual peace could be secured through universal democracy and international cooperation. He believed that this will be the eventual outcome of universal history, although it is not rationally planned. The exact nature of Kant's religious ideas continues to be the subject of especially heated philosophical dispute, as viewpoints are ranging from the idea that Kant was a Christian who argued that religion is a matter of the heart, to the notion that Kant was a deist, to the idea that Kant was a proto-atheist. Kant's ethics are based on the idea that it is our duty to act in such a way that we can will our actions to be universal laws. Kant argued that the only thing that is good without qualification is a good will. Kant argued that the only thing that is good without qualification is a good will. Kant argued that the only thing that is good without qualification is a good will