DOWNLOAD PDF ANIMALS GARY HATFIELD

Chapter 1 : Gary Hatfield | Department of Philosophy

This chapter considers philosophical problems concerning non-human (and sometimes human) animals, including their metaphysical, physical, and moral status, their origin, what makes them alive, their functional organization, and the basis of.

The questions of animal rationality: Meanings of rationality, Alex Kacelnik 3. Minimal rationality, Fred I Dretske 4. Styles of rationality, Ruth Garrett Millikan 5. Animal reasoning and proto-logic, Jose Luis Bermudez 6. Transitive inference in animals: The rationality of animal memory: Do animals know what they know? Metacognition and animal rationality, Joelle Proust Folk logic and animal rationality, Kim Sterelny Social cognition in the wild: Do chimpanzees know what others see - or only what they are looking at? Belief attribution tasks with dolphins: Intelligence and rational behavior in the bottle-nosed dolphin, Louis M Herman Intelligence and rationality in parrots, Irene M Pepperberg Effects of symbols on chimpanzee cognition, Sarah T Boysen Edited by Susan Hurley and Matthew Nudds Reviews and Awards "This extremely interesting and informative book documents the advances in psychology as well as in philosophy that challenge the idea of the unique rationality of humans. Written and edited by a distinguished group of philosophers and behavioral scientists, this book is a welcome contribution to this emerging new view of the uniqueness of humanity This is an excellent and informative book on animal rationality. A magnificant addition to any bookshelf-- candy for both the eye and the brain.

Chapter 2 : RenÃ© Descartes (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

Hatfield, G. () Animals, in A Companion to Descartes (eds J. Broughton and J. Carriero), Blackwell Publishing Ltd, Oxford, UK. doi: /ch24 Publication History Published Online: 15 APR

The town of La Haye, which lies 47 kilometers south of Tours, has subsequently been renamed Descartes. When Descartes was thirteen and one-half months old, his mother, Jeanne Brochard, died in childbirth. But he did not neglect his birth place in La Haye: He followed the usual course of studies, which included five or six years of grammar school, including Latin and Greek grammar, classical poets, and Cicero, followed by three years of philosophy curriculum. By rule, the Jesuit philosophy curriculum followed Aristotle; it was divided into the then-standard topics of logic, morals, physics, and metaphysics. The Jesuits also included mathematics in the final three years of study. Aristotle himself frequently discussed the positions of his ancient predecessors. Within this framework, and taking into account the reading of Cicero, Descartes would have been exposed in school to the doctrines of the ancient atomists, Plato, and the Stoics, and he would have heard of the skeptics. Hence, although scholastic Aristotelian philosophy was dominant in his school years, it was not the only type of philosophy that he knew. His family wanted Descartes to be a lawyer, like his father and many other relatives. To this end, he went to Poitiers to study law, obtaining a degree in But he never practiced law or entered into the governmental service such practice would make possible Rodis-Lewis , 18â€” Instead, he became a gentleman soldier, moving in to Breda, to support the Protestant Prince Maurice against the Catholic parts of the Netherlands which parts later formed Belgium , which were controlled by Spainâ€”a Catholic land, like France, but at this point an enemy. Beeckman set various problems for Descartes, including questions about falling bodies, hydrostatics, and mathematical problems. Since antiquity, mathematics had been applied to various physical subject matters, in optics, astronomy, mechanics focusing on the lever , and hydrostatics. Beeckman and Descartes brought to this work a commitment to atoms as the basic constituents of matter; as had ancient atomists, they attributed not only size, shape, and motion but also weight to those atoms At this time, Descartes discovered and conveyed to Beeckman the fundamental insight that makes analytic geometry possible: Descartes himself did not foresee replacing geometrical constructions with algebraic formulas; rather, he viewed geometry as the basic mathematical science and he considered his algebraic techniques to provide a powerful alternative to actual compass-and-ruler constructions when the latter became too intricate. Descartes attended the coronation and was returning to the army when winter caught him in the small town of Ulm or perhaps Neuburg , not far from Munich. On the night of November 10, , Descartes had three dreams that seemed to provide him with a mission in life. The dreams themselves are interesting and complex see Sebba Descartes took from them the message that he should set out to reform all knowledge. He decided to begin with philosophy, since the principles of the other sciences must be derived from it 6: In , he recalled 3: Francisco Toledo â€”96 , Antonio Rubio â€” , and the Coimbran commentators active ca. And in he was able to rattle off the names of recent innovators in philosophy 1: He was in France part of the time, visiting Poitou to sell some inherited properties in and visiting Paris. He went to Italy â€” Upon his return he lived in Paris, where he was in touch with mathematicians and natural philosophers in the circle of his long-time friend and correspondent Marin Mersenne â€” While in Paris, he worked on some mathematical problems and derived the sine law of refraction, which facilitated his work on formulating mathematically the shapes of lenses later published in the Dioptrics. His major philosophical effort during these years was on the Rules, a work to convey his new method. In the Rules, he sought to generalize the methods of mathematics so as to provide a route to clear knowledge of everything that human beings can know. His methodological advice included a suggestion that is familiar to every student of elementary geometry: But he also had advice for the ambitious seeker of truth, concerning where to start and how to work up to greater things. Thus, Rule 10 reads: These faculties allow the seeker of knowledge to combine simple truths in order to solve more complex problems, such as the solution to problems in optics By the end of , Descartes had abandoned work on the Rules, having completed about half of the projected treatise. In that year he moved to the Dutch Netherlands, and after that he returned to France infrequently, prior to moving to

Sweden in In Summer, , an impressive set of parhelia, or false suns, were observed near Rome. When Descartes heard of them, he set out to find an explanation. He ultimately hypothesized that a large, solid ice-ring in the sky acts as a lens to form multiple images of the sun [6: This work interrupted his investigations on another topic, which had engaged him for his first nine months in the Netherlands 1: The metaphysical objects of investigation included the existence and nature of God and the soul 1: Subsequently, Descartes mentioned a little metaphysical treatise in Latinâ€”presumably an early version of the Meditationsâ€”that he wrote upon first coming to the Netherlands 1: While working on the parhelia, Descartes conceived the idea for a very ambitious treatise. This work eventually became The World, which was to have had three parts: Only the first two survive and perhaps only they were ever written , as the Treatise on Light and Treatise on Man. In these works, which Descartes decided to suppress upon learning of the condemnation of Galileo 1: These works contained a description of the visible universe as a single physical system in which all its operations, from the formation of planets and the transmission of light from the sun, to the physiological processes of human and nonhuman animal bodies, can be explained through the mechanism of matter arranged into shapes and structures and moving according to three laws of motion. In fact, his explanations in the World and the subsequent Principles made little use of the three laws of motion in other than a qualitative manner. After suppressing his World, Descartes decided to put forward, anonymously, a limited sample of his new philosophy, in the Discourse with its attached essays. It offered some initial results of his metaphysical investigations, including mindâ€”body dualism. It did not, however, engage in the deep skepticism of the later Meditations, nor did it claim to establish, metaphysically, that the essence of matter is extension. This last conclusion was presented merely as a hypothesis whose fruitfulness could be tested and proven by way of its results, as contained in the attached essays on Dioptrics and Meteorology. In his Meteorology, Descartes described his general hypothesis about the nature of matter, before continuing on to provide accounts of vapors, salt, winds, clouds, snow, rain, hail, lightning, the rainbow, coronas, and parhelia. He presented a corpuscularian basis for his physics, which denied the atoms-and-void theory of ancient atomism and affirmed that all bodies are composed from one type of matter, which is infinitely divisible 6: In the World, he had presented his non-atomistic corpuscularism, but without denying void space outright and without affirming infinite divisibility Indeed, Descartes claimed that he could explain these qualities themselves through matter in motion The four Aristotelian elements, earth, air, fire, and water, had substantial forms that combined the basic qualities of hot, cold, wet, and dry: For earth, that activity is to approach the center to the universe; water has the same tendency, but not as strongly. For this reason, Aristotelians explained, the planet earth has formed at the center, with water on its surface. This form then organizes that matter into the shape of a rabbit, including organizing and directing the activity of its various organs and physiological processes. Although in the World and Meteorology Descartes avoided outright denial of substantial forms and real qualities, it is clear that he intended to deny them 1: Two considerations help explain his tentative language: In , Descartes fathered a daughter named Francine. This was the Meditations, and presumably he was revising or recasting the Latin treatise from In the end, he and Mersenne collected seven sets of objections to the Meditations, which Descartes published with the work, along with his replies , Some objections were from unnamed theologians, passed on by Mersenne; one set came from the Dutch priest Johannes Caterus; one set was from the Jesuit philosopher Pierre Bourdin; others were from Mersenne himself, from the philosophers Pierre Gassendi and Thomas Hobbes, and from the Catholic philosopher-theologian Antoine Arnauld. As previously mentioned, Descartes considered the Meditations to contain the principles of his physics. Descartes and his followers included topics concerning the nature of the mind and mindâ€”body interaction within physics or natural philosophy, on which, see Hatfield Once Descartes had presented his metaphysics, he felt free to proceed with the publication of his entire physics. However, he needed first to teach it to speak Latin 3: He hatched a scheme to publish a Latin version of his physics the Principles together with a scholastic Aristotelian work on physics, so that the comparative advantages would be manifest. For this purpose, he chose the Summa philosophiae of Eustace of St. That part of his plan never came to fruition. His intent remained the same: Ultimately, his physics was taught in the Netherlands, France, England, and parts of Germany. The Principles appeared in Latin in , with a French translation following in He also presented an

image of the relations among the various parts of philosophy, in the form of a tree: Thus the whole of philosophy is like a tree. The roots are metaphysics, the trunk is physics, and the branches emerging from the trunk are all the other sciences, which may be reduced to three principal ones, namely medicine, mechanics and morals. His intent had been also to explain in depth the origins of plants and animals, human physiology, mindâ€"body union and interaction, and the function of the senses. In the end, he had to abandon the discussion of plants and animals Princ. Nonetheless, he was drawn into theological controversy with Calvinist theologians in the Netherlands. Already by , Gisbert Voetius â€" , a theologian at Utrecht, expressed his displeasure over this to Mersenne 3: Controversy brewed, at first between Regius and Voetius, with Descartes advising the former. The controversy simmered through the mids. Descartes replied with his Comments on a Certain Broadsheet In the mids, Descartes continued work on his physiological system, which he had pursued throughout the s. He allowed his Treatise on Man to be copied 4: During this period he corresponded with Princess Elisabeth, at first on topics in metaphysics stemming from her reading of the Meditations and then on the passions and emotions. Eventually, he wrote the Passions of the Soul , which gave the most extensive account of his behavioral physiology to be published in his lifetime and which contained a comprehensive and original theory of the passions and emotions. In , Descartes accepted the invitation of Queen Christina of Sweden to join her court. On the day he delivered them to her, he became ill. He died on 11 February Readers of the philosophical works of Immanuel Kant are aware of the basic distinction between his critical and precritical periods. Readers of the works of G. Leibniz are also aware of his philosophical development, although in his case there is less agreement on how to place his writings into a developmental scheme. In effect, he adopted a hypothetico-deductive scheme of confirmation, but with this difference:

Chapter 3 : Works by Gary Hatfield - PhilPapers

Gary Hatfield examines theories of spatial perception from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century and provides a detailed analysis of the works of Kant and Helmholtz, who adopted opposing stances on whether central questions about spatial perception were fully amenable to natural-scientific treatment.

He made numerous discoveries and argued for ideas that people continue to grapple with. His dualist distinction between mind and the brain, for example, continues to be debated by psychologists. Get to know him better! He studied law at the University of Poitiers and even came home with a law degree in But he never entered the practice. In , a year-old Descartes enlisted as a mercenary in the Dutch States Army instead. There, he would study military engineering and become fascinated with math and physics. It would also prompt Descartes, a Catholic, to switch allegiances to a Bavarian army fighting for the Catholic side. But on his travels, he stopped in the town of Ulm. In , Descartes moved to the Netherlands and spent nine months doggedly working on a theory of metaphysics. Then he got distracted. Descartes put his beloved metaphysics treatise on the back burner and devoted his time to explaining the phenomenon. It was a lucky distraction: It led to his work The World, or Treatise on Light. In , Descartes published his groundbreaking Discourse on the Method, where he took the revolutionary step of describing lines through mathematical equations. Everybody knows Descartes for his phrase Cogito, ergo sum which originally appeared in French as "Je pense, donc je suis" , or "I think, therefore I am. To understand what it means, some context is helpful: At the time, many philosophers claimed that truth was acquired through sense impressions. He argued that our senses are unreliable. An ill person can hallucinate. An amputee can feel phantom limb pain. People are regularly deceived by their own eyes, dreams, and imaginations. Descartes, however, realized that his argument opened a door for "radical doubt": That is, what was stopping people from doubting the existence of, well, everything? The cogito argument is his remedy: Even if you doubt the existence of everything, you cannot doubt the existence of your own mindâ€”because doubting indicates thinking, and thinking indicates existing. Descartes argued that self-evident truths like thisâ€”and not the sensesâ€”must be the foundation of philosophical investigations. Descartes was obsessed with certainty. His advice included this classic chestnut: To solve a big problem, break it up into small, easy-to-understand partsâ€”and check each step often. Descartes had a motto , which he took from Ovid: In his book titled Descartes , philosopher A. Grayling makes another suggestion: He collected seven objections and published them in the work. Descartes, of course, had the last word: He responded to each criticism. Which, put briefly, posits that the material body and immaterial mind are separate and distinct. He believed no such thing. According to the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, Descartes denied that animals were even conscious, let alone capable of speech. In a letter to Queen Christina of Sweden, Descartes explained that he had a cross-eyed playmate as a child. In , a year-old Descartes visited the year-old prodigy and physicist Blaise Pascal. Their meeting quickly devolved into a heated argument over the concept of a vacuumâ€”that is, the idea that air pressure could ever be reduced to zero. Descartes said it was impossible; Pascal disagreed. Descartes was not a morning person. He often snoozed 12 hours a night, from midnight until lunchtime. In fact, he worked in bed. A year before his death, Descartes had moved to Stockholm to take a job tutoring Queen Christina, a devoted early-riser who forced Descartes to change his sleep schedule. Some believe the resulting sleep deprivation weakened his immune system and eventually killed him. Descartes died in Stockholm in and was buried outside the city. Sixteen years later, his corpse was exhumed and taken to Paris. Decades later, when plans were made to rebury Descartes in an abbey, officials discovered that most of his bonesâ€”including his skullâ€”were missing.

Chapter 4 : Chatfield Veterinary Hospital - Veterinarian in Littleton, CO

Gary Hatfield received the PhD from the University of Wisconsin--Madison in , then taught at Harvard and Johns Hopkins before coming to Penn in He works in the history of modern philosophy, the philosophy of psychology, theories of vision, and the philosophy of science.

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Chapter 5 : Gary Hatfield - IMDb

The Natural and the Normative: Theories of Spatial Perception from Kant to Helmholtz. Cambridge: MIT Press/Bradford Books, , xii+ Kant's Prolegomena to Any Future Metaphysics, translated, with introduction, notes, and selections from the Critique of Pure Reason. Cambridge Texts in the.

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GARY HATFIELD THE REALITY OF QUALIA objects are really colored or color arises only with human or animal perception. Aristotle thought that color is a real.

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Gary Lee Hatfield, 65, Corydon, died at a.m. Wednesday, May 20, , at Methodist Hospital. He was born on February 28, in Henderson. He retired as a coal miner after 20 years and then retired from Lewis Bakery in Evansville in

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This chapter considers philosophical problems concerning non-human (and sometimes human) animals, including their metaphysical, physical, and moral status, their origin, what makes them alive.