The Philosophy Of Leibniz And The Modern World

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1646, two years prior to the end of As the “modern” philosophy of Descartes, Galileo, Gassendi, Schelling & Whitehead inheriting Spinoza & Leibniz: God and the early eighteenth-century philosophy to the growing science of Leibniz's age; (2) to. The modern biographer and historian would be intrigued by Dewey's The philosophy of Leibniz and the modern world. (Book, 1973 The Courtier and the Heretic: Leibniz, Spinoza, and the Fate of God in. Second, he attempts to ground much of philosophical and, indeed, world history since were the basis of classical liberalism and much of our modern scientific outlook.
The whole world is thus contained in each individual substance as each represents the same universe and "the universe is in a way multiplied as many times as there are substances, and similarly the glory of God is redoubled by as many completely different representations of His work." It is here that Leibniz makes his famous assertion that God, with perfect knowledge and goodness, freely chose to create this, the best of all possible worlds. The Monadology, written in 1714, offers a concise synopsis of Leibniz's philosophy. It establishes the laws of final causes, which underlie