Bertrand Russell (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

From beginner-friendly introductions to classic books by Russell, this page features books to suit any learning style. For example, if you tend to find classic works of philosophy difficult to understand, you might want to start with a short, beginner-friendly introduction.

If you prefer more depth, you can choose a more comprehensive introduction or read Russell for yourself. Personal book recommendations tend to be highly subjective, idiosyncratic, and unreliable. This list is part of a collection of over philosophy reading lists which aim to provide a central resource for philosophy book recommendations.
Bertrand Russell's Best: Silhouettes in Satire - Bertrand Russell - Google книги

Bertrand Arthur William Russell — was a British philosopher, logician, essayist and social critic best known for his work in mathematical logic and analytic philosophy. Together with G. Moore Russell is generally recognized as one of the founders of modern analytic philosophy. His famous paradox theory of types and work with A. Whitehead on Principia Mathematica invigorated the study of logic throughout the twentieth century. Russell is credited with being one of the prime movers of Analytic Philosophy, and with having played a part in the revolution in social attitudes witnessed throughout the twentieth-century world. Over his professional career of 45 years Russell left his mark and influence in many domains of intellectual inquiry. Bertrand Russells Best includes the foundations of mathematics, the philosophy of Bertrand Russells Best, metaphysics, the theory of knowledge, the philosophy of language, education, religion, Bertrand Russells Best, ethics and politics.

In this account of his life and work A. Grayling introduces both his technical contributions to logic and philosophy, and his wide-ranging views on education, politics, war, and sexual morality.

Russell is credited with being one of the prime movers of Analytic Philosophy, and with having played a part in the revolution in social attitudes witnessed throughout the twentieth-century world. Publisher description: Bertrand Russell was one of the greatest philosophers of the twentieth century. Over his professional career of 45 years Russell left his mark and influence in many domains of intellectual inquiry. Bertrand Russells Best includes the foundations of mathematics, the philosophy of Bertrand Russells Best, metaphysics, the theory of knowledge, the philosophy of language, education, religion, Bertrand Russells Best, ethics and politics.

In Russell: A Guide for the Perplexed John Ongley and Rosalind Carey offer a clear and thorough account of the work and thought of this key thinker, providing a thematic outline of his central ideas and his enduring influence throughout the field of philosophy. Details the life of the acclaimed philosopher and author of Principia Mathematica, in particular his inner conflict between rigorous principle and romantic Bertrand Russells Best and his relationships with his contemporaries.

Publisher description: Bertrand Russell ranks as one of the giants of twentieth-century philosophy. Through his books, journalism, correspondence and political activity he exerted a profound influence on modern thought. The intellectual background to his work is covered, as is his engagement with such contemporaries as Frege and G.

The final chapter considers Russell as a moral philosopher. New Bertrand Russells Best will find this the Bertrand Russells Best convenient and accessible guide to Russell available. Advanced students and specialists will find a prospectus of recent developments in the interpretation of Russell. Publisher description: Few philosophers have had a more profound influence on the course of modern philosophy than Bertrand Russell. First published in this remarkable collection is a testament to a philosopher whom many consider to be one of the most influential thinkers of the twentieth century.

This is an essential introduction to the brilliance of Bertrand Russell. Publisher description: Bertrand Russell was one of the greatest logicians since Aristotle, and one of the most important philosophers of the past two hundred years.

Clear and accessible, this Bertrand Russells Best book is an intelligible and stimulating guide to those problems of philosophy which often mistakenly lead to its status as too lofty and abstruse for the lay mind. With these words Bertrand Russell introduces what is indeed a revolutionary book. In clear, engaging prose, he guides us through the key philosophical issues that affect our daily lives — freedom, happiness, emotions, ethics and beliefs — and offers Bertrand Russells Best advice.

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The Daily Idea aims to make learning about philosophy as easy as possible by bringing together Bertrand Russells Best best philosophy resources from across the internet. Featuring classic quotations by Aristotle, Epicurus, David Hume, Friedrich Nietzsche, Bertrand Russell, Michel Foucault, and many more, A History of Western Philosophy in Essential Quotations is ideal for anyone looking to quickly understand the fundamental ideas that have shaped the modern world.

Here are the best books on or by Bertrand Russells Best Russell in no particular order. Graying Category: Short Introduction Length: pages Published: Publisher description: Bertrand Russell is one of the most famous and important philosophers of the twentieth century. I want to read something Bertrand Russells Best Bertrand Russell. Where should I start? Additional Resources Bertrand Russells Best you want to learn more about Bertrand Russell, you can find a collection of free articles, videos, and podcasts here.

You might also be interested in the following Bertrand Russells Best lists: The Best Introductory Philosophy Books The Best Books on the History of Philosophy The Best Books on Analytic Philosophy Or browse this Bertrand Russells Best of over philosophy reading lists to find more philosophy book recommendations.

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Generations of general readers have also benefited from his popular writings on a wide variety of topics in both the humanities and the natural sciences. Like Voltaire to whom he has been compared Times of London he wrote with style and wit and had enormous influence. Noted also
for his many spirited anti-nuclear protests and for his campaign against western involvement in the Vietnam War, Russell remained a prominent public figure until his death at the age of Members of the Society have access to a significantly larger video library than Bertrand Russells Best available to the general public.

One of the more famous comes from the Oxford philosopher A. Another telling comment comes from the Harvard philosopher W. He wrote a spectrum of books for a graduated public, layman to specialist.

As Russell tells us. Three passions, simple but overwhelmingly strong, have governed my life: the longing for love, the search for knowledge, and unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind. These passions, like great winds, have blown me hither and Bertrand Russells Best, in a wayward course, over a great ocean Bertrand Russells Best anguish, reaching Bertrand Russells Best the very verge of despair.

I have sought love, first, because it brings ecstasy — ecstasy Bertrand Russells Best great that I would often have sacrificed all the rest of life for a few hours of this joy. I have sought it, next, because it relieves loneliness — that terrible loneliness in which one shivering consciousness looks over the rim of the world into the cold unfathornable lifeless abyss.

I have sought it finally, because in the union of love I have seen, in a mystic miniature, the prefiguring vision of the heaven that saints and Bertrand Russells Best have imagined.

This is what I sought, and though it might seem too good for human life, this is what — at last — I have found. With equal passion I have sought knowledge. I have wished to understand the hearts of men. I have wished to know why the stars shine. And I have tried to apprehend the Pythagorean power by which number holds sway above the flux. A little of this, but not much, I have achieved.

Love and knowledge, so far as they were possible, led upward toward the heavens. But always pity brought me back to earth. Echoes of cries of pain reverberate in my heart. Children in famine, victims tortured by oppressors, helpless old people a hated burden to Bertrand Russells Best sons, and the whole world of loneliness, poverty, and pain make a mockery of what human life should be.

I long to alleviate Bertrand Russells Best evil, but I cannot, and I too suffer. This has been my life. I have found it worth living, and would gladly live it again if the chance were offered me.

By any standard, Russell led an enormously full life. In addition to his ground-breaking intellectual work in logic and analytic philosophy, he involved himself for much of his life in politics. As early as he spoke out frequently in favour of internationalism and in he ran unsuccessfully for Parliament.

Although he stood as an independent, he endorsed the full Liberal platform. He also advocated extending the franchise to women, provided that such a radical political change could be introduced through constitutionally recognized means Wood Three years later he published his Anti-Suffragist Anxieties With the outbreak of World War I, Russell became involved in anti-war activities and in he was fined pounds for authoring an anti-war pamphlet.

Because of his conviction, he was dismissed from his post at Trinity College, Cambridge Hardy Two years later, he was convicted a second time, this time for suggesting that American Bertrand Russells Best might be used to intimidate strikers in Britain Clark— The result was five months in Brixton Prison as prisoner No.

In and Russell ran twice more for Parliament, again unsuccessfully, and together with his second wife, Dora, he founded an experimental school that they operated during the late s and early s Russell and Park The appointment was revoked following a series of protests and a judicial Bertrand Russells Best which found him morally unfit to teach at the College Dewey and KallenIrvinIchlich A year later, together with Albert Einstein, he released the Russell-Einstein Manifesto calling for the curtailment of nuclear weapons.

Inhe became a prime organizer of the first Pugwash Conference, which brought together a large number of scientists concerned about the nuclear issue. He became founding president of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in and Honorary President of the Committee of in InRussell was once again imprisoned, this time for a week in connection with anti-nuclear protests.

Beginning inhe began work on a variety of additional issues, including lobbying on behalf of political prisoners under the auspices of the Bertrand Russells Best Russell Peace Foundation. Upon being awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in Russell used his acceptance speech once again to emphasize themes relating to his social activism.

Over the years, Russell has Bertrand Russells Best as Bertrand Russells Best subject of numerous creative works, including Bertrand Russells Best. For a detailed bibliography of the secondary literature surrounding Russell Bertrand Russells Best to the close of the twentieth century, see Andrew Irvine, Bertrand Russell Critical AssessmentsBertrand Russells Best 1 For a list of new and forthcoming books relating to Russell, see the Forthcoming Books page at the Bertrand Russell Archives.

Russell discovered the paradox that bears his name in while working on his Principles of Mathematics The paradox arises in connection with the set of all sets that are not members of themselves. Such a set, if it exists, will be a member of itself Bertrand Russells Best and only if it is not a member of itself.

In his draft of the Principles of MathematicsRussell summarizes the problem as follows: The paradox is significant since, Bertrand Russells Best classical logic, all sentences are entailed by a contradiction.

Both versions of the theory came under attack: the simple theory for being too weak, the ramified theory for being too strong. For some, it was
important that any proposed solution be comprehensive enough to resolve all known paradoxes at once. For others, it was important that any proposed solution not disallow those parts of classical mathematics that remained consistent, even though they appeared to violate the vicious circle principle.

For discussion of related paradoxes, see Chapter 2 of the Introduction to Whitehead and Russell Bertrand Russells Best, as well as the entry on paradoxes and contemporary logic in this encyclopedia. Russell himself had recognized several of these same concerns as Bertrand Russells Best noting that it was unlikely that any single solution would resolve all the known paradoxes.

Even so, critics claimed that the axiom was simply too ad hoc to be justified philosophically. For additional discussion Bertrand Russells Best Linsky and Wahl The first was that all mathematical truths can be translated into logical truths or, in other words, that the vocabulary of mathematics constitutes a proper subset of the vocabulary of logic.

The second was that all mathematical proofs can Bertrand Russells Best recast as logical proofs or, in other words, that the theorems of mathematics constitute a proper subset of the theorems of logic.

Thus the number 1 is to be identified with the class of all unit classes, the number 2 with the class of all two-membered classes, and so on. In Principia Mathematica Whitehead and Russell were able to provide many detailed derivations of major theorems in set theory, finite and transfinite arithmetic, and elementary measure theory.

They were also able to develop a sophisticated theory of logical relations and a unique method of founding the real numbers. Even so, the issue of whether set theory itself can be said to have been successfully reduced to logic remained controversial. A fourth volume on geometry was planned but never completed. In much the same way that Russell used logic in an attempt to clarify issues in the foundations of mathematics, he also used logic in an attempt to clarify issues in philosophy.

As Bertrand Russells Best of the founders of analytic philosophy, Bertrand Russells Best made significant contributions to a wide variety of areas, including metaphysics, epistemology, ethics and political theory.

His advances in logic and metaphysics also had significant influence on Rudolf Carnap Bertrand Russells Best the Vienna Circle.

Famously, he vacillated on whether negative facts are also required. The reason Russell believes many ordinarily accepted statements are open to doubt is that they appear to refer to entities that may be known only through inference. Motivating this question was the traditional problem of the external world. If our knowledge of the external world comes through inferences to the best explanation, and if such inferences are always fallible, what guarantee do we have that our beliefs are true?

Together these atoms and their properties form the facts which, in turn, combine to form logically complex objects. What we normally take to be inferred entities for example, enduring physical objects are then understood as logical constructions formed from the immediately given entities of sensation, viz. On the epistemological side, Russell argues that it is also important to show how Bertrand Russells Best questionable entity may be reduced Bertrand Russells Best, or defined in Bertrand Russells Best of, another entity or entities whose existence is more certain.

For example, on Bertrand Russells Best view, an ordinary physical object that normally might be thought to be known only through inference may be defined instead. Similarly, numbers may be reduced to collections of classes; points and instants may be reduced to ordered classes of volumes and events; and classes themselves may be reduced to propositional functions. Anything that resists construction in this sense may be said to be an ontological atom.

Such objects are atomic, both in the sense that they fail to be composed of individual, substantial parts, and in the sense that they exist independently of one another. Their corresponding propositions are also atomic, both in the sense that they contain no other propositions as parts, and in the sense that the members of any pair of true atomic propositions will be logically independent of one Bertrand Russells Best.

Russell believes that formal logic, if carefully developed, will mirror precisely, not only the various relations between all such propositions, but their various internal structures as well. It is in this context that Russell also introduces his famous distinction between two kinds of knowledge of truths: that which is direct, intuitive, Bertrand Russells Best and infallible, and that which is indirect, derivative, uncertain and open to error and doubt.

To be justified, every indirect knowledge claim must be capable of being derived from more Bertrand Russells Best, direct or intuitive knowledge claims. The kinds of truths that are capable of being known directly include truths about immediate facts of sensation and truths of logic.

Eventually, Russell supplanted this distinction between direct and indirect knowledge of truths with his equally famous distinction between knowledge by acquaintance and knowledge by description. Later, he clarifies this point by adding that acquaintance involves, not knowledge of truths, but knowledge of things a. Thus, while Bertrand Russells Best knowledge and derivative knowledge both involve knowledge of propositions or truths by acquaintance and knowledge by description both involve knowledge of things or objects.

This distinction is slightly complicated by the fact that, even though knowledge by description is in part based upon knowledge of things, it is still knowledge of things, and Bertrand Russells Best of truths. I am grateful to Russell Bertrand Russells Best for reminding me of this point. Since it is things with which Bertrand Russells Best have direct acquaintance that are the least questionable members of our ontology, it is these objects upon which Russell ultimately bases his epistemology.

As Russell puts it, even in logic Bertrand Russells Best of mathematics. In fact, Russell often claims that he has more confidence in his methodology than in any particular philosophical conclusion.
The Greatest Books: Written by Bertrand Russell

Bertrand Arthur Bertrand Russell, 3rd Earl Russell, (18 May — 2 February was a British philosopher, logician, mathematician, historian, writer, essayist, social critic, political activist, and Nobel laureate.

At various points in his life, Russell considered himself a liberal, a socialist and a pacifist, although he also confessed that his skeptical nature had led him to feel that he had "never been any Bertrand Russells Best these things, in any profound sense.

In the early 20th century, Russell Bertrand Russells Best the British "revolt against idealism". He is considered one of the founders of analytic philosophy along with his predecessor Gottlob Frege, colleague G.

He is widely held to be one of the 20th century's premier logicians. With A. Whitehead he wrote Principia Mathematica, an Bertrand Russells Best to create a logical basis for mathematics, the quintessential work of classical logic. His philosophical essay "On Denoting" has been considered a "paradigm of philosophy". His work has had a Bertrand Russells Best influence on mathematics, Bertrand Russells Best, set theory, linguistics, artificial intelligence, cognitive science, computer science see type theory and type system Bertrand Russells Best philosophy, especially the philosophy of language, epistemology and metaphysics.

Russell was a prominent anti-war activist and he championed anti-imperialism. Occasionally, he advocated preventive nuclear war, before the opportunity provided by the atomic monopoly had passed and "welcomed with enthusiasm" world government. He went to prison for his pacifism during World War I. Later, Bertrand Russells Best concluded that war against Adolf Hitler's Nazi Germany was a necessary "lesser of two evils" and criticised Stalinist totalitarianism, attacked the involvement of the United States in the Vietnam War and was an outspoken proponent of nuclear disarmament.

In Russell was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature "in recognition of his varied and significant writings in which he champions humanitarian ideals and freedom of thought". The Problems of Philosophy is one of Bertrand Russell's attempts to create a brief and accessible guide to the problems of philosophy. Focusing on problems he believes will provoke positive The Principia Mathematica is a 3-volume work on the foundations of mathematics, written by Alfred North Whitehead and Bertrand Russell.

PM, as it is often abbreviated not to be confused with Ru Copyright Shane Sherman Privacy Policy. Fiction Nonfiction. Bertrand Russell Nationality British Description Bertrand Arthur William Russell, 3rd Earl Russell, (18 May — 2 February was a British philosopher, logician, mathematician, historian, writer, essayist, social critic, political activist, and Nobel laureate. Wikipedia Link Gender Male. The Problems of Philosophy by Bertrand Russell.

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