

Skepticism in philosophy - briefly

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Skepticism (Greek) - the tendency to doubt that others consider for something a solid, non-doubt. Of particular importance are religious and philosophical skepticism.

Religious skepticism challenges or only the historical accuracy of religious legends, or also the internal truth of a given or another system of creed, depending on which it leads to both freedom, or to complete atheism. Philosophical skepticism refers or only against the dogmatic desire to consider well-known assumptions, without further criticism, for itself, implied, on which philosophical generalizations are being built, or (as absolute skepticism) doubts generally in the possibility of knowledge.

The last genus of skepticism is always a bad self and serves as a symptom of a pessimistic mood that dominates the times of scientific and moral decline (for example, in the last period of Greek culture). The very first kind of skepticism, on the contrary, is the engine of every truly philosophical research and serves as the story testifies, in most creative thinkers (for example, Descartes, Kant), the initial point for their further mental work. In general, the well-known dose of healthy skepticism, for whom doubt is not the goal, but only the step towards the truth, constitutes an integral element of spiritual progress, as opposed to the dead tradition and oblique faith in credibility.

In the Greek philosophy, Pierron is the main representative of the skepticism, why the latter is also called pyronism. The collection of "skeptical arguments" against various systems of Greek philosophy is located in both the main essays of the sext of the Empirik. In a new time, in his doubt, Bale and Yum were known for his doubt about the possibilities of logically reasonable knowledge, and this was the impetus to the development of his criticism.