

Spiritualism in philosophy

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Spiritualism (from Latin - Spiritus, Spirit) is a philosophical direction that recognizes the main metaphysical basis of being a reasonable, animated principle. More Greek philosophers began to drastically distinguish between two orders of phenomena - physical and spiritual. Such a distinction passed into the latest philosophy with the only difference that the ancient philosophers, with the exception of skeptics who denied the possibility of any reliable knowledge, were not asked if the knowledge of the essence of both the physical and spiritual order of phenomena is available. Thought, without having experienced disappointments and failures, was safe for the resolution of the indigenous issues of being. Some Ellinsky philosophers believed true only atoms and denied independence or substantiality of the mental principle, others (in particular, Anaksagore and Empedocl) were recognized in Genesis a two-way basis - the matter and spirit, the third, finally, saw only in the spirit of the basis of every existence.

Philosophers of the last two directions are referred to as spiritualists. Spiritualism as a metaphysical teaching is opposite to materialism, which sees in mental phenomena only one of the functions of matter. Spiritualism partly coincides with dualism and entirely with idealism.

With the advent of Kant in philosophy, the question is raised whether it is possible to consider the available knowledge by whatever the basis of being. Recognizing the unrecognizability of the thing in itself, Kant cut off the wings for the metaphysics for a long time and forced to refer to the study of no entities, but phenomena and their natural communication and sequence. This look found a mighty support and on the part of positivism. Thus, in the latest philosophy, the desire not to wonder about the latest foundations of being, lying outside of science, or include the question of the soul, its independent existence and immortality is not to gnostology, but to metaphysics. However, this point of view, as well as the positivist direction as a whole, should be recognized as a modern species of skepticism.

Be that as it may, constituting the essence of spiritualism, the question of the role of the spirit in the universe and about its attitude towards matter is indisputable not only for philosophy, as science, but also to meet the requirements of the human feeling that established during the viable series of preceding generations.