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Understanding Human Agency Human Agency and Divine Will Human Agency at Work Social Structure, Human Agency and Social Policy Human Agency at Work Agency Without Actors? Free Will and Human Agency: 50 Puzzles, Paradoxes, and Thought Experiments Human Agency and Neural Causes Relational Identities and Other-than-Human Agency in Archaeology The Philosophy of Law Meets the Philosophy of Technology Divine and Human Agency in Paul and His Cultural Environment Understanding Human Agency Human Agency and Performance Experimental Psychology and Human Agency Human Agency in Medieval Society, 1100-1450 Minding the Modern Radical Environmentalism Science for Humanism Human Agency and the Process of Social Change in the Religious Structure of a Traditional Society Human Agency and Language Foundations of Modernity Moral Psychology and Human Agency Making a Scientific Case for Conscious Agency and Free Will Divine Agency Consistent with Second Causes, Human Agency, and Accountability Gardens and Human Agency in the Anthropocene Popular Dissent, Human Agency and Global Politics AI and Human Agency: Balancing Challenges and Opportunities Moral Human Agency in Business Poverty, Agency, and Human Rights Individualism in Early China The Development and Validation of the Assessment of Human Agency Employing Albert Bandura's Human Agency Theory Education, Human Agency and Compassion Divine Grace and Human Agency Evil and Human Agency The West African Sahel Human Agency and the Development of Self-cultivation Ideologies in the Warring States Philosophical Papers Doing the Right Thing Tropical Pioneers Psychology and the Question of Agency

Foundations of Modernity Feb 08 2022 Investigating how a number of modern empires transform over the long 19th century (1789-1914) as a consequence of their struggle for ascendancy in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East, *Foundations of Modernity: Human Agency and the Imperial State* moves the study of the modern empire towards a comparative, trans-regional analysis of events along the Ottoman frontiers: Western Balkans, the Persian Gulf and Yemen. This inter-disciplinary approach of studying events at different ends of the Ottoman Empire challenges previous emphasis on Europe as the only source of change and highlights the progression of modern imperial states. The book introduces an entirely new analytical approach to the study of modern state power and the social consequences to the interaction between long-ignored "historical agents" like pirates, smugglers, refugees, and the rural poor. In this respect, the roots of the most fundamental institutions and bureaucratic practices associated with the modern state prove to be the by-products of certain kinds of productive exchange long categorized in negative terms in post-colonial and mainstream scholarship. Such a challenge to conventional methods of historical and social scientific analysis is reinforced by the novel use of the work of Louis Althusser, Talal Asad, William Connolly and Frederick Cooper, whose challenges to scholarly conventions will prove helpful in changing how we understand the origins of our modern world and thus talk about Modernity. This book offers a methodological and historiographic intervention meant to challenge conventional studies of the modern era.

Evil and Human Agency Dec 29 2020 Evil is a poorly understood phenomenon. In this provocative 2005 book, Professor Vetlesen argues that to do evil is to intentionally inflict pain on another human being, against his or her will, and causing serious and foreseeable harm. Vetlesen investigates why and in what sort of circumstances such a desire arises, and how it is channeled, or exploited, into collective evildoing. He argues that such evildoing, pitting whole groups against each other, springs from a combination of character, situation, and social structure. By combining a philosophical approach inspired by Hannah Arendt, a psychological approach inspired by C. Fred Alford and a sociological approach inspired by Zygmunt Bauman, and bringing these to bear on the Holocaust and ethnic cleansing in the former Yugoslavia, Vetlesen shows how closely perpetrators, victims, and bystanders interact, and how aspects of human agency are recognized, denied, and projected by different agents.

Gardens and Human Agency in the Anthropocene Oct 07 2021 This volume discusses gardens as designed landscapes of mediation between nature and culture, embodying different levels of human control over wilderness, defining specific rules for this confrontation and staging different forms of human dominance. The contributing authors focus on ways of rethinking the garden and its role in contemporary society, using it as a crossover platform between nature, science and technology. Drawing upon their diverse fields of research, including History of Science and Technology, Environmental Studies, Gardens and Landscape Studies, Urban Studies, and Visual and Artistic Studies, the authors unveil various entanglements woven in the past between nature and culture, and probe the potential of alternative epistemologies to escape the predicament of fatalistic dystopias that often revolve around the Anthropocene debate. This book will be of great interest to those studying environmental and landscape history, the history of science and technology, historical geography, and the environmental humanities.

Human Agency and Neural Causes Mar 24 2023 *Human Agency and Neural Causes* provides an analysis of our everyday thought about our conduct, and the neuroscience research

concerning voluntary agency. J.D. Runyan argues that our findings through neuroscience are consistent with what would be expected if we are, in fact, voluntary agents.

Tropical Pioneers Jul 24 2020 "Tropical Pioneers documents the conversion of a tropical rainforest biome and the collision between what previously had been more discrete ecological zones within South Asia. The author demonstrates that profound ecological transformations occurred in the highlands of Sri Lanka during the nineteenth century and suggests that the integration of tropical ecological zones is an important theme for historians to investigate elsewhere."--BOOK JACKET.

Divine Agency Consistent with Second Causes, Human Agency, and Accountability Nov 07 2021

Human Agency and the Development of Self-cultivation Ideologies in the Warring States Oct 26 2020

Making a Scientific Case for Conscious Agency and Free Will Dec 09 2021 Making a Scientific Case for Conscious Agency and Free Will makes a series of arguments that certain human behaviors are impossible to explain in the absence of free will, and that free will emerges from materialistic processes of brain function. It outlines future directions for neuroscience studies that can harness emerging technologies and tools for systems-level analysis. All humans have the sensation that they consciously will certain things to happen and that, in the absence of external constraints, they are free to choose from among alternatives. This notion of free will is deemed obvious by the average person based on common experience. Free will is frequently defended with arguments stemming from social, legal, philosophical, and religious perspectives. But these arguments appeal to consequences—not causes—of choices and decisions. In the past 3 decades, debate has raged within the scientific community over whether free will is in fact an illusion. Because free will would require conscious agency, the supporting corollary is that consciousness itself cannot do anything and is merely an observer rather than an actor. Considers arguments for and against free will from religious, social, legal, and neuroscience perspectives Provides thorough coverage of the manifold human behaviors that can be explained only by free will, from consciousness to creativity Outlines future directions for further neuroscience research into the topic

Free Will and Human Agency: 50 Puzzles, Paradoxes, and Thought Experiments Apr 24 2023 In this new kind of entrée to contemporary discussions of free will and human agency, Garrett Pendergraft collects and illuminates 50 of the most relevant puzzles, paradoxes, and thought experiments. Assuming no familiarity with the philosophical literature on free will, each chapter describes a case, explains the questions that it raises, briefly summarizes some of the key responses to the case, and provides a list of suggested readings. Every chapter is accessible, succinct, and self-contained. The puzzles are divided into five broad categories: the threat from fatalism, the threat from determinism, practical reason, social dimensions, and moral luck. Entries cover topics such as the grandfather paradox, theological fatalism, the consequence argument, manipulation arguments, luck arguments, weakness of will, action explanation, addiction, blame and punishment, situationism in moral psychology, and Huckleberry Finn. Free Will and Human Agency is an effective and engaging teaching tool as well as a handy resource for anyone interested in exploring the questions that have made human agency a topic of perennial philosophical interest. Key Features: Though concise overall, offers broad coverage of the key areas of free will and human agency. Describes each imaginative case directly and in a memorable way, making the cases accessible and easy to remember. Provides a list of suggested readings for each case.

AI and Human Agency: Balancing Challenges and Opportunities Aug 05 2021 "AI and Human Agency: Balancing Challenges and Opportunities" Summary: In Summary, the topic of AI and the eventual loss of human agency poses significant concerns and challenges. Human agency, or the ability to make decisions and act autonomously, is necessary for personal autonomy and the survival of democratic society. However, as AI becomes more prevalent in decision-making processes, there is growing concern about the erosion of human agency. Several key areas of concern have been identified, including the possibility of bias in AI algorithms, a lack of transparency and interpretability in AI systems, the collection and analysis of personal data, job displacement, and issues of accountability and responsibility in AI-driven decisions. Instead of considering AI as a threat, another viewpoint emphasizes the possibility for collaboration between humans and AI systems. AI technologies have the potential to complement human capacities by giving vital insights and decision-making support. Individuals can reap the benefits of AI without completely relinquishing their autonomy by leveraging AI's strengths while preserving human judgment. The necessity of responsible AI development, openness, fairness, privacy, and accountability is emphasized in this collaborative approach. A comprehensive approach is required to combat the potential loss of human agency. This includes programs to provide humans with the information and skills necessary to engage with AI technologies, as well as the promotion of responsible AI development methods. To ensure transparency, fairness, and accountability, comprehensive rules and ethical principles are required to govern the appropriate deployment and use of AI systems. Collaboration and inclusivity are critical in generating various viewpoints and incorporating stakeholder input into AI technology development and regulation. Continuous regulation evaluation and adaptation are required to keep up with the growing AI field and solve emerging concerns. To summarize, while there are legitimate concerns about the impact of AI on human agencies, it is critical to approach this topic with a balanced viewpoint. Depending on how technology is developed, implemented, and regulated, AI has the ability to both augment and undermine human agency. Society can manage the challenges of AI and protect human agencies while reaping the benefits of this transformative technology by encouraging collaboration, responsible development, transparency, and responsibility. In recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) has made enormous advances, altering many aspects of our life. However, there are concerns that increasing reliance on AI would result in a loss of human agency, raising concerns about our ability to make independent decisions and control our own life. Some claim that as AI systems get more advanced and prevalent, we are increasingly ceding control and decision-making

capacities to robots. This possible degradation of human agency is a significant issue that must be thoroughly examined and considered. The impact of AI on human agency is most visible in automated decision-making. Artificial intelligence algorithms are increasingly being used in critical fields such as banking, employment, healthcare, and criminal justice. While automation has benefits such as increased efficiency and scalability, it also raises questions about accountability, prejudice, and the declining role of human judgment. Delegating decision-making to AI systems may result in a loss of control over outcomes with significant personal, social, and ethical ramifications. Bias and discrimination are serious worries about AI's impact on human agency. AI algorithms are trained on large datasets that may contain societal biases. As a result, these algorithms have the potential to perpetuate and magnify prejudices, resulting in biased outcomes. When decisions that affect people's lives are predominantly influenced by biased algorithms, it undermines human agency and perpetuates societal injustices. Individuals' potential loss of agency is exacerbated when they are subjected to decisions impacted by biases that they do not understand or question. Another obstacle to human agency is the transparency and interpretability of AI systems. Many AI systems function as "black boxes," making judgments without explaining their reasons. Because individuals are unable to understand or question the judgments made by AI systems that affect their lives, this opacity can diminish trust and agency. Individuals are disempowered by the lack of transparency since they are unable to exercise their agency or hold the AI accountable for its acts. Furthermore, AI systems' collecting, and analysis of personal data raises issues about privacy, manipulation, and the ability to influence human behavior. AI-powered systems collect massive amounts of data, enabling tailored experiences and targeted advertising. This data-driven manipulation, however, has the potential to constrain human agencies by quietly guiding individuals toward specific choices, so altering their decision-making processes and potentially limiting their autonomy. Concerns have been raised concerning the influence of AI on jobs and the workforce, as well as the weakening of human agency. There is concern about job displacement and economic inequality as a result of work automation. The replacement of human workers by AI systems has the potential to reduce job satisfaction, limit chances for personal growth and innovation, and expand the divide between those who control AI technology and those who are influenced by them. Loss of agency in the job can have serious social and psychological consequences, impacting people's sense of control and self-worth. To address the potential loss of human agencies in the AI era, a diversified approach is required. It needs the development of strong human monitoring and control mechanisms for AI systems. Transparency, explain ability, and accountability should be stressed in the design and implementation of AI algorithms. Ethical principles and regulatory frameworks can assist in ensuring that AI technologies are developed and used ethically, balancing innovation and human agency. Furthermore, education and empowerment are critical in reducing the loss of human agency. Individuals must be provided with the knowledge and skills necessary to comprehend AI systems, evaluate their implications critically, and actively participate in decision-making processes. Individuals may keep their agency and effectively navigate the AI-driven landscape through increasing digital literacy and a deeper grasp of AI technologies.

Human Agency Defined

Human agency refers to an individual's natural ability to make choices and act independently, allowing them to build their lives based on their own values, beliefs, and aspirations. It includes the ability to think critically, analyze alternatives, and make decisions based on personal preferences and views. Human agency requires more than just making decisions; it also entails accepting responsibility for the consequences of those decisions. The concept of personal autonomy is central to human agency. Autonomy is defined as the ability to manage oneself without external pressure or excessive influence. It enables people to express their distinctive identities, achieve their goals, and live lives that are consistent with their beliefs and ideas. Human agency is inextricably linked to personal autonomy because it allows individuals to express their autonomy by making choices that reflect their own goals and preferences. Another important feature of human agency is self-determination. It entails the ability to shape one's own destiny and direct one's own life. Making decisions that accord with one's personal vision of a meaningful and rewarding life is what self-determination entails. It enables people to forge their own paths, pursue their interests, and seek personal improvement and fulfillment. Human agencies are critical to the survival of democratic society. Individuals are granted political rights and liberties in democratic regimes, and their participation in decision-making processes is deemed crucial. Individuals can actively participate in the democratic process, exercise their voting rights, and express their thoughts and preferences thanks to human agency. It promotes civic duty, gives residents the ability to express their concerns, and holds governments accountable for their actions. Furthermore, human agency is inextricably tied to the concept of personal responsibility. Individuals assume responsibility for the results and repercussions of their decisions and actions when they exercise their agency. It entails realizing that one's decisions affect not only oneself but also others and society as a whole. Accepting responsibility for one's choices and actions is an essential component of personal development, maturity, and ethical behavior. Human agency is important for reasons other than individual well-being. Human agencies are valued and respected in societies that support innovation, creativity, and diversity. Individuals who are free to express their agency can provide fresh perspectives, ideas, and contributions to a variety of fields, including science, the arts, politics, and business. Individual freedom and expression thrive in a lively and dynamic community that recognizes and promotes human agency. Concerns arise, however, when the concept of human agency collides with the rapid progress of AI technologies. As AI systems become more sophisticated and prevalent, there is rising concern that dependence on AI may result in a loss of human agency. The rising automation of decision-making processes, as well as the delegation of choices to AI algorithms, raises concerns about individuals' ability to retain control and autonomy over their life. While artificial intelligence has the potential to improve human capabilities and provide significant insights, there are risks involved with relying too much on AI-driven decision-making. AI biases, a lack of transparency in decision-making processes, and the possibility of algorithmic manipulation can weaken human agencies. If AI systems make judgments that have a major impact on people's lives, it can erode personal autonomy, limit

self-determination, and perpetuate inequality. Personal autonomy, self-determination, and the operation of democratic society all rely on human action. It empowers people to make choices, act independently, and accept responsibility for the consequences of their actions. While the advent of AI raises concerns about the potential loss of human agency, it is critical to guarantee that AI technologies are created and implemented in such a way that individual autonomy, empowerment, and the ability to shape one's own life are respected and preserved. Balancing the benefits of AI while preserving human agency is a crucial challenge that necessitates careful thought and ethical decision-making.

Minding the Modern Jul 16 2022 In this brilliant study, Thomas Pfau argues that the loss of foundational concepts in classical and medieval Aristotelian philosophy caused a fateful separation between reason and will in European thought. Pfau traces the evolution and eventual deterioration of key concepts of human agency—will, person, judgment, action—from antiquity through Scholasticism and on to eighteenth-century moral theory and its critical revision in the works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Featuring extended critical discussions of Aristotle, Gnosticism, Augustine, Aquinas, Ockham, Hobbes, Shaftesbury, Mandeville, Hutcheson, Hume, Adam Smith, and Coleridge, this study contends that the humanistic concepts these writers seek to elucidate acquire meaning and significance only inasmuch as we are prepared positively to engage (rather than historicize) their previous usages. Beginning with the rise of theological (and, eventually, secular) voluntarism, modern thought appears increasingly reluctant and, in time, unable to engage the deep history of its own underlying conceptions, thus leaving our understanding of the nature and function of humanistic inquiry increasingly frayed and incoherent. One consequence of this shift is to leave the moral self-expression of intellectual elites and ordinary citizens alike stunted, which in turn has fueled the widespread notion that moral and ethical concerns are but a special branch of inquiry largely determined by opinion rather than dialogical reasoning, judgment, and practice. A clear sign of this regression is the present crisis in the study of the humanities, whose role is overwhelmingly conceived (and negatively appraised) in terms of scientific theories, methods, and objectives. The ultimate casualty of this reductionism has been the very idea of personhood and the disappearance of an adequate ethical language. *Minding the Modern* is not merely a chapter in the history of ideas; it is a thorough phenomenological and metaphysical study of the roots of today's predicaments.

Human Agency and the Process of Social Change in the Religious Structure of a Traditional Society Apr 12 2022

Human Agency at Work Jun 26 2023 Michael Goller gives a structured overview of the current discourses of human agency in relation to professional learning and development. Based on this discussion, the author develops a theoretical framework including human agency as an individual feature (i. e., a disposition) as well as a set of self-initiated and goal-directed behaviours that are assumed to affect employees' learning and development (e. g., crafting of new work experiences). He then further specifies this theoretical framework and investigates it empirically in the domain of geriatric care nursing. Based on the findings of the three empirical studies conducted, the author discusses the relevance of human agency for the development of professional expertise of geriatric care nurses. The work received the American Educational Research Association (AERA) Workplace Learning SIG 2017 Dissertation of the Year Award.

Moral Human Agency in Business Jul 04 2021 In recent years, corporate accounting scandals have received considerable media attention, raising concerns about unethical practice in the business world. Faced with a decline in society's trust in business, research into the ethics of organisations and their leaders is now of critical importance. In this timely book, Ericson focuses on the moral human agency involved in business by leading the reader through the full span of the activities involved in coffee production, from-bean-to-cup. Illustrating the ethical implications and opportunities involved in producing Löfbergs coffee, Ericson highlights the importance of the morally-imbued connections made between practitioners and other participants. These activities can contribute to a sustainable, profitable and competitive future whilst, at the same time, accounting for justice through a reciprocity of mutual benefit, respect and meaning. Promoting the reintroduction of ethics in strategy research, this book will be of great interest and use to strategy researchers, business leaders and sustainability directors.

Radical Environmentalism Jun 14 2022 *Radical Environmentalism: Nature, Identity and More-than-human Agency* provides a unique account of environmentalism - one that highlights the voices of activists and the nature they defend. It will be of interest to both students and academics in green criminology, environmental sociology and nature-human studies more broadly.

Doing the Right Thing Aug 24 2020

Human Agency and Language Mar 12 2022

Philosophical Papers Sep 25 2020

Social Structure, Human Agency and Social Policy Jul 28 2023

Agency Without Actors? May 26 2023 "Agency without Actors? New Approaches to collective Action is rethinking a key issue in social theory and research: the question of agency. The history of sociological thought is deeply intertwined with the discourse of human agency as an effect of social relations. In most recent discussions the role of non-humans gains a substantial impact. Consequently the book asks: Are nonhumans active, do they have agency? And if so: how and in what different ways? The volume offers a critical state-of-the-art debate of internationally and nationally leading scholars within Sociology, Social Anthropology and STS on agency (Latour, Law, Michael, Rammert etc.). It fosters the productive

exchange of empirical settings and theoretical views by outlining a wide range of novel accounts that link human and non-human agency. It tries to understand social-technical, political and environmental networks as different forms of agency that produce discrete and identifiable entities like humans, animals, technical artifacts. It also asks how different types of (often conflicting) agency and agents actors are distinguished in practice, how they are maintained and how they interfere with each other"--

Human Agency and Performance Oct 19 2022

Science for Humanism May 14 2022 In the 18th century, the pre-modern Judeo-Greco-Christian problem of freedom and determinism is transformed by Kant into the modern problem of the freedom of human agency in the natural and cultural worlds of deterministic structures; it is this version of the freedom and determinism issue which centres the Science and Humanism debates, and thus marks the history of the social sciences. Anthony Giddens is credited with providing the new vocabulary of 'structure' and 'agency' in order to formulate the problem of freedom and determinism in those terms, thus making this formulation fruitful. In this book, Charles R. Varela proposes that Kant originally formulated this problem, and makes a series of wide-ranging and groundbreaking observations based on Kant's metaphysics of realism which enables Varela to propose a solution to the structure/agency problem. Subjects revisited in this book include: "Giddens' Call" The stalemate of the social and psychological sciences The determinist tradition of modern science Postmodernism This breadth of themes, drawn together by Varela with his work on Kant, fully realizes Giddens' principle that human agency is a real causal force. It is Kant's conception of causal power that is the causal force Giddens' has called for. *Science For Humanism: The Recovery of Human Agency* will be of particular interest to students of humanism and therefore realism, Kant and Giddens.

Human Agency at Work Aug 29 2023 Michael Goller gives a structured overview of the current discourses of human agency in relation to professional learning and development. Based on this discussion, the author develops a theoretical framework including human agency as an individual feature (i. e., a disposition) as well as a set of self-initiated and goal-directed behaviours that are assumed to affect employees' learning and development (e. g., crafting of new work experiences). He then further specifies this theoretical framework and investigates it empirically in the domain of geriatric care nursing. Based on the findings of the three empirical studies conducted, the author discusses the relevance of human agency for the development of professional expertise of geriatric care nurses. The work received the American Educational Research Association (AERA) Workplace Learning SIG 2017 Dissertation of the Year Award.

Popular Dissent, Human Agency and Global Politics Sep 05 2021 Popular dissent, such as street demonstrations and civil disobedience, has become increasingly transnational in nature and scope. As a result, a local act of resistance can acquire almost immediately a much larger, cross-territorial dimension. This book draws upon a broad and innovative range of sources to scrutinise this central but often neglected aspect of global politics. Through case studies that span from Renaissance perceptions of human agency to the collapse of the Berlin Wall, the author examines how the theory and practice of popular dissent has emerged and evolved during the modern period. Dissent, he argues, is more than just transnational. It has become an important 'transversal' phenomenon: an array of diverse political practices which not only cross national boundaries, but also challenge the spatial logic through which these boundaries frame international relations.

Experimental Psychology and Human Agency Sep 17 2022 This book offers an analysis of experimental psychology that is embedded in a general understanding of human behavior. It provides methodological self-awareness for researchers who study and use the experimental method in psychology. The book critically reviews key research areas (e.g., rule-breaking, sense of agency, free choice, task switching, task sharing, and mind wandering), examining their scope, limits, ambiguities, and implicit theoretical commitments. Topics featured in this text include: Methods of critique in experimental research Goal hierarchies and organization of a task Rule-following and rule-breaking behavior Sense of agency Free-choice tasks Mind wandering *Experimental Psychology and Human Agency* will be of interest to researchers and undergraduate and graduate students in the fields of experimental psychology, cognitive psychology, theoretical psychology, and critical psychology, as well as various philosophical disciplines.

Poverty, Agency, and Human Rights Jun 02 2021 *Poverty, Agency, and Human Rights* collects thirteen new essays that analyze how human agency relates to poverty and human rights respectively as well as how agency mediates issues concerning poverty and social and economic human rights. No other collection of philosophical papers focuses on the diverse ways poverty impacts the agency of the poor, the reasons why poverty alleviation schemes should also promote the agency of beneficiaries, and the fitness of the human rights regime to secure both economic development and free agency. The book is divided into four parts. Part 1 considers the diverse meanings of poverty both from the standpoint of the poor and from that of the relatively well-off. Part 2 examines morally appropriate responses to poverty on the part of persons who are better-off and powerful institutions. Part 3 identifies economic development strategies that secure the agency of the beneficiaries. Part 4 addresses the constraints poverty imposes on agency in the context of biomedical research, migration for work, and trafficking in persons.

Understanding Human Agency Nov 19 2022

Human Agency and Divine Will Sep 29 2023 This book explores the conjuncture of human agency and divine volition in the biblical narrative – sometimes referred to as "double causality." A commonly held view has it that the biblical narrative shows human action to be determined by divine will. Yet, when reading the biblical narrative we are inclined to hold

the actors accountable for their deeds. The book, then, challenges the common assumptions about the sweeping nature of divine causality in the biblical narrative and seeks to do justice to the roles played by the human actors in the drama. God's causing a person to act in a particular way, as He does when He hardens Pharaoh's heart, is the exception rather than the rule. On the whole, the biblical heroes act on their own; their personal initiatives and strivings are what move the story forward. How does it happen, then, that events, remarkably, conspire to realize God's plan? The study enlists concepts and theories developed within the framework of contemporary analytic philosophy, featured against the background of classical and contemporary bible commentary. In addressing the biblical narrative through these perspectives, this book holds appeal for scholars of a variety of disciplines – bible studies, philosophy, religion and philosophical theology — as well as for those who simply delight in reading the Bible.

Education, Human Agency and Compassion Feb 28 2021

Individualism in Early China May 02 2021 Conventional wisdom has it that the concept of individualism was absent in early China. In this uncommon study of the self and human agency in ancient China, Erica Fox Brindley provides an important corrective to this view and persuasively argues that an idea of individualism can be applied to the study of early Chinese thought and politics with intriguing results. She introduces the development of ideological and religious beliefs that link universal, cosmic authority to the individual in ways that may be referred to as individualistic and illustrates how these evolved alongside and potentially helped contribute to larger sociopolitical changes of the time, such as the centralization of political authority and the growth in the social mobility of the educated elite class. Starting with the writings of the early Mohists (fourth century BCE), Brindley analyzes many of the major works through the early second century BCE by Laozi, Mencius, Zhuangzi, Xunzi, and Han Feizi, as well as anonymous authors of both received and excavated texts. Changing notions of human agency affected prevailing attitudes toward the self as individual—in particular, the onset of ideals that stressed the power and authority of the individual, either as a conformist agent in relation to a larger whole or as an individualistic agent endowed with inalienable cosmic powers and authorities. She goes on to show how distinctly internal (individualistic), external (institutionalized), or mixed (syncretic) approaches to self-cultivation and state control emerged in response to such ideals. In her exploration of the nature of early Chinese individualism and the various theories for and against it, she reveals the ways in which authors innovatively adapted new theories on individual power to the needs of the burgeoning imperial state. With clarity and force, *Individualism in Early China* illuminates the importance of the individual in Chinese culture. By focusing on what is unique about early Chinese thinking on this topic, it gives readers a means of understanding particular "Chinese" discussions of and respect for the self.

Human Agency in Medieval Society, 1100-1450 Aug 17 2022 Argues the case for the individual as autonomous moral agent in the later Middle Ages.

Understanding Human Agency Oct 31 2023 Our self-understanding as human agents includes a commitment to three crucial claims about human agency: that agents must be active, that actions are part of the natural order of the universe, and that intentional actions can be explained by the agent's reasons for acting. While all of these claims are indispensable elements of our view of ourselves as human agents, they are in continuous conflict and tension with one another, especially once one adopts the currently predominant view of what the natural order must be like. One of the central tasks of philosophy of action consists in showing how, despite appearances, these conflicts can be resolved and our self-understanding as agents be vindicated. The mainstream of contemporary philosophy of action holds that this task can only be fulfilled by an event-causal reductive view of human agency, paradigmatically embodied in the so-called 'standard model' developed by Donald Davidson. Erasmus Mayr, in contrast, develops a new agent-causal solution to these conflicts and shows why this solution is superior both to event-causalist accounts and to Von Wright's intentionalism about agency. He offers a comprehensive theory of substance-causation on the basis of a realist conception of powers, which allows one to see how the widespread rejection of agent-causation rests on an unfounded 'Humean' view of nature and of causal processes. At the same time, Mayr addresses the question of the nature of reasons for acting and complements its substance-causal account of activity with a non-causal account of acting for reasons in terms of following a standard of success.

The Development and Validation of the Assessment of Human Agency Employing Albert Bandura's Human Agency Theory Mar 31 2021

Psychology and the Question of Agency Jun 22 2020 Looks at the limits of free will in human action.

Moral Psychology and Human Agency Jan 10 2022 These ten original essays examine the moral and philosophical implications of developments in the science of ethics, the growing movement that seeks to use recent empirical findings to answer long-standing ethical questions. Efforts to make moral psychology a thoroughly empirical discipline have divided philosophers along methodological fault lines, isolating discussions that will profit more from intellectual exchange. This volume takes an even-handed approach, including essays from advocates of empirical ethics as well as those who are sceptical of some of its central claims. Some of these essays make novel use of empirical findings to develop philosophical research programs regarding such crucial moral phenomena as desire, emotion, and memory. Others bring new critical scrutiny to bear on some of the most influential proposals of the empirical ethics movement, including the claim that evolution undermines moral realism, the effort to recruit a dual-process model of the mind to support consequentialism against other moral theories, and the claim that ordinary evaluative judgments are seldom if ever sensitive to reasons, because moral reasoning is merely the post hoc rationalization of unthinking emotional response.

Divine Grace and Human Agency Jan 27 2021

The West African Sahel Nov 27 2020

Divine and Human Agency in Paul and His Cultural Environment Dec 21 2022 Re-examines Paul within contemporary Jewish debate, attuned to the significant theological issues he raises without imposing upon him the frameworks developed in later Christian thought

Relational Identities and Other-than-Human Agency in Archaeology Feb 20 2023 Relational Identities and Other-than-Human Agency in Archaeology explores the benefits and consequences of archaeological theorizing on and interpretation of the social agency of nonhumans as relational beings capable of producing change in the world. The volume cross-examines traditional understanding of agency and personhood, presenting a globally diverse set of case studies that cover a range of cultural, geographical, and historical contexts. Agency (the ability to act) and personhood (the reciprocal qualities of relational beings) have traditionally been strictly assigned to humans. In case studies from Ghana to Australia to the British Isles and Mesoamerica, contributors to this volume demonstrate that objects, animals, locations, and other nonhuman actors also potentially share this ontological status and are capable of instigating events and enacting change. This kind of other-than-human agency is not a one-way transaction of cause to effect but requires an appropriate form of reciprocal engagement indicative of relational personhood, which in these cases, left material traces detectable in the archaeological record. Modern dualist ontologies separating objects from subjects and the animate from the inanimate obscure our understanding of the roles that other-than-human agents played in past societies. Relational Identities and Other-than-Human Agency in Archaeology challenges this essentialist binary perspective. Contributors in this volume show that intersubjective (inherently social) ways of being are a fundamental and indispensable condition of all personhood and move the debate in posthumanist scholarship beyond the polarizing dichotomies of relational versus bounded types of persons. In this way, the book makes a significant contribution to theory and interpretation of personhood and other-than-human agency in archaeology. Contributors: Susan M. Alt, Joanna Brück, Kaitlyn Chandler, Erica Hill, Meghan C. L. Howey, Andrew Meirion Jones, Matthew Looper, Ian J. McNiven, Wendi Field Murray, Timothy R. Pauketat, Ann B. Stahl, Maria Nieves Zedeño

The Philosophy of Law Meets the Philosophy of Technology Jan 22 2023 Law, Human Agency and Autonomic Computing interrogates the legal implications of the notion and experience of human agency implied by the emerging paradigm of autonomic computing, and the socio-technical infrastructures it supports. The development of autonomic computing and ambient intelligence – self-governing systems – challenge traditional philosophical conceptions of human self-constitution and agency, with significant consequences for the theory and practice of constitutional self-government. Ideas of identity, subjectivity, agency, personhood, intentionality, and embodiment are all central to the functioning of modern legal systems. But once artificial entities become more autonomic, and less dependent on deliberate human intervention, criteria like agency, intentionality and self-determination, become too fragile to serve as defining criteria for human subjectivity, personality or identity, and for characterizing the processes through which individual citizens become moral and legal subjects. Are autonomic – yet artificial – systems shrinking the distance between (acting) subjects and (acted upon) objects? How ‘distinctively human’ will agency be in a world of autonomic computing? Or, alternatively, does autonomic computing merely disclose that we were never, in this sense, ‘human’ anyway? A dialogue between philosophers of technology and philosophers of law, this book addresses these questions, as it takes up the unprecedented opportunity that autonomic computing and ambient intelligence offer for a reassessment of the most basic concepts of law.

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