

Download The Legacy Of Positivism

Logical positivism and logical empiricism, which together formed neopositivism, was a movement in Western philosophy whose central thesis was verificationism, a theory of knowledge which asserted that only statements verifiable through empirical observation are cognitively meaningful. The movement flourished in the 1920s and 1930s in several European centers.

Legal Positivism. Legal positivism is a philosophy of law that emphasizes the conventional nature of law—that it is socially constructed. According to legal positivism, law is synonymous with positive norms, that is, norms made by the legislator or considered as common law or case law.

Leibniz, Gottfried W. () German mathematician and philosopher who invented the integral calculus independently of Newton and developed an intricate pluralistic philosophy, according to which individual substances are dimensionless mathematical points functioning in a pre-established harmony with each other. For a discussion of his life and works, see Leibniz.

Young Turks (Turkish: Jön Türkler, from French: Les Jeunes Turcs) [citation needed] was a Turkish nationalist party in the early 20th century that consisted of Ottoman exiles, students, civil servants, and army officers. They favoured the replacement of the Ottoman Empire's absolute monarchy with a constitutional government. Later, their leaders led a rebellion against the absolute rule of ... - The Legacy Of Positivism