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# Sweet Dreams Philosophical Obstacles To A Science

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The Varieties of Joycean Experience  
Brainstorms, Fortieth Anniversary Edition  
The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy and Neuroscience  
The Routledge Handbook of Mechanisms and Mechanical Philosophy  
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Elbow Room, new edition  
Brainchildren  
Wittgenstein and the Philosophy of Mind

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## JAMAL GARDNER

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The Varieties of Joycean Experience Oxford University Press

While philosophers have been interested in animals since ancient times, in the last few decades the subject of animal minds has emerged as a major topic in philosophy. The Routledge Handbook of Philosophy of Animal Minds is an outstanding reference source to the key topics, problems, and debates in this exciting subject and is the first collection of its kind. Comprising nearly fifty chapters by a team of international contributors, the Handbook is divided into eight parts: Mental representation Reasoning and metacognition Consciousness Mindreading Communication Social cognition and culture Association, simplicity, and modeling Ethics. Within these sections, central issues, debates, and problems are examined, including: whether and how animals represent and reason about the world; how animal cognition differs from human cognition; whether animals are conscious; whether animals represent their own mental states or those of others; how animals communicate; the extent to which animals have cultures; how to choose among competing models and explanations of animal behavior; and whether animals are moral agents and/or moral patients. The Routledge Handbook of Philosophy of Animal Minds is essential reading for students and researchers in philosophy of mind, philosophy of psychology, ethics, and related disciplines such as ethology, biology, psychology, linguistics, and anthropology.

*Brainstorms, Fortieth Anniversary Edition* John Wiley & Sons

This book presents three lectures by Allan Hobson, entitled "The William James Lectures on Dream Consciousness". The three lectures expose the new psychology, the new physiology and the new philosophy that derive from and support the protoconsciousness hypothesis of dreaming. They review in detail many of the studies on sleep and dreaming conducted since the days of Sigmund Freud. Following the lectures are commentaries written by scholars whose expertise covers a wide range of scientific disciplines including, but not limited to, philosophy, psychology, neurology, neuropsychology, cognitive science, biology and animal sciences. The commentaries each answer a specific question in relation to Hobson's lectures and his premise that dreaming is an altered state of consciousness. Capitalizing on a vast amount of data, the lectures and commentaries provide undisputed evidence that sleep consists of a well-organized sequence of subtly orchestrated brain states that undoubtedly play a crucial function in the maintenance of normal brain functions. These functions include both basic homeostatic processes necessary to keep the organism alive as well as the highest cognitive functions including perception, decision making, learning and consciousness.

The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy and Neuroscience Bloomsbury Publishing

It is often thought that consciousness has a qualitative dimension that cannot be tracked by science. Recently, however, some philosophers have argued that this worry stems not from an elusive feature of the mind, but from the special nature of the concepts used to describe conscious states. Marc Champagne draws on the neglected branch of philosophy of signs or semiotics to develop a

new take on this strategy. The term "semiotics" was introduced by John Locke in the modern period – its etymology is ancient Greek, and its theoretical underpinnings are medieval. Charles Sanders Peirce made major advances in semiotics, so he can act as a pipeline for these forgotten ideas. Most philosophers know Peirce as the founder of American pragmatism, but few know that he also coined the term "qualia," which is meant to capture the intrinsic feel of an experience. Since pragmatic verification and qualia are now seen as conflicting commitments, Champagne endeavors to understand how Peirce could (or thought he could) have it both ways. The key, he suggests, is to understand how humans can insert distinctions between features that are always bound. Recent attempts to take qualities seriously have resulted in versions of panpsychism, but Champagne outlines a more plausible way to achieve this. So, while semiotics has until now been the least known branch of philosophy ending in -ics, his book shows how a better understanding of that branch can move one of the liveliest debates in philosophy forward.

**The Routledge Handbook of Mechanisms and Mechanical Philosophy** Visible Ink Press

Whether regarded as a perplexing object, a morally captivating force, an ineffable entity beyond language, or an inescapably embodied human practice, music has captured philosophically inclined minds since time immemorial. In turn, musicians of all stripes have called on philosophy as a source of inspiration and encouragement, and scholars of music through the ages have turned to philosophy for insight into music and into the worlds that sustain it. In this Handbook, contributors build on this legacy to conceptualize the rich interactions of Western music and philosophy as a series of meeting points between two vital spheres of human activity. They draw together key debates at the intersection of music studies and philosophy, offering a field-defining overview while also forging new paths. Chapters cover a wide range of musics and philosophies, including concert, popular, jazz, and electronic musics, and both analytic and continental philosophy.

*Neuroscience and Philosophy* Oxford University Press

The Dictionary of Modern American Philosophers includes both academic and non-academic philosophers, and a large number of female and minority thinkers whose work has been neglected. It includes those intellectuals involved in the development of psychology, pedagogy, sociology, anthropology, education, theology, political science, and several other fields, before these disciplines came to be considered distinct from philosophy in the late nineteenth century. Each entry contains a short biography of the writer, an exposition and analysis of his or her doctrines and ideas, a bibliography of writings, and suggestions for further reading. While all the major post-Civil War philosophers are present, the most valuable feature of this dictionary is its coverage of a huge range of less well-known writers, including hundreds of presently obscure thinkers. In many cases, the Dictionary of Modern American Philosophers offers the first scholarly treatment of the life and work of certain writers. This book will be an indispensable reference work for scholars working on almost any aspect of modern American thought.

Dream Consciousness MIT Press

An anniversary edition of a classic in cognitive science, with a new introduction by the author. When

Brainstorms was published in 1978, the interdisciplinary field of cognitive science was just emerging. Daniel Dennett was a young scholar who wanted to get philosophers out of their armchairs—and into conversations with psychologists, linguists, computer scientists. This collection of seventeen essays by Dennett offers a comprehensive theory of mind, encompassing traditional issues of consciousness and free will. Using careful arguments and ingenious thought experiments, the author exposes familiar preconceptions and hobbling intuitions. The essays are grouped into four sections: “Intentional Explanation and Attributions of Mentality”; “The Nature of Theory in Psychology”; “Objects of Consciousness and the Nature of Experience”; and “Free Will and Personhood.” This anniversary edition includes a new introduction by Dennett, “Reflections on Brainstorms after Forty Years,” in which he recalls the book’s original publication by Harry and Betty Stanton of Bradford Books and considers the influence and afterlife of some of the essays. For example, “Mechanism and Responsibility” was Dennett’s first articulation of his concept of the intentional stance; “Are Dreams Experiences?” anticipates the major ideas in his 1991 book *Consciousness Explained*; and “Where Am I?” has been variously represented in a BBC documentary, a student’s Javanese shadow puppet play, and a feature-length film made in the Netherlands, *Victim of the Brain*.

*The Bloomsbury Encyclopedia of Philosophers in America* Springer Nature

How are we able to understand and anticipate each other in everyday life, in our daily interactions? Through the use of such “folk” concepts as belief, desire, intention, and expectation, asserts Daniel Dennett in this first full-scale presentation of a theory of intentionality that he has been developing for almost twenty years. We adopt a stance, he argues, a predictive strategy of interpretation that presupposes the rationality of the people—or other entities—we are hoping to understand and predict. These principles of radical interpretation have far-reaching implications for the metaphysical and scientific status of the processes referred to by the everyday terms of folk psychology and their corresponding terms in cognitive science. While Dennett’s philosophical stance has been steadfast over the years, his views have undergone successive enrichments, refinements, and extensions. The *Intentional Stance* brings together both previously published and original material: four of the book’s ten chapters—its first and the final three—appear here for the first time and push the theory into surprising new territory. The remaining six were published earlier in the 1980s but were not easily accessible; each is followed by a reflection—an essay reconsidering and extending the claims of the earlier work. These reflections and the new chapters represent the vanguard of Dennett’s thought. They reveal fresh lines of inquiry into fundamental issues in psychology, artificial intelligence, and evolutionary theory as well as traditional issues in the philosophy of mind. A Bradford Book.

*Consciousness and the Philosophy of Signs* W. W. Norton & Company

The *Oxford Handbook of the Philosophy of Consciousness* provides the most comprehensive overview of current philosophical research on consciousness. Featuring contributions from some of the most prominent experts in the field, it explores the wide range of types of consciousness there may be, the many psychological phenomena with which consciousness interacts, and the various views concerning the ultimate relationship between consciousness and physical reality. It is an essential and authoritative resource for anyone working in philosophy of mind or interested in states of consciousness.

**The Handy Philosophy Answer Book** Springer

This book presents a philosophy of science, based on panenmentalism: an original modal metaphysics, which is realist about individual pure (non-actual) possibilities and rejects the notion of possible worlds. The book systematically constructs a new and novel way of understanding and explaining scientific progress, discoveries, and creativity. It demonstrates that a metaphysics of individual pure possibilities is indispensable for explaining and understanding mathematics and natural sciences. It examines the nature of individual pure possibilities, actualities, mind-dependent and mind-independent possibilities, as well as mathematical entities. It discusses in detail the singularity of each human being as a psychical possibility. It analyses striking scientific discoveries, and illustrates by means of examples of the usefulness and vitality of individual pure possibilities in the sciences.

*The Bloomsbury Companion to Philosophy of Mind* John Wiley & Sons  
Philosophy.

*Experimental Philosophy* MIT Press

In the years since Daniel Dennett’s influential *Consciousness Explained* was published in 1991, scientific research on consciousness has been a hotly contested battleground of rival theories—“so rambunctious,” Dennett observes, “that several people are writing books just about the tumult.” With *Sweet Dreams*, Dennett returns to the subject for “revision and renewal” of his theory of consciousness, taking into account major empirical advances in the field since 1991 as well as recent theoretical challenges. In *Consciousness Explained*, Dennett proposed to replace the ubiquitous but bankrupt Cartesian Theater model (which posits a privileged place in the brain where “it all comes together” for the magic show of consciousness) with the Multiple Drafts Model. Drawing on psychology, cognitive neuroscience, and artificial intelligence, he asserted that human consciousness is essentially the mental software that reorganizes the functional architecture of the brain. In *Sweet Dreams*, he recasts the Multiple Drafts Model as the “fame in the brain” model, as a background against which to examine the philosophical issues that “continue to bedevil the field.” With his usual clarity and brio, Dennett enlivens his arguments with a variety of vivid examples. He isolates the “Zombic Hunch” that distorts much of the theorizing of both philosophers and scientists, and defends heterophenomenology, his “third-person” approach to the science of consciousness, against persistent misinterpretations and objections. The old challenge of Frank Jackson’s thought experiment about Mary the color scientist is given a new rebuttal in the form of “RoboMary,” while his discussion of a famous card trick, “The Tuned Deck,” is designed to show that David Chalmers’s Hard Problem is probably just a figment of theorists’ misexploited imagination. In the final essay, the “intrinsic” nature of “qualia” is compared with the naively imagined “intrinsic value” of a dollar in “Consciousness—How Much is That in Real Money?”

*Sweet Dreams* Oxford University Press, USA

For scholars working on almost any aspect of American thought, *The Bloomsbury Encyclopedia to Philosophers in America* presents an indispensable reference work. Selecting over 700 figures from the *Dictionary of Early American Philosophers* and the *Dictionary of Modern American Philosophers*, this condensed edition includes key contributors to philosophical thought. From 1600 to the present day, entries cover psychology, pedagogy, sociology, anthropology, education, theology and political science, before these disciplines came to be considered distinct from philosophy. Clear and

accessible, each entry contains a short biography of the writer, an exposition and analysis of his or her doctrines and ideas, a bibliography of writings and suggestions for further reading. Featuring a new preface by the editor and a comprehensive introduction, *The Bloomsbury Encyclopedia to Philosophers in America* includes 30 new entries on twenty-first century thinkers including Martha Nussbaum and Patricia Churchland. With in-depth overviews of Waldo Emerson, Margaret Fuller, Noah Porter, Frederick Rauch, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson, this is an invaluable one-stop research volume to understanding leading figures in American thought and the development of American intellectual history.

*Philosophers without Gods* Oxford University Press

Our world became engineered, remaining, nevertheless, human. Through the philosophy of engineering, both Engineering and Philosophy are profoundly involved in the transcendental curve of the debates on the future of humankind in the Era of the Artifacts, brought by the emergent technologies of robotics, genetic engineering and nanotechnology. In the Era-Just-Before-Singularity, while engineering is improved by philosophy (as Peter Simons has demonstrated), the “respected system of perplexities we call philosophy” (Jorge Luis Borges) are encouraged by engineering. This book is an anthology of papers presented during PHEADE 2009 (Philosophy of Engineering and Artifact in the Digital Era—[www.goldenideashome.com/pheade2009/](http://www.goldenideashome.com/pheade2009/))—an exploratory workshop organized in the mythical county of Bucovina (in the northern Romania). Registered by The Reasoner as one of the first East European meetings of Philosophers and Engineers of the third millennium, the event was organized by the Romanian Society for Philosophy, Engineering and Technoethics, in an original attempt to redefine the engineered future of the humankind.

*Philosophy of Mind A-Z* Bloomsbury Publishing

From Descartes and Cartesian mind-body dualism in the 17th century through to 21st-century concerns about artificial intelligence programming, *The Bloomsbury Companion to the Philosophy of Consciousness* presents a compelling history and up-to-date overview of this burgeoning subject area. Acknowledging that many of the original concepts of consciousness studies are found in writings of past thinkers, it begins with introductory overviews to the thought of Descartes through to Kant, covering Brentano's restoration of empiricism to philosophical psychology and the major figures of the late 19th and early 20th centuries: Russell, Wittgenstein, Ryle and James. These opening chapters on the forces in the history of consciousness lay the groundwork needed to understand how influential contemporary thinkers in the philosophy of mind interpret the concept of consciousness. Featuring leading figures in the field, Part II discusses current issues in a range of topics progressing from the so-called hard problem of understanding the nature of consciousness, to the methodology of invoking the possibility of philosophical zombies and the prospects of reductivism in philosophy of mind. Part III is dedicated to new research directions in the philosophy of consciousness, including chapters on experiment objections to functionalism and the scope and limits of artificial intelligence. Equipped with practical research resources including an annotated bibliography, a research guide and a glossary, *The Bloomsbury Companion to the Philosophy of Consciousness* is an authoritative guide for studying the past, present and future of consciousness.

*Moral Foundations of Philosophy of Mind* Oxford University Press

Atheists are frequently demonized as arrogant intellectuals, antagonistic to religion, devoid of moral

sentiments, advocates of an "anything goes" lifestyle. Now, in this revealing volume, nineteen leading philosophers open a window on the inner life of atheism, shattering these common stereotypes as they reveal how they came to turn away from religious belief. These highly engaging personal essays capture the marvelous diversity to be found among atheists, providing a portrait that will surprise most readers. Many of the authors, for example, express great affection for particular religious traditions, even as they explain why they cannot, in good conscience, embrace them. None of the contributors dismiss religious belief as stupid or primitive, and several even express regret that they cannot, or can no longer, believe. Perhaps more important, in these reflective pieces, they offer fresh insight into some of the oldest and most difficult problems facing the human mind and spirit. For instance, if God is dead, is everything permitted? *Philosophers without Gods* demonstrates convincingly, with arguments that date back to Plato, that morality is independent of the existence of God. Indeed, every writer in this volume adamantly affirms the objectivity of right and wrong. Moreover, they contend that secular life can provide rewards as great and as rich as religious life. A naturalistic understanding of the human condition presents a set of challenges--to pursue our goals without illusions, to act morally without hope of reward--challenges that can impart a lasting value to finite and fragile human lives. 'This Atheists R Us compilation differs markedly in tone from Hitchens and Dawkins. Excellent fare for Christian small groups whose members are genuinely interested in the arguments raised by atheists.'-- Christianity Today 'Rather than the foolishness of Dawkins or Hitchens, these [essays] are compelling and sophisticated arguments that religious people ought to confront....'-- Tikken 'Taken as a group, these readable, personal, and provocative essays make it clear that there are many kinds of non-believers, and even many different elements that make up a single skeptical outlook. Contrary to the popular image, atheism isn't all rebellious trumpets and defiant drums. That part of the orchestra is essential, but here we have all the varieties of unreligious experience, a full symphony of unbelief.' -- Free Inquiry 'This collection strikes me as an excellent example of how comprehensible philosophical writing can be at its best. By and large, the essays are written in a clear and direct style, free of philosophical jargon. Many who read it will find themselves also engaged at a level that is not merely academic.'-- George I. Mavrodes, Notre Dame Philosophical Reviews

*The Routledge Handbook of Philosophy of Animal Minds* Anthem Press

A comprehensive guide to the main positions, debates, key figures and problems as well as important terms in the philosophy of mind. *Philosophy of Mind A-Z* contains entries on historical and contemporary key figures, explaining the importance of the longstanding debates and how the contemporary field has been shaped. It covers both traditional and current topics, and even those topics that are only beginning to emerge. It includes a wide range of philosophy of mind, from Plato and Leibniz to externalism and the frame problem, from Husserl to neural Darwinism, from mental causation to the problem of consciousness. All of these issues are explained in compact clearly written entries where difficult topics are introduced with the help of numerous examples. *Philosophy of Mind A-Z* is a reliable and friendly guide for anyone studying philosophy of mind or cognitive science, or simply interested in the many sides and facets of our mental life.

*The Intentional Stance* Cambridge Scholars Publishing

Combining a basic history of philosophical thought with the often quirky personal stories of famous

philosophers, this comprehensive introduction to the world of philosophy answers more than 1,000 questions, ranging from What was the Enlightenment? to Why did the Pythagorians avoid fava beans? Analyzing the collective effort of philosophers throughout history in the pursuit of truth and wisdom, the guide explores the tangible significance of philosophical thought to modern society and civilization as a whole. With a wide range of information suitable for various knowledge bases—from junior high to junior college—this is an ideal resource for anyone looking to get a better grasp of the history of thought.

*Sweet Dreams* Bloomsbury Publishing USA

The Varieties of Joycean Experience is a collection of ten essays that display the wide range and diversity of perspectives and critical approaches that can be drawn upon to enrich our readings of James Joyce's works. With special attention to *Ulysses* and *Finnegans Wake*, these essays explore such problems as the difficulties these books pose to categories and summaries and our understanding of Joyce's composition methods. The book explores Joyce's ambiguities around death, scatology, and the weather to propose new understandings of these phenomena as key ways into Joyce's works. The book concludes with an examination of the tricky problem: what makes an interpretation untenable, and why do Joyce's works inspire far-fetched and even crackpot readings? *I've Been Thinking* MIT Press

During the early modern era (c. 1600-1800), philosophers formulated a number of new questions, methods of investigation, and theories regarding the nature of the mind. The result of their efforts has been described as "the original cognitive revolution". *Topics in Early Modern Philosophy of Mind* provides a comprehensive snapshot of this exciting period in the history of thinking about the mind, presenting studies of a wide array of philosophers and topics. Written by some of today's foremost

authorities on early modern philosophy, the ten chapters address issues ranging from those that have long captivated philosophers and psychologists as well as those that have been underexplored. Likewise, the papers engage figures from the history of ideas who are well-known today (Descartes, Hume, Kant) as well as those who have been comparatively neglected by contemporary scholarship (Desgabets, Boyle, Collins). This volume will become an essential reference work that graduate students and professionals in the fields of philosophy of mind, the history of philosophy, and the history of psychology will want to own.

*Topics in Early Modern Philosophy of Mind* Taylor & Francis

Explaining consciousness is one of the last great unanswered scientific and philosophical problems. Immediately known, familiar and obvious, consciousness is also baffling, opaque and strange. This introduction to the problems posed by consciousness discusses the most important work of cognitive science, neurophysiology and philosophy of mind of the past thirty years and presents an up to date assessment of the issues and debates. The reader is first introduced to the way that consciousness has been thought about in the history of philosophy and psychology. The author then presents an informal and largely non-technical account of the properties of consciousness that are thought to be the most paradigmatic and problematic. Recent scientific work on consciousness, from neurophysiological studies of the brain and evolutionary studies of the development of consciousness to computational theories of the mind are then examined and the philosophical problems that these accounts raise are systematically introduced. The final chapters of the book consider more practical matters by addressing self-deception, neuroses, the unconscious and notions of the self, before concluding with an assessment of the future for psychology and the philosophy of mind.