

CONTENTS

<i>Foreword</i>	v
-----------------------	---

Part IV

SCHOLASTIC LOGIC

Chapter XIV Scholasticism

14.1 Introduction — 14.2 Characteristics of Scholasticism — 14.2.1 Scholastic education. The seven liberal arts — 14.2.2 Universities and doctors — 14.2.3 Scholasticism and the rationalistic spirit — 14.3 The periods of Scholasticism	3
---	---

Chapter XV The formation of Scholastic logic

15.1 The importance of logic in Scholastic philosophy — 15.2 The sources of Scholastic logic — 15.2.1 The Greek-Roman heritage — 15.2.2 The Prescholastic Western writers — 15.2.3 The Eastern Christian logicians — 15.2.4 Logic with the Syrian philosophers — 15.3 Phases of Scholastic logic — 15.3.1 The Carolingian Renaissance. Alcuin, Rhabanus Maurus, et al. — 15.3.2 Johannes Scotus Erigena — 15.3.3 The humanism of Gerbert of Aurillac — 15.3.4 The development of logic through Abélard, Gilbert Porretanus, John of Salisbury, Petrus Lombardus — 15.3.5 <i>Logica vetus</i> and <i>logica nova</i> — 15.4 The Arabic influence — 15.4.1 Arabic Logic — 15.4.2 — Al-Kindi (died 873 A.D.) — 15.4.3 Ibn Yūnus (870—940) — 15.4.4 Al-Farabi (870—950) — 15.4.5 Avicenna (980—1037) — 15.4.6 Al-Ghazali (1059—1111) — 15.4.7 Averroes (1126—1198) — 15.4.8 Other Arab thinkers — 15.4.9 Conclusions — 15.5 The Jewish influence — 15.5.1 Avicbron (c. 1020—1070) — 15.5.2 Joseph Ibn Saddik (1080—1149) — 15.5.3 Maimonides (1135—1204) — 15.5.4 Gersonides (1288—1344) — 15.5.5 Jewish translators and commentators — 15.5.6 The 13 Rabbinical syllogisms — 15.5.7 Conclusions — 15.6 The contact with Byzantium — 15.7 Petrus Hispanus and the importance of his treatise <i>Summulae logicales</i>	11
--	----

Chapter XVI The place of logic among the other sciences

16.1 The term "Logic" — 16.2 "Sermocinal" sciences — 16.2.1 The Arabs and "sermocinal sciences" — 16.2.2 Delimitations of logic — 16.3 <i>Intentio prima</i> and <i>intentio secunda</i> — 16.4 Logic as science of consequences — 16.5 Logic as <i>modus</i>

<i>scientiarum</i> — 16.5.1 Variations in the meaning of “modus of sciences” — 16.6 The object of Scholastic logic	50
---	----

Chapter XVII The problem of universals

17.1 The appearance of the problem of universals. Porphyry's text — 17.1.1 The reasons why the universals were so important to the Scholastics — 17.1.2 Classification of the solutions — 17.2 Nominalism — 17.2.1 William of Occam († 1347) — 17.2.1.1 The Occamists or terminists — 17.3 Conceptualism. Abélard (1079—1142) — 17.4 Transcendental realism — 17.4.1 Raymundus Lullus (1235—1315) — 17.5 Trimodal realism — 17.5.1 Albertus Magnus (1193—1280) — 17.5.2 Thomas Aquinas (1225—1274) — 17.5.2.1 The Thomists — 17.6 The climax of the dispute about the universals — 17.6.1 Roger Bacon (1214—1292) — 17.6.2 John Duns Scotus (1265—1308) — 17.6.2.1 The Scotists — 17.7 The victory of nominalism.	62
--	----

Chapter XVIII Scholastic terminology

18.1 Value and meaning of Scholastic terminology — 18.1.1 <i>Intellectus agens</i> and <i>intellectus patens</i> — 18.1.2 The division of logic according to the operations of the intellect — 18.2 Dialectics and its first elements — 18.2.1 The categories — 18.2.2 The proposition — 18.2.2.1 Categorical propositions — 18.2.2.2 Hypothetical propositions — 18.2.2.3 Modal propositions — 18.2.2.4 Truth of propositions — 18.2.3 Syllogistic — 18.2.3.1 Petrus Tartaretus' remarks — 18.2.4 The logical principles — 18.2.5 <i>Pons asinorum</i> — 18.2.6 Sophisms — 18.3 Byzantine terminology — 18.4 General remarks	100
---	-----

Chapter XIX Parva logicalia

19.1 New problems in Scholastic logic — 19.1.1 The titles of these treatises — 19.1.2 The origin of these problems	124
--	-----

Chapter XX The properties of terms

20.1 <i>Suppositio</i> — 20.1.1 The various types of supposition — 20.1.2 The rules of supposition — 20.1.3 <i>Ampliatio</i> — 20.1.4 <i>Appellatio</i> — 20.1.5 <i>Restrictio</i> — 20.1.6 <i>Distributio</i> — 20.1.7 <i>Relativum</i> — 20.2 <i>Significatio</i> — 20.2.1 <i>Modus significandi</i> — 20.3 Comments on the theory of substitution	130
--	-----

Chapter XXI Syncategoremata

21.1 The problem of syncategoremata particles — 21.1.1 The definition of syncategoremata — 21.1.2 Syncategoremata and their place in logic — 21.1.3 The main syncategoremata and their division — 21.1.4 Various meanings of the syncategoremata particles — 21.1.5 The <i>Omnis</i> operator — 21.2 The exponibles — 21.3 Conclusions	142
--	-----

Chapter XXII The theory of consequences

22.1 The Scholastic contribution to the theory of consequences — 22.1.1 The definition of the consequence and its main divisions — 22.1.2 The consequences as hypothetical sentences — 22.1.3 The rules of consequences — 22.1.4 Modal consequences — 22.2 Conclusions.	151
--	-----

Chapter XXIII Insolubilia

23.1 The sophisms — 23.2 The principal forms of insolubles — 23.2.1 The general position of Scholastic logicians concerning insolubilia — 23.2.2 The main solutions — 23.2.3 Buridan's solution — 23.2.3.1 The theory of obligations — 23.2.4 Albert of Saxony's solution — 23.2.5 Peter of Alliaco's solution — 23.2.6 The fifteen solutions of Scholastic logicians — 23.3 Conclusions	162
--	-----

Chapter XXIV General conclusions on Scholastic logic

24.1 Difficulties raised by the interpretation of Scholastic logic — 24.2 What is new in Scholastic logic — 24.3 Characteristics of the Scholastic logic — 24.4 Logical form and sign — 24.5 <i>Sermo et ratio</i> — 24.6 Universality and necessity — Selected bibliography	173
--	-----

Part V**RENAISSANCE LOGIC****Chapter XXV The Renaissance**

25.1 Introduction — 25.2 The causes and the origins of modern science — 25.3 The characteristics of Renaissance logic.....	183
--	-----

Chapter XXVI Renaissance Aristotelianism

26.1 Introduction — 26.2 Scholasticism extended to the Renaissance — 26.2.1 <i>Via Thomae</i> — 26.2.2 <i>Via Scoti</i> — 26.2.3 <i>Via Nominalium</i> — 26.2.3.1 The <i>Mons Acutus</i> School — 26.2.4 The Spanish Scholasticism — 26.2.4.1 Pre-Renaissance Spanish Scholastics — 26.2.4.2 Spanish logicians of the Maior School (Paris) — 26.2.4.3 The Alcalá University — 26.2.4.4 The Salamanca University — 26.2.4.5 <i>Via Parisiensis</i> at other Spanish universities — 26.2.4.6 The Coimbra University (Portugal) — 26.2.4.7 Spanish masters in other countries — 26.2.5 Conclusions — 26.3 The new
--

Aristotelianism — 26.3.1 The development of Italian Aristotelianism — 26.3.2 The Padua School — 26.3.3 Aristotelianism in Paris — 26.3.4 Other Aristotelians — 26.3.5 The School of Corydaleus and spread of Aristotelianism in south-east Europe.	189
--	-----

Chapter XXVII The logic of Humanism

27.1 The preludes of humanistic logic — 27.1.1 Francesco Petrarca (1304—1374)— 27.1.2 Giovanni Boccaccio (1313—1375) — 27.1.3 Leonardus Aretinus († 1444)— 27.1.4 Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini (1405—1464) — 27.1.5 Nicolaus Cusanus (1400—1464) — 27.2 The humanistic criticism of Scholastic logic — 27.3 The Platonic Academy of Florence — 27.3.1 The Platonic School of Cambridge — 27.4 Rhetorical logic — 27.4.1 Rhetoric logic in Spain — 27.5 The school of Melanchton — 27.6 The Ramist reform — 27.7 Systematists and Peripatetics — 27.8 Influence of Raymondus Lullus — 27.9 Conclusion — Selected bibliography	220
Index of names	251
Index of subjects	263