

## Telecharger Dictionnaire Philosophique Lalande

This book presents a history of spiritual exercises from Socrates to early Christianity, an account of their decline in modern philosophy, and a discussion of the different conceptions of philosophy that have accompanied the trajectory and fate of the theory and practice of spiritual exercises. Hadot's book demonstrates the extent to which philosophy has been, and still is, above all else a way of seeing and of being in the world.

One of the most important texts of modern times, Herbert Marcuse's analysis and image of a one-dimensional man in a one-dimensional society has shaped many young radicals' way of seeing and experiencing life. Published in 1964, it fast became an ideological bible for the emergent New Left. As Douglas Kellner notes in his introduction, Marcuse's greatest work was a 'damning indictment of contemporary Western societies, capitalist and communist.' Yet it also expressed the hopes of a radical philosopher that human freedom and happiness could be greatly expanded beyond the regimented thought and behaviour prevalent in established society. For those who held the reigns of power Marcuse's call to arms threatened civilization to its very core. For many others however, it represented a freedom hitherto unimaginable.

Ce Grand Dictionnaire de la philosophie contient plus de 1 100 entr é es (notions, courants et doctrines) et 70 dissertations. Oeuvre commune de pr è s de 200 auteurs, dont le travail a é t é guid é par un comit é scientifique et dirig é par Michel Blay, il permet d'appr é hender les origines, les d é veloppements et les prolongements pr é sents de la r é flexion philosophique. Il est rendu compte de la cristallisation progressive des notions fondamentales et des principaux concepts op é ratoires avec une attention scrupuleuse à l'histoire des id é es, notamment aux liens de la philosophie et des sciences. Le jeu de va-et-vient ouvert entre les entr é es et une abondante s é rie de textes d'auteurs contribue à la richesse de l'ensemble et t é moigne du dynamisme de l'interrogation philosophique en ce d é but du XXIe si è cle. Ce dictionnaire a é t é con ç u pour satisfaire les besoins et la curiosit é des é tudiants, enseignants et chercheurs, mais aussi du grand public cultiv é , conscient que le d é sir de sens qui l'attire vers la philosophie doit ê tre inform é par un savoir constitu é , une juste perception des jeux d'influence qui ont men é à la position actuelle des questions et une saisie exacte de la nature des d é bats et des enjeux. Avec, en fin de volume, des notices consacr é es à la vie et l'oeuvre des soixante-deux plus grands philosophes de tous les temps.

Establishing a rigorous program of “ symptomatic reading ” that cuts through the silences and lacunae of Capital to reveal its philosophical core, Louis Althusser interprets Marx ’ s structural analysis of production as a revolutionary break—the basis of a completely new science. Building on a series of Althusser’s conceptual innovations that includes “ overdetermination ” and “ social formation, ” Étienne Balibar explores the historical and structural facets of production as Marx understood them, scrutinizing many of the most fundamental points in Capital, as though for the

first time.

The Work of Daniel Lagache

Before Religion

A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom

Semiotics and the Philosophy of Language

The Summer Without Men

Selected Papers 1938-1964

Spiritual Exercises from Socrates to Foucault

"And who among us would deny Jane Austen her happy endings or insist that Cary Grant and Dunne should get back together at the end of *The Awful Truth*? There are tragedies and there are comedies, aren't there? And they are often more the same than different, rather like men and women, if you ask me. A comedy depends on stopping the story at exactly the right moment." Mia Fredrickson, the wry, vituperative, tragicomic poet narrator of *The Summer Without Men*, has been forced to reexamine her own life. One day, out of the blue, after thirty years of marriage, Mia's husband, a renowned neuroscientist, asks her for a "pause." This abrupt request sends her reeling and lands her in a psychiatric ward. The June following Mia's release from the hospital, she returns to the prairie town of her childhood, where her mother lives in an old people's home. Alone in a rented house, she rages and fumes and bemoans her sorry fate. Slowly, however, she is drawn into the lives of those around her—her mother and her close friends, "the Five Swans," and her young neighbor with two small children and a loud angry husband—and the adolescent girls in her pottery workshop whose scheming and petty cruelty carry a threat all their own. From the internationally bestselling author of *What I Loved* comes Siri Hustvedt's provocative, witty, and revelatory novel about women and girls, love and marriage, and the age-old question of sameness and difference between the sexes.

Awarded the W. W. Howells Award for the Outstanding Book in Biological Anthropology, this volume presents a comprehensive, integrated, and up-to-date overview of the major physiological and behavioral factors affecting human reproduction. In attempting to identify the most important sources of variation in fertility within and among human populations, Wood summarizes data from a wide range of societies. Trained as an anthropologist as well as a demographer, he devotes special attention to so-called "natural fertility" populations, in which modern contraceptives and induced abortion are not used to limit reproductive output. Such an emphasis enables him to study the interaction of biology and behavior with particular clarity. The volume weaves together the physiological, demographic, and biometric approaches to human fertility in a way that will encourage future interdisciplinary research. Instead of offering a general overview, the focus is to answer a central question: Why does fertility and the number of live births vary from couple to couple within a particular population, and from population to population across the human species as a whole? Topics covered include ovarian function, conception and pregnancy, intrauterine mortality, reproductive maturation and senescence, coital frequency and the waiting time to conception, marriage patterns and the initiation of reproduction, the fertility-reducing effects of breastfeeding, the impact of maternal nutrition on reproduction, and reproductive seasonality. This unique combination of comprehensive subject matter and an integrated analytical approach makes the book ideal both as a graduate-level textbook and as a reference work.

It is traditional in the literature on Pierre Bayle to make some reference to Montaigne as one of the masters of skepticism in whose tracks he follows, albeit hardly so closely as Charron had. Time again critics feel the need to mention Montaigne and Bayle in the same context, sometimes to contrast their brands of Pyrrhonism, more often to explain similarities in their ideas and methods, which have frequently been regarded as important steps in the gradual evolution of un-Christian, even anti-Christian, thought. Their names were already associated during Bayle's life, for example, in the mediocre work by Dom Alexis Gaudin, *La Distinction et la Nature du Bien et du Mal, Traite ou*

combat l'erreur des Manicheens, les sentimens de Jvfontaigne & de Charron, & ceux de J. Vfor Bayle. In the nineteenth th century, the author of the Dictionnaire historique et critique wa- ge elassified as a skeptic; and his name was inevi tably linked with the essayist's. In his Port-Roy Sainte-Beuve pictured Bayle as one of the avowed skeptics in Montaigne's funeral cortege an of both men as "d'autant plus fourbes qu'ils ne le sont pas toujours." His later works show th revised his opinion on each somewhat, l but in this he was unusual for his century.

'Love is harder to explain than hunger, for a piece of fruit does not feel the desire to be eaten. Diderot's *Éléments de physiologie* presents a world in flux, turning on the relationship between matter and mind. In this late work, Diderot delves playfully into the relationship between bodi sensation, emotion and perception, and asks his readers what it means to be human in the ab a soul. The *Atheist's Bible* challenges prevailing scholarly views on Diderot's *Éléments*, asserting contemporary philosophical importance, and prompting its readers to inspect more closely thi known and little-studied work. In this timely volume, Warman establishes the place of Diderot's *Éléments* in the trajectory of materialist theories of nature and the mind stretching back to E and Lucretius, and explores the fascinating reasons behind scholarly neglect of this seminal w turn, Warman outlines the hitherto unacknowledged dissemination and reception of Diderot's *Éléments*, demonstrating how Diderot's *Éléments* was circulated in manuscript-form as early a 1790s, thus showing how the text came to influence the next generations of materialist thin book is accompanied by a digital edition of Jacques-André Naigeon's *Mémoires historiques et philosophiques sur la vie et les ouvrages de Denis Diderot* (1823), a work which, Warman argu represents the first publication of Diderot's *Éléments*, long before its official publication date 1875. The *Atheist's Bible* constitutes a major contribution to the field of Diderot studies, and of further interest to scholars and students of materialist natural philosophy in the Age of Enlightenment and beyond.

Imagining Contagion in Early Modern Europe

Dynamics of Human Reproduction

Adoption of a French Tribe by Bereaved Native America: A Transdisciplinary Longitudinal Multilevel Integrated Analysis

A Philosophical Inquiry

Encyclopedia of Philosophy

The Relative Native

The Counter-revolution of Science

***This is the leading, full-scale comprehensive dictionary of philosophical terms and thinkers to appear in English in more than half a century. Written by a team of more than 550 experts and now widely translated, it contains approximately 5,000 entries ranging from short definitions to longer articles. It is designed to facilitate the understanding of philosophy at all levels and in all fields. Key features of this third edition: • 500 new entries covering Eastern as well as Western philosophy, and covering individual countries such as China, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain • Increased coverage of such growing fields as ethics and philosophy of mind • More than 100 new intellectual portraits of leading contemporary thinkers • Wider coverage of Continental philosophy • Dozens of new technical concepts in cognitive science and other areas • Enhanced cross-referencing to add context and increase understanding • Expansions in both text and index to facilitate research and browsing***

***This book discusses two of the oldest and hardest problems in both science and philosophy: What is matter?, and What is mind? A reason for tackling both problems in a single book is that two of the most influential views in modern philosophy are that the universe is mental (idealism), and that the everything real is material (materialism). Most of the thinkers who espouse a materialist view of mind have obsolete ideas about matter, whereas those who claim that science supports idealism have not explained how the universe could have existed before humans emerged. Besides, both groups tend to ignore the other levels of existence—chemical, biological, social, and technological. If such levels and the concomitant emergence processes are ignored, the physicalism/spiritualism dilemma remains unsolved, whereas if they are included, the alleged mysteries are shown to be problems that science is treating successfully.***

***Information technology has been used in organisational settings and for organisational purposes such as accounting, for a half century, but IT is now increasingly being used for the purposes of mediating and regulating complex activities in which multiple professional users are involved, such as in factories, hospitals, architectural offices, and so on. The economic importance of such coordination systems is enormous but their design often inadequate. The problem is that our understanding of the coordinative practices for which these systems are developed is deficient, leaving systems developers and software engineers to base their designs on commonsensical requirements analyses. The research reflected in this book addresses these very problems. It is a collection of articles which establish a conceptual foundation for the research area of Computer-Supported Cooperative Work.***

***In Revolution of the Right to Education, A. Reis Monteiro offers an interdisciplinary and topical introduction to the International Education Law, broadly defined, striving to explain why the normative integrity of the right to education carries far-reaching revolutionary significance.***

***Contributions to the Conceptual Foundations of Computer-Supported Cooperative Work (CSCW)*  
*Montaigne and Bayle***

***The Economy of the Word***

***Variations on the Theme of Skepticism***

***On the study and difficulties of mathematics [by A. De Morgan].***

***The Corsican***

***The ideological underpinnings of early modern theories of contagion are dissected in this volume by an integrated team of literary scholars, cultural historians, historians of medicine***

*and art historians. Even today, the spread of disease inspires moralizing discourse and the ostracism of groups thought responsible for contagion; the fear of illness and the desire to make sense of it are demonstrated in the current preoccupation with HIV, SARS, 'mad cow' disease, West Nile virus and avian flu, to cite but a few contemporary examples. **Imagining Contagion in Early Modern Europe** explores the nature of understanding when humanity is faced with threats to its well-being, if not to its very survival.*

***Prefatory Explanation** It must be remarked at once that I am 'editor' of this volume only in that I had the honor of presiding at the symposium on Spinoza and the Sciences at which a number of these papers were presented (exceptions are those by Hans Jonas, Richard Popkin, Joe VanZandt and our four European contributors), in that I have given some editorial advice on details of some of the papers, including translations, and finally, in that my name appears on the cover. The choice of speakers, and of additional contributors, is entirely due to Robert Cohen and Debra Nails; and nearly all the burden of readying the manuscript for the press has been borne by the latter. In the introduction to another anthology on Spinoza I opened my remarks by quoting a statement of Sir Stuart Hampshire about interpretations of Spinoza's chief work: All these masks have been fitted on him and each of them does to some extent fit. But they remain masks, not the living face. They do not show the moving tensions and unresolved conflicts in Spinoza's Ethics. (Hampshire, 1973, p. 297) The double theme of 'moving tensions' and 'unresolved conflicts' seems even more appropriate to the present volume. What is Spinoza's relation to the sciences? The answers are many, and they criss-cross one another in a number of complicated ways.*

*This book takes readers back and forth through time and makes the past accessible to all families, students and the general reader and is an unprecedented collection of a list of events in chronological order and a wealth of informative knowledge about the rise and fall of empires, major scientific breakthroughs, groundbreaking inventions, and monumental moments about everything that has ever happened.*

*This book has been considered by academicians and scholars of great significance and value to literature. This forms a part of the knowledge base for future generations. We have represented this book in the same form as it was first published. Hence any marks seen are left intentionally to preserve its true nature.*

*Man as a Sign*

*Cooperative Work and Coordinative Practices*

*Reading Capital*

**VOCABULAIRE TECHNIQUE ET CRITIQUE DE LA PHILOSOPHIE**

*Studies on the Abuse of Reason*

*The Philosophical Dictionary*

*Philosophy as a Way of Life*

*Translated by Henrik Rosenmeier, **A History of Ancient Philosophy** charts the origins and development of ancient philosophical thought. For easy reference, the book is divided chronologically into six main parts. The sections are further divided into philosophers and philosophical movements: \*Pre-Socratic Philosophy, including mythology, the Pythagoreans and Parmenides \*The Great Century of Athens, including the Sophists and Socrates \*Plato, including The Republic, The Symposium and The Timaeus \*Aristotle, including The Physics, The Metaphysics and The Poetics \*Hellenistic Philosophy, including the Sceptics, the Stoics, the Epicureans and Cicero \*Late Antiquity, including Neoplatonism,*

**Origen and St Augustine. This comprehensive and meticulously documented book is structured to make ancient philosophical thought and ancient thinkers accessible. It contains: \*full references to primary sources \*detailed interpretations of key philosophical passages, including surveys of previous philosophical readings \*an overview of the development of ancient philosophical thought \*discussions of the relationships between philosophers and their ideas \*analyses of key philosophical concepts and ideologies including ontology, epistemology, logic, semantics, moral and political philosophy, theology and aesthetics \*explanations of Greek philosophical terminology.**

**Devastating losses caused by diseases such as smallpox led to an epidemic of bereavement among the Natives. This loss resonated with the French, who had dealt with smaller epidemics in France and were also mourning their absent communities through a nostalgia for home. Blum traces how ghosts provided transgenerational and transcultural links that guided understanding rather than encouraging violence. Ghost Brothers insightfully examines the process of this colonial interdependent alliance between Native and European worlds.**

**From its modern origins in seventeenth-century France, encyclopedic compilations met the need for the dissemination of information in a more flexible format, one that eschewed the limits of previous centuries of erudition. The rise of vernacular languages dovetailed with the demand for information in every sector, sparking competition among nations to establish the encyclopedic "paper empires" that became symbols of power and potential. The contributors to this edited collection evaluate the long-overlooked phenomenon of knowledge creation and transfer that occurred in hundreds of translated encyclopedic compilations over the long eighteenth century. Analysing multiple instances of translated compilations, *Translation and Transfer of Knowledge in Encyclopedic Compilations, 1680–1830* expands into the vast realm of the multilingual, encyclopedic compilation, the most tangible proof of the global enlightenment. Through the presentation of an extensive corpus of translated compilations, this volume argues that the true site of knowledge transfer resided in the transnational movement of ideas exemplified by these compendia. The encyclopedia came to represent the aspiring nation as a viable economic and political player on the world stage; the capability to tell knowledge through culture became the hallmark of a nation's cultural capital, symbolic of its might and mapping the how, why, and where of the global eighteenth century.**

**This volume is the first major collection of Eduardo Viveiros de Castro's best yet hitherto scattered essays and lectures, including his momentous 1998 Cambridge University Lectures, *Cosmological perspectivism in Amazonia and Elsewhere*. Included are new English translations of essays from the original Portuguese and previously unpublished material. A force to be reckoned with, Eduardo Viveiros de Castro's "oeuvre" has gained immense popularity in anthropology over the past two decades, most notably through his elucidation of Amazonian perspectivism a major influence on discipline's recent ontological turn. Here is Viveiros de Castro at his finest philosopher and anthropologist, ethnographer and ethnologist, superbly engaging with classic topics such as kinship yet subverting nature/culture ideologies, and taking us into the**

***theoretical depths of magic, cosmology, ontology, and history. "***

***The History of the Telescope***

***Cabanis - Destutt de Tracy. 2***

***Studies in the Ideology of Advanced Industrial Society***

***The Cambridge Dictionary of Philosophy***

***A History of Philosophy***

***A History of Ancient Philosophy***

***Essays on the Philosophy of Language***

Casual stargazers are familiar with many classical figures and asterisms composed of bright stars (e.g., Orion and the Plough), but this book reveals not just the constellations of today but those of yesteryear. The history of the human identification of constellations among the stars is explored through the stories of some influential celestial cartographers whose works determined whether new inventions survived. The history of how the modern set of 88 constellations was defined by the professional astronomy community is recounted, explaining how the constellations described in the book became permanently "extinct." Dr. Barentine addresses why some figures were tried and discarded, and also directs observers to how those figures can still be picked out on a clear night if one knows where to look. These lost constellations are described in great detail using historical references, enabling observers to rediscover them on their own survey of the sky. Treatment of the obsolete constellations as extant features of the night sky adds a new dimension to stargazing that merges history with the accessibility and immediacy of the night sky.

In 1947, the author founded the Library of Psychoanalysis and Clinical Psychology at Presses Universitaires de France, and forty-two volumes have appeared, by French and foreign authors, nine of them works or reprints of articles by Freud. It was here that he produced his precise and important *The Language of Psychoanalysis* (1968), which has been translated into many languages. The *Works of Daniel Lagache* English edition in one volume is a selection of those texts that are most representative of the psychoanalytic thinking of the author. It is a thinking that is rich in epistemology, ensuring that psychoanalysis is set in relationship to behaviorism and clarifies its status as an "exact science". It deserves to provoke a lively response from the English speaking public.

Examining a wide array of ancient writings, Brent Nongbri dispels the commonly held idea that there is such a thing as ancient religion. Nongbri shows how misleading it is to speak as though religion was a concept native to pre-modern cultures.

"Jacques Derrida (1930-2004) was unquestionably one of the most celebrated and reviled French thinkers of the last thirty years. Outside France his influence in comparative literature circles, through deconstruction and other ideas, has been so profound that his personal role as a leader of contemporary French philosophy has been almost overlooked. Perhaps because there is no equivalent

in English-speaking countries to the timetabling of philosophy in the French education system, writers on Derrida outside France have not fully appreciated the importance of this political and cultural struggle. In this ground-breaking book Orchard examines a hard-fought debate of great importance not only to Derrida himself, but also to France's idea of what studying 'philosophy' might mean after the student uprisings of 1968."

Translation and Transfer of Knowledge in Encyclopedic Compilations, 1680–1830  
Language, History, and Economics

The Ground of the Image

Biology, Biometry, Demography

A Novel

Revolution of the Right to Education

Ludwig Boltzmann

If anything marks the image, it is a deep ambivalence. Denounced as superficial, illusory, and groundless, images are at the same time attributed with exorbitant power and assigned a privileged relation to truth. Mistrusted by philosophy, forbidden and embraced by religions, manipulated as “spectacle” and proliferated in the media, images never cease to present their multiple aspects, their paradoxes, their flat but receding spaces. What is this power that lies in the depths and recesses of an image—which is always only an impenetrable surface? What secrets are concealed in the ground or in the figures of an image—which never does anything but show just exactly what it is and nothing else? How does the immanence of images open onto their unimaginable others, their imageless origin? In this collection of writings on images and visual art, Jean-Luc Nancy explores such questions through an extraordinary range of references. From Renaissance painting and landscape to photography and video, from the image of Roman death masks to the language of silent film, from Cleopatra to Kant and Heidegger, Nancy pursues a reflection on visuality that goes far beyond the many disciplines with which it intersects. He offers insights into the religious, cultural, political, art historical, and philosophical aspects of the visual relation, treating such vexed problems as the connection between image and violence, the sacred status of images, and, in a profound and important essay, the forbidden representation of the Shoah. In the background of all these investigations lies a preoccupation with finitude, the unsettling forces envisaged by the images that confront us, the limits that bind us to them, the death that stares back at us from their frozen traits and distant intimacies. In these vibrant and complex essays, a central figure in European philosophy continues to work through some of the most important questions of our time.

Early in the last century the successes of science led a group of French thinkers to apply the principles of science to the study of society. These thinkers purported to have discovered the supposed 'laws' of society and concluded that an elite of social scientists should assume direct control of social life. The Counter-Revolution of Science is Nobel Laureate Friedrich Hayek's forceful attack on this abuse of reason.

"Eco wittily and enchantingly develops themes often touched on in his previous works, but he delves deeper into their complex nature... this collection can be read with pleasure by those unversed in semiotic theory." —Times Literary Supplement

It was only in the sixteenth century that texts began to refer to the significance of "economic activity" -- of sustaining life. This was not because the ordinary business of life was thought unimportant, but because the principles governing economic conduct were thought to be obvious or uncontroversial. The subsequent development of economic writing thus parallels the development of capitalism in Western Europe. From the seventeenth to the twenty-first century there has been a constant shift in content, audience, and form of argument as the literature of economic argument developed. The *Economy of the Word* proposes that to understand the various forms that economic literature has taken, we need to adopt a more literary approach in economics specifically, to adopt the instruments and techniques of philology. This way we can conceive the history of economic thought to be an on-going work in progress, rather than the story of the emergence of modern economic thinking. This approach demands that we pay attention to the construction of particular texts, showing the work of economic argument in different contexts. In sum, we need to pay attention to the "economy of the word". The *Economy of the Word* is divided into three parts. The first explains what the term "economy" has meant from Antiquity to Modernity, coupling this conceptual history with an examination of how the idea of national income was turned into a number during the first half of the twentieth century. The second part is devoted to Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, considering first the manner in which Smith deals with international trade, and then the way in which the book was read in the course of the nineteenth century. Part III examines the sources used by Karl Marx and Léon Walras in developing their economic analysis, drawing attention to their shared intellectual context in French political economy.

With an Introductory Memoir of Eminent Linguists, Ancient and Modern

Jacques Derrida and the Institution of French Philosophy

Hélène Metzger, Historian and Historiographer of the Sciences

The Atheist's Bible: Diderot's 'Éléments de physiologie'

A Diary of Napoleon's Life in His Own Words...

The Lost Constellations

Spinoza and the Sciences

This remarkable history encompasses not only the achievements of the early inventors and astronomers but also the less frequently recounted stories of the instrument makers and of the actual instruments. A model of unsurpassed, comprehensive scholarship, this volume covers many fields, including professional and amateur astronomy. 196 black-and-white illustrations.

Summary: Shows safety procedures to prevent injury when working with electricity. Stresses alertness, planning, removal of potential hazards and good housekeeping.

This book presents the life and personality, the scientific and philosophical work of Ludwig Boltzmann, one of the great scientists who marked the passage from 19th- to 20th-Century physics. His rich and tragic life, ending by suicide at the age of 62, is described in detail. A substantial part of the book is devoted to discussing his scientific and philosophical ideas and

placing them in the context of the second half of the 19th century. The fact that Boltzmann was the man who did most to establish that there is a microscopic, atomic structure underlying macroscopic bodies is documented, as is Boltzmann's influence on modern physics, especially through the work of Planck on light quanta and of Einstein on Brownian motion. Boltzmann was the centre of a scientific upheaval, and he has been proved right on many crucial issues. He anticipated Kuhn's theory of scientific revolutions and proposed a theory of knowledge based on Darwin. His basic results, when properly understood, can also be stated as mathematical theorems. Some of these have been proved: others are still at the level of likely but unproven conjectures. The main text of this biography is written almost entirely without equations. Mathematical appendices deepen knowledge of some technical aspects of the subject.

VOCABULAIRE TECHNIQUE ET CRITIQUE DE LA PHILOSOPHIE Grand dictionnaire de la philosophie

A History of Obsolete, Extinct, or Forgotten Star Lore  
Ghost Brothers

Essays on Indigenous Conceptual Worlds

A Linguistic Introduction to History

Language

From the Beginning to Augustine

Timelines of Nearly Everything

Is there something important to learn from the history of science about knowledge and mind? Do habits and emotions play a significant role in science? To what extent do preconceptions and knowledge distort our understanding of past texts and practices? These are crucial questions in current debates, but they are not new. This monograph evaluates the answers to these and other questions that H el ene Metzger (1889-1944) provided. Metzger was the leading historian of chemistry of her generation, left us unparalleled reflection on the theory, practice and aims of history writing. Despite her influence on subsequent generations of thinkers, including Thomas Kuhn, this is the first full-length monograph on her. Beginning with an overview of her life, and the challenges faced by a Jewish woman working within academia, the book goes on to discuss the most important themes of her historiography, and her engagement with other disciplines, notably general history, philosophy, ethnology and natural sciences. The book also explores both Metzger's immediate legacy and the relevance of her work for a host of current debates in science studies. The Appendices include four of her historiographical papers, translated into English for the first time.

A History of a Modern Concept

The Man Who Trusted Atoms

One-Dimensional Man

The Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti

Grand dictionnaire de la philosophie

Matter and Mind