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hedonistic-theories-from-aristippus-to-spencer--1895-Hedonic theory, or theory of psychological hedonism, is the idea that human behavior is motivated by the pursuit of pleasure and the avoidance of pain (or, more accurately, displeasure). Its origins can be traced to the beginnings of Western philosophy. Although its prominence within psychology waned during the 20th century, updated versions of hedonic theory have emerged in behavioral economics and neurology.

Hedonic Theory - IResearchNet
Hedonistic Theories from Aristippus to Spencer, by
John Watson, 1895 "Aristippus" in 1911 Encyclopaedia
Britannica.

Aristippus

Hedonism: (def.) the philosophical doctrine that (1) all pleasure is intrinsically good, and (2) nothing but pleasure is intrinsically good. Similar theories might involve enjoyment, satisfaction, happiness, as concepts substituted for pleasure. A major problem of hedonism is getting clear as of what pleasure and pain consist.

Hedonistic Theories - Lander University
Hedonistic Theories from Aristippus to Spencer. By
John Watson. First published in 1895. Forgotten Books,
Classic Reprint, 2012. 270 pages. ASIN: B008VX1CSC.
Hedonistic Utilitarianism By Torbjorn Tannsjo.

Edinburgh University Press, 1998. 224 pages. ISBN: 978-0748610426. Hellenistic Philosphers Index

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As a theory of ultimate value hedonism can, of course, be neither proved nor disproved. Its chief advantages are: (1) It provides a simple and self-consistent account of moral action. (2) It makes possible a closer union between ethics and natural science than that allowed by any other theory, and is able to make use of the constantly growing store of knowledge in biology, anthropology and ethnology.

The Encyclopedia Americana (1920)/Hedonism - Wikisource ...

The earliest and most extreme form of hedonism is that of the Cyrenaics as stated by Aristippus, who argued that the goal of a good life should be the sentient pleasure of the moment. Since, as Protagoras maintained, knowledge is solely of momentary sensations, it is useless to try to calculate future pleasures and to balance pains against them.

hedonism | Philosophy & Definition | Britannica Hedonism as a theory about value (best referred to as Value Hedonism) holds that all and only pleasure is intrinsically valuable and all and only pain is Page 12/16

intrinsically disvaluable. The term "intrinsically" is an important part of the definition and is best understood in contrast to the term "instrumentally.".

Hedonism | Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy
Among his publications are Dante and Medieval
Thought (1894), An Outline of Philosophy (1895),
Comte, Mill, and Spencer (1895), Hedonistic Theories
from Aristippus to Spencer (1895), Christianity and
Idealism (1897), and The Philosophy of Kant (1897).
In his book The State in Peace and War (1919),
Watson called for a world federation of states. He
published many articles and gave guest lectures all
over the world.

John Watson - The Gifford Lectures

More editions of Hedonistic Theories from Aristippus
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Spencer: ISBN 9781103162383 (978-1-103-16238-3)
Softcover, BiblioBazaar, 2009

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Aristippus, (born c. 435 bce, Cyrene, Libya—died c. 356, Athens [Greece]), philosopher who was one of Socrates' disciples and the founder of the Cyrenaic school of hedonism, the ethic of pleasure. The first of Socrates' disciples to demand a salary for teaching philosophy, Aristippus believed that the good life rests upon the belief that among human values pleasure is the highest and pain the lowest (and one that should be avoided).

Aristippus | Greek philosopher | Britannica Page 15/16

Ethical hedonism is said to have been started by Aristippus of Cyrene, a student of Socrates. He held the idea that pleasure is the highest good. Hedonistic ethical egoism is the idea that each person should do everything in their power to achieve the greatest amount of pleasure possible to them.

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