

1. What is the task of philosophy?
2. Cartesian foundationalism
3. Rationalism vs Empiricism
 - (a) Continental rationalists: Leibniz, Spinoza, Wolff
 - i. Purported *a priori* knowledge: mathematics, morals, metaphysics.
 - ii. Principle of Sufficient Reason: For every fact F , there must be an explanation why F is the case.
 - (b) British empiricists: Locke, Berkeley, Hume
 - i. *Tabula rasa*
 - ii. Hume's fork

“If we take in our hand any volume; of divinity or school metaphysics, for instance; let us ask, Does it contain any abstract reasoning concerning quantity or number? No. Does it contain any experimental reasoning concerning matter of fact and existence? No. Commit it then to the flames: for it can contain nothing but sophistry and illusion.” *An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*
 - iii. Hume's critique of causality
4. Immanuel Kant (1724–1804)
 - (a) All knowledge requires both concepts and experience
 - (b) Synthetic apriori knowledge: Euclidean geometry, arithmetic, PSR for the phenomenal world

“The PSR is the ground of possible experience, namely the objective cognition of appearances with regards to their relation in the successive series of time.” *CPR* B/246/A201
5. 19th century philosophy
 - (a) Hegel (1770–1831)
 - (b) Auguste Comté (1798–1857)
 - (c) F.H. Bradley (1846–1924)
 - (d) Bertrand Russell (b. 1872) enters Trinity College, Cambridge (1890)
6. 19th century mathematics: rigorization

- (a) Rigorization of calculus
- (b) Symbolic logic
- (c) Non-euclidean geometry
- (d) Gottlob Frege (1848–1925)
- (e) Henri Poincaré (1854–1912)