

De Ongelovige Thomas Heeft Een Punt Johan Braeckman

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Neerbraak

INSTANT NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER. "The Sapiens of 2020."---The Guardian From the author of the New York Times bestseller Utopia for Realists comes "the riveting pick-me-up we all need right now" (People), the #1 Dutch bestseller Humankind, which offers a "bold" (Daniel H. Pink), "extraordinary" (Susan Cain) argument that humans thrive in a crisis and that our innate kindness and cooperation have been the greatest factors in our long-term success on the planet. "Humankind made me see humanity from a fresh perspective." ---Yuval Noah Harari, author of the #1 bestseller Sapiens If there is one belief that has united the left and the right, psychologists and philosophers, ancient thinkers and modern ones, it is the tacit assumption that humans are bad. It's a notion that drives newspaper headlines and guides the laws that shape our lives. From Machiavelli to Hobbes, Freud to Pinker, the roots of this belief have sunk deep into Western thought. Human beings, we're taught, are by nature selfish and governed primarily by self-interest. But what if it isn't true? International bestseller Rutger Bregman provides new perspective on the past 200,000 years of human history, setting out to prove that we are hardwired for kindness, geared toward cooperation rather than competition, and more inclined to trust rather than distrust one another. In fact this instinct has a firm evolutionary basis going back to the beginning of Homo sapiens. From the real-life Lord of the Flies to the solidarity in the aftermath of the Blitz, the hidden flaws in the Stanford prison experiment to the true story of twin brothers on opposite sides who helped Mandela end apartheid, Bregman shows us that believing in human generosity and collaboration isn't merely optimistic---it's realistic. Moreover, it has huge implications for how society functions. When we think the worst of people, it brings out the worst in our politics and economics. But if we believe in the reality of humanity's kindness and altruism, it will form the foundation for achieving true change in society, a case that Bregman makes convincingly with his signature wit, refreshing frankness, and memorable

storytelling.

Chaka

Grotius' Remonstrantie, being his recommendations to the States of Holland on the subject of the admission of the Jews in the Dutch Republic, offers insight in the political and religious constraints and in Grotius' carefully crafted line of thought and reasoning.

Patience with God

God, geloof en de Bijbel. Wie kan meer gefundeerd over deze zaken schrijven dan een afvallige? De Schrift betwist is een verzameling controversiële bijbeloverdenkingen die Maarten t Hart eerder publiceerde onder de titels Wie God verlaat heeft niets te vrezen en De bril van God. Een revelatie voor devote christenen en wankelmoedigen, een hart onder de riem voor de regelrechte goddelozen.

Beeldhouwkunst in het Rijksmuseum

1e dr. 1969.

De bril van God

A Family Occupation investigates Dutch-language texts by well-known authors which address the occupation and its aftermath in the lives of victims, collaborators, bystanders and Dutch internees in the prison-camps of Indonesia. It is the first English-language introduction to writings by and about the "Children of War" and their cultural context. Their themes and literary conventions throw an interesting light on the Dutch approach to issues such as guilt and innocence, memory and narrative, national identity, victimhood, child abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder, amnesia and recovered memory.

Gedichten 1974-1985

Scientists no longer accept the existence of a distinct moral organ as phrenologists once did. A generation of young neurologists is using advanced technological medical equipment to unravel specific brain processes enabling moral cognition. In addition, evolutionary psychologists have formulated hypotheses about the origins and nature of our moral architecture. Little by little, the concept of a 'moral brain' is reinstated. As the crossover between disciplines focusing on moral cognition was rather limited up to now, this book aims at filling the gap. Which evolutionary biological hypotheses provide a useful framework for starting new neurological research? How can brain imaging be used to corroborate hypotheses concerning the evolutionary background of our species? In this reader, a broad range of prominent scientists and philosophers shed their expert view on the current accomplishments and future challenges in the field of moral cognition and assess how cooperation between neurology and evolutionary psychology can boost research into the field of the moral brain.

De beste korte verhalen van De Bezige Bij

Humankind

Systematisch overzicht van de gespecialiseerde termen waarmee menselijke persoonlijkheidseigenschappen kunnen worden beschreven.

The Stone Reader: Modern Philosophy in 133 Arguments

Amerika Van Kolonite Tot Wereld,acht De

De hand, de kaars en de mot

Idioticon van de persoonlijkheid

Leonardo da Vinci voor Dummies

Criminology and Democratic Politics

Leven en werk van Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519).

Illusies voor gevorderden / druk 1

All too often in contemporary discourse, we hear about science overstepping its proper limits—about its brazenness, arrogance, and intellectual imperialism. The problem, critics say, is scientism: the privileging of science over all other ways of knowing. Science, they warn, cannot do or explain everything, no matter what some enthusiasts believe. In *Science Unlimited?*, noted philosophers of science Maarten Boudry and Massimo Pigliucci gather a diverse group of scientists, science communicators, and philosophers of science to explore the limits of science and this alleged threat of scientism. In this wide-ranging collection, contributors ask whether the term scientism in fact (or in belief) captures an interesting and important intellectual stance, and whether it is something that should alarm us. Is scientism a well-developed position about the superiority of science over all other modes of human inquiry? Or is it more a form of excessive confidence, an uncritical attitude of glowing admiration? What, if any, are its dangers? Are fears that science will marginalize the humanities and eradicate the human subject—that it will explain away emotion, free will, consciousness, and the mystery of existence—justified? Does science need to be reined in before it drives out all other disciplines and ways of knowing? Both rigorous and balanced, *Science Unlimited?* interrogates our use of a term that is now all but ubiquitous in a wide variety of contexts and debates. Bringing together scientists and philosophers, both friends

and foes of scientism, it is a conversation long overdue.

God in the Age of Science?

A timeless volume to be read and treasured, *The Stone Reader* provides an unparalleled overview of contemporary philosophy. Once solely the province of ivory-tower professors and college classrooms, contemporary philosophy was finally emancipated from its academic closet in 2010, when *The Stone* was launched in *The New York Times*. First appearing as an online series, the column quickly attracted millions of readers through its accessible examination of universal topics like the nature of science, consciousness and morality, while also probing more contemporary issues such as the morality of drones, gun control and the gender divide. Now collected for the first time in this handsomely designed volume, *The Stone Reader* presents 133 meaningful and influential essays from the series, placing nearly the entirety of modern philosophical discourse at a reader's grasp. The book, divided into four broad sections—Philosophy, Science, Religion and Morals, and Society—opens with a series of questions about the scope, history and identity of philosophy: What are the practical uses of philosophy? Does the discipline, begun in the West in ancient Greece with Socrates, favor men and exclude women? Does the history and study of philosophy betray a racial bias against non-white thinkers, or geographical bias toward the West? These questions and others form a foundation for readers as the book moves to the second section, Science, where some of our most urgent contemporary philosophical debates are taking place. Will artificial intelligence compromise our morality? Does neuroscience undermine our free will? Is there a legitimate place for the humanities in a world where science and technology appear to rule? Should the evidence for global warming change the way we live, or die? In the book's third section, Religion and Morals, we find philosophy where it is often at its best, sharpest and most disturbing—working through the arguments provoked by competing moral theories in the face of real-life issues and rigorously addressing familiar ethical dilemmas in a new light. Can we have a true moral life without belief in God? What are the dangers of moral relativism? In its final part, Society, *The Stone Reader* returns to its origins as a forum to encourage philosophers who are willing to engage closely, critically and analytically with the affairs of the day, including economic inequality, technology and racial discrimination. In directly confronting events like the September 11 attacks, the killing of Trayvon Martin, the Sandy Hook School massacre, the essays here reveal the power of philosophy to help shape our viewpoints on nearly every issue we face today. With an introduction by Peter Catapano that details the column's founding and distinct editorial process at *The New York Times*, and prefatory notes to each section by Simon Critchley, *The Stone Reader* promises to become not only an intellectual landmark but also a confirmation that philosophy is, indeed, for everyone.

A Crime in the Family

De bruidegom tegemoet / druk 1

Criminology and Democratic Politics brings together a range of international

leading experts to consider the relationship between criminology and democratic politics. How does criminology relate to democratic politics? What has been the impact of criminology on crime and justice? How can we make sense of the uses, non-uses, and abuses of criminology? Such questions are far from new, but in recent times they have moved to the centre of debate in criminology in different parts of the world. The chapters in *Criminology and Democratic Politics* aim to contribute to this global debate. Chapters cover a range of themes such as punishment, knowledge, and penal politics; crime, fear, and the media; democratic politics and the uses of criminological knowledge; and the public role of criminology. An accessible and compelling read, this book will appeal to students and scholars of criminology, sociology, and politics and all those interested in how criminology relates to democratic politics in modern times.

Illusies voor gevorderden

Calendarium van de Nederlandse taal

Ofschoon in 1997 onder de titel 'Wie God verlaat heeft niets te vrezen' vijfenveertig uiterst kritische bijbeloverdenkingen verschenen van de hand van Maarten 't Hart, luiden op zondag nog altijd de kerkklokken. Tijd dus voor een de bundeling van een nieuwe serie baldadige overdenkingen. Ook ongelovigen zullen, voor een beter begrip van die wonderlijke folklore die naar de naam christendom luistert, baat hebben bij de bestudering van deze vermakelijke, soms zelfs ietwat kwaadaardige bijbeloverdenkingen.

Het Engeland van C. Buddingh'

Maatstaf

The Book of Everything

The Moral Brain

Kunnen we zonder illusies? Niemand wil in een totale waanwereld leven, maar de waarheid kan ook kwetsen en verontrusten. Mag je haar niet af en toe wat geweld aandoen? Maarten Boudry vraagt zich af of er nuttige illusies bestaan, uitgekende en doordachte wanen, heilzaam voor lichaam en geest. Wat is er mis met een placebopil, als je er beter van wordt? Of met geloof in het hiernamaals, als dat je gelukkig maakt? Kan ook zelfoverschatting nuttig zijn? Presteer je niet beter op je werk en op het speelveld als je gelooft dat je zult winnen? Maarten Boudry vertelt in *Illusies voor gevorderden* op meeslepende wijze hoe wetenschap veel van onze illusies over onszelf en de wereld heeft ontnomen. Kunnen we al die kennis wel aan? Mogen we onszelf en elkaar heilzame leugens aanpraten? Of zijn ook gevorderde illusies gevaarlijk? De waarheid vindt in Maarten Boudry een vurig en eloquent pleitbezorger. In een wereld van religieus fundamentalisme en financiële

luchtbellen verwoordt hij de vragen die we ons vandaag moeten stellen. MAARTEN BOUDRY (1984) is wetenschapsfilosoof en is verbonden aan de UGent. Hij werkte in New York en Wenen. Zijn opiniestukken verschenen in De Standaard, De Morgen, Filosofie Magazine, The New York Times (The Stone), Trouw en de Volkskrant. Samen met Johan Braeckman schreef hij het bekroonde boek De ongelovige Thomas heeft een punt (2011). Samen met filosoof Massimo Pigliucci stelde hij de bundel The Philosophy of Pseudoscience (2013) samen.

Man Made

A memoir of brutality, heroism, and personal discovery from Europe's dark heart, revealing one of the most extraordinary untold stories of World War II One night in March of 1945, on the Austrian-Hungarian border, a local countess hosted a party in her mansion, where guests and local Nazi leaders mingled. The war was almost over and the German aristocrats and SS officers dancing and drinking knew it was lost. Around midnight, some of the guests were asked to "take care" of 180 Jewish enslaved laborers at the train station; they made them strip naked and shot them all before returning to the bright lights of the party. It was another one of the war's countless atrocities buried in secrecy for decades--until Sacha Batthyany started investigating what happened that night at the party his great aunt hosted. A Crime in the Family is the author's memoir of confronting his family's past, the questions he raised and the answers he found that took him far beyond his great aunt's party: through the dark past of Nazi Germany to the gulags of Siberia, the bleak streets of Cold War Budapest, and to Argentina, where he finds an Auschwitz survivor whose past intersects with his family's. It is the story of executioners and victims, villains and heroes. Told partly through the surviving family journals, A Crime in the Family is a disquieting and moving memoir, a powerful true story told by an extraordinary writer confronting the dark past of his family--and humanity.

A Family Occupation

What sets the practice of rigorously tested, sound science apart from pseudoscience? In this volume, the contributors seek to answer this question, known to philosophers of science as "the demarcation problem." This issue has a long history in philosophy, stretching as far back as the early twentieth century and the work of Karl Popper. But by the late 1980s, scholars in the field began to treat the demarcation problem as impossible to solve and futile to ponder. However, the essays that Massimo Pigliucci and Maarten Boudry have assembled in this volume make a rousing case for the unequivocal importance of reflecting on the separation between pseudoscience and sound science. Moreover, the demarcation problem is not a purely theoretical dilemma of mere academic interest: it affects parents' decisions to vaccinate children and governments' willingness to adopt policies that prevent climate change. Pseudoscience often mimics science, using the superficial language and trappings of actual scientific research to seem more respectable. Even a well-informed public can be taken in by such questionable theories dressed up as science. Pseudoscientific beliefs compete with sound science on the health pages of newspapers for media coverage and in laboratories for research funding. Now more than ever the ability to separate genuine scientific findings from spurious ones is vital, and The Philosophy of Pseudoscience provides ground for philosophers, sociologists, historians, and

laypeople to make decisions about what science is or isn't.

Philosophy For Dummies

Philosophy at its best is an activity more than a body of knowledge. In an ancient sense, done right, it is a healing art. It's intellectual self-defense. It's a form of therapy. But it's also much more. Philosophy is map-making for the soul, cartography for the human journey. It's an important navigational tool for life that too many modern people try to do without. Philosophy For Dummies is for anyone who has ever entertained a question about life and this world. In a conversational tone, the book's author – a modern-day scholar and lecturer – brings the greatest wisdom of the past into the challenges that we face now. This refreshingly different guide explains philosophical fundamentals and explores some of the strangest and deepest questions ever posed to human beings, such as How do we know anything? What does the word good mean? Are we ever really free? Do human beings have souls? Is there life after death? Is there a God? Is happiness really possible in our world? This book is chock full of all those questions you may have long wanted to think about and talk with someone about, but have never had the time or opportunity to tackle head on. Philosophy For Dummies invites you to discuss the issues you find in the guide, share perspectives, and compare thoughts and feelings with someone you respect. You'll find lots of material to mull over with your friends or spouse, including thoughts on When to doubt, and when to doubt our doubts The universal demand for evidence and proof The four dimensions of human experience Arguments for materialism Fear of the process of dying Prayers and small miracles Moral justification for allowing evil The ancient philosopher Socrates (fifth century, B.C.) thought that, when it comes to the Ultimate Questions, we all start off as dummies. But if we are humbly aware of how little we actually know, then we can really begin to learn. Philosophy For Dummies will put you on the path to wising up as you steer through the experience called life.

In My Head

"In My Head is the eagerly anticipated debut of J.M. Storm, one of Instagram's fastest growing poets. A window into the author's mind, this intricately woven collection of poems explores the struggles and triumphs of learning to fall in love and love oneself." --Publisher description.

De ongelovige Thomas heeft een punt

Gentse bijdragen tot de kunstgeschiedenis en de oudheidkunde

Hugo Grotius's Remonstrantie of 1615

Chaka is a genuine masterpiece that represents one of the earliest major contributions of black Africa to the corpus of modern world literature. Mofolos fictionalized life-story account of Chaka (Shaka), translated from Sesotho by D. P.

Kunene, begins with the future Zulu kings birth followed by the unwarranted taunts and abuse he receives during childhood and adolescence. The author manipulates events leading to Chakas status of great Zulu warrior, conqueror, and king to emphasize classic tragedys psychological themes of ambition and power, cruelty, and ultimate ruin. Mofolos clever nods to the supernatural add symbolic value. Kunenes fine translation renders the dramatic and tragic tensions in Mofolos tale palpable as the richness of the authors own culture is revealed. A substantial introduction by the translator provides valuable context for modern readers.

Creationism in Europe

" MacAskill and his colleagues developed effective altruism - a practical, data-driven approach to doing good that allows us to make a tremendous difference regardless of our resources. Effective altruists operate by asking certain key questions, which force them to think differently, overcome biases, and use evidence and careful reasoning rather than act on impulse."--Page 4 of cover.

Broader Horizons

De apostel Thomas geloofde niet dat Jezus uit de dood was opgestaan. Hij eiste bewijzen. Dat werd hem kwalijk genomen: 'Zalig zijn zij die niet zien en toch geloven.' Maar Thomas had een punt. Buitengewone beweringen vragen buitengewone bewijzen. Ons brein is kwetsbaar voor onredelijke opvattingen. We leggen makkelijk verkeerde verbanden, maken verkeerde statistische inschattingen en vertrouwen te veel op onze waarneming en ons geheugen. Wetenschappelijk geschoolde mensen zijn beter gewapend tegen irrationele en pseudowetenschappelijke denkbeelden. Tegelijk zijn intelligente mensen meer bedreven in het verdedigen en rationaliseren van aantoonbaar foute overtuigingen. Niemand is dus immuun voor pseudowetenschap, bijgeloof en irrationeel denken. In De ongelovige Thomas heeft een punt bespreken de auteurs naast pseudowetenschappelijke theorieën ook historische en actuele voorbeelden van opvattingen die gebaseerd zijn op drogredenen, verkeerde veronderstellingen, valse intuïties en vele andere cognitieve valkuilen, zoals complottheorieën, het monster van Loch Ness, UFO's, telepathie, geloof in geesten, de lijkwade van Turijn, de verschrikkelijke sneeuwman, aliens, mirakels, homeopathie, graancirkels, enzovoort. Ze verduidelijken de verschillen tussen wetenschap en pseudowetenschap, tussen kritisch en onkritisch denken, en tussen zin en onzin. Iedereen die de kwaliteit van zijn denken wil bevorderen, heeft baat bij dit boek. Met een voorwoord van Jean Paul Van Bendegem. Johan Braeckman (1965) studeerde aan de UGent, de VUB en de University of California. Hij publiceerde boeken over bio-ethiek, Darwin en de geschiedenis van de wijsbegeerte. Hij was Socrates Hoogleraar aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam en doceert filosofie aan de UGent. Maarten Boudry (1984) studeerde wijsbegeerte en wetenschapsfilosofie aan de UGent. Hij schreef een doctoraat over pseudowetenschappen en publiceerde over wetenschap en religie, evolutietheorie, irrationaliteit en wetenschappelijk naturalisme. Hij is ook redactielid bij Skepp. <http://www.houtekiet.be/boeken/p/detail/de-ongelovige-thomas-heeft-een-punt-e-book>

Catalogue of the Dutch and Flemish Drawings in the

Rijksmuseum: Drawings by Rembrandt, his anonymous pupils and followers

For all the debate about belief and nonbelief in today's world—and how everyone becomes pigeonholed by one or the other—Tomáš Halík teaches that God requires us to persevere with our doubts, carry them in our hearts, and allow them to lead us to maturity. For Halík, patience is the main difference between faith and atheism. Faith, hope, and love are three aspects of patience in the face of God's silence, which is interpreted as "the death of God" by atheists and is not taken seriously enough by fundamentalists. Using the gospel story of Jesus's encounter with Zacchaeus, Halík issues an invitation to all people who stand (like Zacchaeus did) on the sideline—curious but noncommittal. The fact that Jesus gravitated to the poor and the marginalized means that he also has a special place in his heart for diligent seekers on the margins of the community of believers.

De groene gids / Michelin Bourgondie / druk 1

Muggenzifters en zondebokken

Er zijn weinig bronnen waar de mens zo veel spreekwoorden en uitdrukkingen uit heeft geput als uit de Bijbel. Denk aan: de dood in de pot vinden, niet van gisteren zijn, in zak en as zitten. Zelfs een veelgebruikt spreekwoord als 'wie een kuil graaft voor een ander valt er zelf in' blijkt afkomstig te zijn uit de Bijbel. De betekenis kennen we wel, maar uit welke bijbelse verhalen komen ze? Aan de hand van spreekwoorden en gezegden neemt Friederike de Raat u mee op een lichtvoetige taalreis door de Bijbel. Wie dit boek uit heeft, weet waar de muggenzifter zijn oorsprong vindt, waar jeremiëren vandaan komt en waarom 'woekeren met de tijd' vaak verkeerd wordt gebruikt.

De schrift betwist

Faith is joy is love is hope in this novel of exquisite power and everyday miracles, reminiscent of Barbara Kingsolver's THE POISONWOOD BIBLE. Thomas can see things no one else can see. Tropical fish swimming in the canals. The magic of Mrs. Van Amersfoort, the Beethoven-loving witch next door. The fierce beauty of Eliza with her artificial leg. And the Lord Jesus, who tells him, "Just call me Jesus." Thomas records these visions in his "Book of Everything." They comfort him when his father beats him, when the angels weep for his mother's black eyes. And they give him the strength to finally confront his father and become what he wants to be when he grows up: "Happy."

Philosophy of Pseudoscience

Reisverhalen, beschouwingen en dagboeknotities over Engeland van de Nederlandse auteur (1918-1985).

Doing Good Better

For decades, the creationist movement was primarily situated in the United States. Then, in the 1970s, American creationists found their ideas welcomed abroad, first in Australia and New Zealand, then in Korea, India, South Africa, Brazil, and elsewhere—including Europe, where creationism plays an expanding role in public debates about science policy and school curricula. In this, the first comprehensive history of creationism in Europe, leading historians, philosophers, and scientists narrate the rise of—and response to—scientific creationism, creation science, intelligent design, and organized antievolutionism in countries and religions throughout Europe. Providing a unique map of creationism in Europe, the authors chart the surprising history of creationist activities and strategies there. Over the past forty years, creationism has spread swiftly among European Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Hindus, and Muslims, even as anti-creationists sought to smother its flames. Antievolution messages gained such widespread approval, in fact, that in 2007 the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe passed a resolution advising member states to "defend and promote scientific knowledge" and "firmly oppose the teaching of creationism as a scientific discipline on an equal footing with the theory of evolution." Creationism in Europe offers a discerning introduction to the cultural history of modern Europe, the variety of worldviews in Europe, and the interplay of science and religion in a global context. It will be of interest to students and scholars in the history and philosophy of science, religious studies, and evolutionary theory, as well as policy makers and educators concerned about the spread of creationism in our time. -- Ronald L. Numbers

Science Unlimited?

Herman Philipse puts forward a powerful new critique of belief in God. He examines the strategies that have been used for the philosophical defence of religious belief, and by careful reasoning casts doubt on the legitimacy of relying on faith instead of evidence, and on probabilistic arguments for the existence of God.

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