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 - c. Classical philosophy (4)
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 - b. Early medieval philosophy (3)
 - c. Later medieval philosophy (3)
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 - b. Seventeenth century philosophy (6)
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 - d. Nineteenth century philosophy (5)
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 - b. Philosophy as transcendent (11)
 - c. Philosophy as generalisation (6)
 - d. Philosophy as puzzles (10)
 - e. Philosophy as reason (12)
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9. Limits of Reason (23)

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 - a. Category mistakes (10)

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- c. Category mistake as semantic (11)
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 - a. What makes truths (21)
 - b. Objects make truths (8)
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 - a. Tarski's truth definition (26)
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 - b. Terminology of PL (16)
 - c. Derivation rules of PL (14)
 - d. Basic theorems of PL (18)
 - e. Axioms of PL (16)
3. Truth Tables (9)
4. Soundness of PL (2)
5. Completeness of PL (1)

C. Predicate Calculus PC

1. Predicate Calculus PC (2)
2. Tools of Predicate Calculus
 - a. Symbols of PC (4)
 - b. Terminology of PC (1)
 - c. Derivations rules of PC (6)
 - d. Universal quantifier ∀ (4)
 - e. Existential quantifier ∃ (4)
3. Completeness of PC (1)

D. Modal Logic ML

1. Modal Logic (18)
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 - a. Symbols of ML (4)
 - b. Terminology of ML (6)
 - c. Derivation rules of ML (15)
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 - c. System D (6)
 - d. System T (4)
 - e. System K4 (1)
 - f. System B (5)
 - g. System S4 (7)
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5. Epistemic Logic (3)
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2. Intuitionist Logic (15)
3. Many-Valued Logic (6)
4. Fuzzy Logic (4)
5. Relevant Logic (8)
6. Free Logic (8)
7. Paraconsistency (5)
8. Intensional Logic (3)
9. Awareness Logic (1)
10. Justification Logics (1)
11. Dynamic Logics (1)
12. Non-Monotonic Logic (6)

F. Set Theory ST

1. Set Theory (30)
2. Mechanics of Set Theory
 - a. Symbols of ST (19)
 - b. Terminology of ST (40)
 - c. Basic theorems of ST (4)
3. Types of Set
 - a. Types of set (4)
 - b. Empty (Null) Set (29)

- c. Unit (Singleton) Set (12)
- d. Infinite Sets (10)
- e. Equivalence classes (7)
- 4. Axioms for Sets
 - a. Axioms for sets (33)
 - b. Axiom of Extensionality I (9)
 - c. Axiom of Pairing II (5)
 - d. Axiom of Unions III (3)
 - e. Axiom of the Empty Set IV (1)
 - f. Axiom of Infinity V (12)
 - g. Axiom of Powers VI (5)
 - h. Axiom of Replacement VII (5)
 - i. Axiom of Foundation VIII (6)
 - j. Axiom of Choice IX (34)
 - k. Axiom of Existence (2)
 - l. Axiom of Specification (2)
 - m. Axiom of Separation (3)
 - n. Axiom of Comprehension (3)
 - o. Axiom of Constructibility $V = L$ (6)
 - p. Axiom of Reducibility (6)
- 5. Conceptions of Set
 - a. Sets as existing (8)
 - b. Combinatorial sets (1)
 - c. Logical sets (5)
 - d. Naïve logical sets (6)
 - e. Iterative sets (14)
 - f. Limitation of Size (7)
- 6. Ordering in Sets (10)
- 7. Natural Sets (9)
- 8. Critique of Set Theory (23)

G. Formal Mereology

- 1. Mereology (23)
- 2. Terminology of Mereology (11)
- 3. Axioms of Mereology (9)
- 4. Groups (3)

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A. Overview of Logic

- 1. Overview of Logic (33)
- 2. History of Logic (15)
- 3. Value of Logic (21)
- 4. Pure Logic (17)
- 5. First-Order Logic (18)
- 6. Classical Logic (26)
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- 8. Logic of Mathematics (8)
- 9. Philosophical Logic (2)

B. Logical Consequence

- 1. Logical Consequence (27)
- 2. Types of Consequence (6)
- 3. Deductive Consequence \vdash (6)
- 4. Semantic Consequence \models (15)
- 5. Modus Ponens (9)
- 6. Entailment (2)
- 7. Strict Implication (5)
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- 1. Ontology of Logic (16)
- 2. Platonism in Logic (5)
- 3. If-Thenism (10)
- 4. Logic by Convention (8)

D. Assumptions for Logic

- 1. Bivalence (13)
- 2. Excluded Middle (24)
- 3. Contradiction (4)
- 4. Identity in Logic (16)

E. Structures of Logic

- 1. Logical Form (35)
 - 2. Logical Connectives
 - a. Logical connectives (27)
 - b. Basic connectives (3)
 - c. not (8)
 - d. and (6)
 - e. or (7)
 - 3. Constants in Logic (2)
 - 4. Variables in Logic (19)
 - 5. Functions in Logic (12)
 - 6. Relations in Logic (9)
 - 7. Predicates in Logic (6)
 - 8. Theories in Logic (9)
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- 1. Naming
 - a. Names (31)
 - b. Names as descriptive (31)
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 - d. Singular terms (15)
 - e. Empty names (13)
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 - 2. Descriptions
 - a. Descriptions (4)
 - b. Definite descriptions (21)
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 - 3. Property (λ -) Abstraction (5)

G. Quantification

- 1. Quantification (21)
- 2. Domain of Quantification (16)
- 3. Objectual Quantification (9)
- 4. Substitutional Quantification (22)
- 5. Second-Order Quantification (11)
- 6. Plural Quantification (25)
- 7. Unorthodox Quantification (9)

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- 1. Proof Systems (4)
- 2. Axiomatic Proof (6)
- 3. Proof from Assumptions (7)
- 4. Natural Deduction (13)
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- 6. Sequent Calculi (5)

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- 1. Semantics of Logic (21)
 - 2. Formal Truth (6)
 - 3. Logical Truth (23)
 - 4. Satisfaction (12)
 - 5. Extensionalism (4)
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- ### J. Model Theory in Logic
- 1. Logical Models (34)
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 - 3. Löwenheim-Skolem Theorems (24)
- ### K. Features of Logics
- 1. Axiomatisation (30)
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 - 4. Completeness (14)
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 - 6. Compactness (17)
 - 7. Decidability (7)
 - 8. Enumerability (10)
 - 9. Expressibility (2)
 - 10. Monotonicity (6)

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- 1. Paradox (5)
- 2. Aporiai (20)

- 3. Antinomies (7)
- 4. Paradoxes in Logic
 - a. Achilles paradox (7)
 - b. König's paradox (1)
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 - d. Richard's paradox (1)
 - e. The Lottery paradox (2)
- 5. Paradoxes in Set Theory
 - a. Set theory paradoxes (4)
 - b. Cantor's paradox (1)
 - c. Burali-Forti's paradox (4)
 - d. Russell's paradox (5)
 - e. Mirimanoff's paradox (2)
- 6. Paradoxes in Language
 - a. The Liar paradox (16)
 - b. The Heap paradox ('Sorites') (5)
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- 1. Mathematics (30)
- 2. Quantity (4)
- 3. Numbers
 - a. Numbers (23)
 - b. Types of number (25)
 - c. Priority of numbers (19)
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 - e. Ordinal numbers (29)
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 - g. Real numbers (28)
 - h. Reals from Cauchy (5)
 - i. Reals from cuts (11)
 - j. Complex numbers (2)
 - k. Imaginary numbers (1)
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 - o. Units (21)
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 - a. The Infinite (26)
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 - e. Countable infinity (1)
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 - g. Continuum Hypothesis (15)
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- 1. Foundations for Mathematics (14)
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 - a. Axioms for numbers (19)
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 - a. Defining numbers (3)
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- 4. Mathematical Empiricism
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 - b. Indispensability of mathematics (17)
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 - c. Neo-logicism (13)
 - d. Logicism critique (36)
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 - c. Unity as conceptual (11)
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 - a. Substance (38)
 - b. Need for substance (6)
 - c. Types of substance (20)
 - d. Substance defined (34)
 - e. Substance critique (20)
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 - a. Scattered objects (3)
 - b. Cat and its tail (8)
 - c. Statue and clay (38)
 - d. Coincident objects (10)
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7. Substratum (22)
8. Parts of Objects
 - a. Parts of objects (27)
 - b. Sums of parts (21)
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 - a. Essence as necessary properties (21)
 - b. Essence not necessities (22)
 - c. Essentials are necessary (9)
8. Essence as Explanatory (21)
9. Essence and Properties (31)
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1. Concept of Identity (26)
2. Defining Identity (13)
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4. Type Identity (11)
5. Self-Identity (21)
6. Identity between Objects (20)
7. Indiscernible Objects (39)
8. Leibniz's Law (18)
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A. Necessity

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2. Nature of Necessity (22)
3. Types of Necessity (24)
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6. Logical Necessity (39)
7. Natural Necessity (19)
8. Transcendental Necessity (6)
9. Normative Necessity (1)
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11. Denial of Necessity (19)

B. Possibility

1. Possibility (34)
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3. Combinatorial possibility (4)
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5. Contingency (9)
6. Probability (14)
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 - a. Conditionals (11)
 - b. Types of conditional (6)
 - c. Truth-function conditionals (23)
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1. Sources of Necessity (29)
2. Necessity as Primitive (3)
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 - a. Conceivable as possible (23)
 - b. Conceivable but impossible (10)
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 - b. Impossible worlds (8)
 - c. Possible worlds realism (13)
 - d. Possible worlds actualism (13)
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 - a. Nature of possible worlds (30)
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 - c. Worlds as propositions (7)
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 - a. Beliefs (27)
 - b. Elements of beliefs (10)
 - c. Aim of beliefs (25)
 - d. Cause of beliefs (12)
 - e. Belief holism (8)
 - f. Animal beliefs (4)
5. Aiming at Truth (5)
6. Knowing How (7)
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4. Fallibilism (12)
5. The Cogito (25)
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 - c. Representative realism (8)
2. Phenomenalism (28)
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 - b. Recollection doctrine (6)
 - c. Tabula rasa (7)
4. A Priori as Necessities (18)
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 - c. Primary qualities (17)
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 - b. Need for justification (11)
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 - a. Agrippa's trilemma (10)
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 - e. Pro-foundations (6)
 - f. Foundationalism critique (19)
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4. Cultural relativism (12)
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2. Demonstration (22)
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 - b. Purpose of mind (6)
 - c. Features of mind (11)
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 - e. Questions about mind (10)
2. Psuché (22)
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 - d. Other minds by analogy (12)
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 - b. Essence of consciousness (8)
 - c. Parts of consciousness (6)
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3. Psychological Self critique (12)
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5. Causal Argument (11)
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7. Anti-Physicalism
 - a. Physicalism critique (14)
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- c. Knowledge argument (7)
- d. Explanatory gap (5)
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 - a. Artificial Intelligence (9)
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 - b. Concepts in philosophy (5)
 - c. Concepts in psychology (5)
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 - a. Origin of concepts (11)
 - b. Empirical concepts (6)
 - c. Nativist concepts (15)
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 - b. Concepts as abilities (18)
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 - a. Conceptual structure (9)
 - b. Analysis of concepts (9)
 - c. Classical concepts (14)
 - d. Concepts as prototypes (22)
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 - g. Conceptual atomism (4)
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 - b. Concepts are linguistic (5)
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2. Abstracta by Selection (22)
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 - a. Direct reference (11)
 - b. Causal reference (22)
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 - a. Sense and reference (19)
 - b. Reference by description (24)
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 - a. Propositions as sense (18)
 - b. Propositions as possible worlds (7)
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5. Unity of Propositions (8)
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 - b. Types of intention (5)
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 - a. Will to Act (22)
 - b. Volitionism (4)
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 - c. Reasons as causes (18)
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2. Aesthetic Attitude (15)
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2. Ontology of Art (8)
3. Art as Form (4)
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- c. Value of happiness (12)
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- 2. Hedonism (8)
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- 1. Existentialism (16)
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- 1. Death (25)
- 2. Causing Death (9)
- 3. Abortion (30)
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A. State of Nature

- 1. A People
 - a. Human distinctiveness (21)
 - b. The natural life (16)
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- 2. Natural Freedom (7)
- 3. Natural Equality (3)
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 - a. Natural rights (14)
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 - a. Original position (1)
 - b. Veil of ignorance (2)
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- 2. State Legitimacy
 - a. Sovereignty (7)
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 - a. Autocracy (4)
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- 2. Social Utilitarianism (5)
- 3. Anarchism (6)
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 - a. Nature of democracy (19)
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- 9. Communism (16)
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- 1. Legal Rights
 - a. Basis of rights (18)
 - b. Inalienable rights (2)
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- 2. Social Freedom
 - a. Slavery (17)
 - b. Freedom of belief (4)
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- 3. Social Equality
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 - b. Retribution for crime (9)
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- 2. The Law
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 - b. Natural law (14)
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- 1. Nature (19)
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 - b. Points in space (12)
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 - h. Growing block of time (10)
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 - b. Defining kinds (9)
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 - b. Types of cause (19)
 - c. Final causes (5)
 - d. Naturalised causation (23)
 - e. Direction of causation (19)
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 - a. Constant conjunction (23)
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