

Science Of The Soul By Brahmachari Swami Vyasdev Books About Science Of The Soul By Brahmachari Swami Vyasd

Readers will come to appreciate the strength and dignity of Berneita Ringer, a true Western heroine as Doig celebrates his mother's life after finding a cache of her letters, photographs, and childhood writings. It begins with her first winter living in a tent in Montana's Crazy Mountains to the ravages of the Depression on a ranch on Falkner Creek.

The Science of the Soul challenges long-standing notions of Puritan provincialism as antithetical to the Enlightenment. Sarah Rivett demonstrates that, instead, empiricism and natural philosophy combined with Puritanism to transform the scope of religious activity in colonial New England from the 1630s to the Great Awakening of the 1740s. In an unprecedented move, Puritan ministers from Thomas Shepard and John Eliot to Cotton Mather and Jonathan Edwards used the metaphor of the soul to encourage the study of nature. In particular, they combed the testimonies of tortured adolescent girls at the center of the Salem witch trials, Native American women, and dying women as a source of material insight into the divine. Conversations and deathbed speeches were thus scrutinized for evidence of grace in a way that bridged the material and the spiritual, the visible and the invisible, the worldly and the divine. In this way, the "science of the soul" was a much a part of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century natural philosophy as it was a part of post-Reformation theology. Rivett's account restores the utility of religion and science in the early modern world and highlights the role and importance of both to transatlantic circuits of knowledge formation.

NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • The legendary biologist and bestselling author mounts a timely and passionate defense of science and dead thinking with this career-spanning collection of essays, including twenty pieces published in the United States for the first time. For decades, Richard Dawkins has been a brilliant scientific communicator, consistently illuminating the wonders of nature and attacking faulty logic. Science in the Soul brings together forty-two essays, polemics, and peasan—all written with Dawkins' s characteristic erudition, remorseless wit, and unjaded awe of the natural world. Though it spans three decades, this book couldn' t be more timely or more urgent. Elected officials have opened the floodgates to prejudices that have for half a century been unacceptable or at least undercover. In a passionate introduction, Dawkins calls on us to insist that reason take center stage and that gut feelings, even when they don' t represent the stirred dark waters of xenophobia, misogyny, or other blind prejudices, should stay out of the voting booth. And in the essays themselves, newly annotated by the author, he investigates a number of issues, including the importance of empirical evidence, and decries bad science, religion in the schools, and climate-change deniers. Dawkins has equal ardor for " the sacred truth of nature " and renders here with typical virtuosity the glories and complexities of the natural world. Woven into an exploration of the vastness of geological time, for instance, is the peculiar history of the giant tortoises and the sea turtle—whose journeys between water and land led to a deeper story about evolution. At this moment, when so many highly placed people still question the fact of evolution, Dawkins asks what Darwin would make of his own legacy—" a mixture of exhilaration and exasperation "—and celebrates science as possessing many of religion' s virtues: " exaltation, consolation, and uplift "—without its detriments of superstition and prejudice. In a world grown irrational and hostile to facts, Science in the Soul is an essential collection by an indispensable author. Praises for Science in the Soul " Compelling . . . rendered in gloriously spiky and opinionated prose . . . [Dawkins is] one of the great science popularizers of the last half-century. " —The Christian Science Monitor " Dawkins is a ferocious polemicist, a defender of reason and enemy of superstition. " —John Horgan, Scientific American

Although Thomas Kuhn and Karl Popper debated the nature of science only once, the legacy of this encounter has dominated intellectual and public discussions on the topic ever since. Kuhn's relativistic vision of science as just another human activity, like art or philosophy, triumphed over Popper's more positivistic belief in revolutionary discoveries and the superiority of scientific provability. Steve Fuller argues that not only has Kuhn's dominance had an adverse impact on the field but both thinkers have been radically misinterpreted in the process.

The Quantum Book of Living, Dying, Reincarnation, and Immortality

A Beginner's Guide

Science of the Soul

Bodies of Thought

Scientific and Theological Portraits of Human Nature

Science, Religion, and the Soul in the Early Enlightenment

The Soul of Science

The Science of the Soul presents and explains the overwhelming scientific evidence discovered during the last 100 years that leads to the conclusion that each human being has a supernatural soul. The science upon which this is based is mainstream scienceincluding biology, quantum physics, and math. It is not based on paranormal occurrences, parapsychology, extrasensory perception, out-of-body experiences, or near-death experiences. The book identifies human capabilities and characteristics that cannot be explained by science as natural phenomenon and which are thus "supernatural" phenomenon. The book also examines statements by prominent scientists that are in agreement with the above-described conclusion. These scientists include: Albert Einstein (developed the theory of relativity and contributed to the development of quantum physics), Charles Darwin (developed the theory of evolution), Stephen Hawking (astrophysicist), Niels Bohr (contributed to the development of quantum physics), Erwin Schrödinger(developed the Schrödinger wave equation of quantum physics), William Provine (Cornell University professor of biological science and the history of science), Steven Weinberg (astrophysicist and winner of Nobel Prize), Marvin Minsky (MIT researcher in artificial intelligence), Richard Dawkins (Charles Simonyi professor of the public understanding of science, Oxford University and author of books on evolution), Sir John Eccles (winner of Nobel Prize for brain research), and others. - Publisher.

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On October 19, 1876 a group of leading French citizens, both men and women included, joined together to form an unusual group, The Society of Mutual Autopsy, with the aim of proving that souls do not exist. The idea was that, after death, they would dissect one another and (hopefully) show a direct relationship between brain shapes and sizes and the character, abilities and intelligence of individuals. This strange scientific pact, and indeed what we have come to think of as anthropology, which the group's members helped to develop, had its genesis in aggressive, evangelical atheism. With this group as its focus, The End of the Soul is a study of science and atheism in France in late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It shows that anthropology grew in the context of an impassioned struggle between the forces of tradition, especially the Catholic faith, and those of a more freethinking modernism, and moreover that it became for many a secular religion. Among the adherents of this new faith discussed here are the novelist Emile Zola, the great statesman Leon Gambetta, the American birth control advocate Margaret Sanger, and Arthur Conan Doyle, whose Sherlock Holmes embodied the triumph of ratiocination over credulity. Boldly argued, full of colorful characters and a wealth of detail, this book represents a major contribution to the history of science and European intellectual history.

Outlines the principles and mechanics of the soul body, the spiritual vehicle that enables individual consciousness to survive the body's death • Shows that the ancient Vedic, Egyptian, Hebraic, and Pythagorean traditions shared and understood this spiritual practice • Reveals modern science as only now awakening to this ancient sacred science Ancient peoples the world over understood that individual consciousness is rooted in a universal field of consciousness and is therefore eternal, surviving the passing of the physical body. They engaged in spiritual practices to make that transition maximally auspicious. These practices can be described as a kind of alchemy, in which base elements are discarded and higher levels of consciousness are realized. The result is the creation of a vehicle, a soul body, that carries consciousness beyond physical death. These spiritual preparations are symbolized in the Vedic, Egyptian, and Hebraic traditions as a divine stairway or ladder, a step-by-step path of ascent in which the practitioner raises consciousness by degrees until it comes to rest in the bosom of the infinite, thereby becoming "immortal." This spiritual process explains the reincarnation of the Dalai Lama, for example, whose reincarnation is confirmed in infancy through physical and spiritual signs, indicating that the consciousness has been carried from one lifetime to the next. In Creating the Soul Body, Robert Cox maps the spiritual journey of consciousness behind this sacred science of immortality and reveals the practice of creating a soul body in detail. It also shows that this ancient spiritual science resembles advanced theories of modern science, such as wave and particle theory and the unified field theory, and reveals that modern science is only now awakening to this ancient science of "Immortality."

The Light of Egypt

A Synopsis (Fil 11m Al-Nafs)

Science in the Soul

Medieval Cognition in Bernardino de Laredo's Recollection Method

Science and Reincarnation

The Science of the Soul; The Art and Science of Building a Soul; Authorized Text Book of the Church and Temple of Illumination

Alchemy

Naturally occurring DMT may produce prophetic-like states of consciousness and thus represent a bridge between biology and religious experience • Reveals the striking similarities between the visions of the Hebrew prophets and the DMT state described by Strassman's research volunteers • Explains how prophetic and psychedelic states may share biological mechanisms • Presents a new top-down "theoneurological" model of spiritual experience After completing his groundbreaking research chronicled in DMT: The Spirit Molecule, Rick Strassman was left with one fundamental question: What does it mean that DMT, a simple chemical naturally found in all of our bodies, instantaneously opens us to an interactive spirit world that feels more real than our own world? When his decades of clinical psychiatric research and Buddhist practice were unable to provide answers to this question, Strassman began searching for a more resonant spiritual model. He found that the visions of the Hebrew prophets—such as Ezekiel, Moses, Adam, and Daniel—were strikingly similar to those of the volunteers in his DMT studies. Carefully examining the concept of prophecy in the Hebrew Bible, he characterizes a "prophetic state of consciousness" and explains how it may share biological and metaphysical mechanisms with the DMT effect. Examining medieval commentaries on the Hebrew Bible, Strassman reveals how Jewish metaphysics provides a top-down model for both the prophetic and DMT states, a model he calls "theoneurology." Theoneurology bridges biology and spirituality by proposing that Divine communicates with us using the brain, and DMT--whether naturally produced or ingested--is a critical factor in such visionary experience. This model provides a counterpoint to "neurotheology," which proposes that altered brain function simply generates the impression of a Divine-human encounter.

Theoneurology addresses issues critical to the full flowering of the psychedelic drug experience. Perhaps even more important, it points the way to a renewal of classical prophetic consciousness, the soul of Hebrew Bible prophecy, as well as unexpected directions for the evolution of contemporary spiritual practice. It is a widely held belief that human beings are both body and soul, that our immaterial soul is distinct from our material body. But that traditional idea has been seriously questioned by much recent research in the brain sciences.In Neuroscience and the Soul fourteen distinguished scholars grapple with current debates about the existence and nature of the soul. Featuring a dialogical format, the book presents state-of-the-art work by leading philosophers and theologians -- some arguing for the existence of the soul, others arguing against -- and then puts those scholars into conversation with critics of their views. Bringing philosophy, theology, and neuroscience together in this way brings to light new nuances and significantly advances the ongoing debate over body and soul.

Provides an alternative view of human consciousness--a theory of mind and being independent of matter, time and space.

As science crafts detailed accounts of human nature, what has become of the soul?This collaborative project strives for greater consonance between contemporary science and Christian faith. Outstanding scholars in biology, genetics, neuroscience, cognitive science, philosophy, theology, biblical studies, and ethics join here to offer contemporary accounts of human nature consistent with Christian teaching. Their central theme is a nondualistic account of the human person that does not consider the "soul" an entity separable from the body; scientific statements about the physical nature of human beings are about exactly the same entity as are theological statements concerning the spiritual nature of human beings.For all those interested in fundamental questions of human identity posed by the present context, this volume will provide a fascinating and authoritative resource.

The Sacred Science of Immortality

Yoga

Time and the Science of the Soul in Early Modern Philosophy

Selected Writings of a Passionate Rationalist

Neuroscience and the Soul

Consisting of Discourses and Excerpts from Letters

DMT and the Soul of Prophecy

With academic courses either encouraging commercialism, or cultivating zealots, Chittick states that it is impossible to understand classical Islamic texts without the years of contemplative study that are anathema to the modern education system. Insisting upon a return to the ways of the ancient wisdom tradition, which saw the quest for knowledge of the soul, the world, and God as a unifying spiritual discipline, Chittick maintains that the study of Islamic texts cannot be treated separately from self-understanding. Fascinating, radical, and a true challenge to modern trends in academic study, this book opens a new debate in Islamic thought.

This volume is the first in English to provide a full, systematic investigation into Aristotle's criticisms of earlier Greek theories of the soul from the perspective of his theory of scientific explanation. Some interpreters of the De Anima have seen Aristotle's criticisms of Presocratic, Platonic, and other views about the soul as unfair or dialectical, but Jason W. Carter argues that Aristotle's criticisms are in fact a justified attempt to test the adequacy of earlier theories in terms of the theory of scientific knowledge he advances in the Posterior Analytics. Carter proposes a new interpretation of Aristotle's confrontations with earlier philosophy, showing how his reception of other Greek philosophers shaped his own hylomorphic psychology and led him to adopt a novel dualist theory of the soul-body relation. His book will be important for students and scholars of Aristotle, ancient Greek psychology, and the history of the mind-body problem.

A psychiatrist and psychedelic researcher explores the science of connection—why we need it, how we’ve lost it, and how we might find it again. We are suffering from an epidemic of disconnection that antidepressants and social media can’t fix. This state of isolation puts us in “fight or flight mode,” deranging sleep, metabolism and libido. What’s worse, we’re paranoid of others. This kill-or-be-killed framework is not a way to live. But, when we feel safe and loved, we can rest, digest, and repair. We can heal. And it is only in this state of belonging that we can open up to connection with others. In this powerful book, Holland helps us to understand the science of connection as revealed in human experiences from the spiritual to the psychedelic. The key is oxytocin—a neurotransmitter and hormone produced in our bodies that allows us to trust and bond. It fosters attachment between mothers and infants, romantic partners, friends, and even with our pets. There are many ways to reach this state of mental and physical wellbeing that modern medicine has overlooked. The implications for our happiness and health are profound. We can find oneness in meditation, in community, or in awe at the beauty around us. Another option: psychedelic medicines that can catalyze a connection with the self, with nature, or the cosmos. Good Chemistry points us on the right path to forging true and deeper attachments with our own souls, to one another, and even to our planet, helping us heal ourselves and our world.

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Broad-ranging and impeccably researched, this book will be of wide importance in the history and philosophy of psychology, the history of the human sciences more generally, and in the social and intellectual history of eighteenth-century Europe.

The End of the Soul

Science of the Cosmos, the Soul and the Soul

The Struggle for the Soul of Science

The Pertinence of Islamic Cosmology in the Modern World

The Scientific Search for the Soul

Outgrowing God

The Soul of Genius

The Mystical Science of the Soul explores the unexamined influence of medieval discourses of science and spirituality on regimicento, the unique Spanish genre of recollection mysticism that served as the driving force behind the principal developments in Golden Age mysticism. Building on recent research in medieval optics, physiology, and memory in relation to the implications of an 'embodied soul' for the intellectual history of Spanish mysticism. Boon proposes a fundamental rereading of the key recollection text Subida del Monte Sion (1535/1538), which melds the traditionally distinct spiritual techniques of moral self-examination, Passion meditation, and negative theology into one cognitively adept path towards mystical union.

Much thought-provoking evidence suggests that the way you look, think, react to life events, and interact with other people may be predisposed by the experiences of one or more human beings who lived in the past. Even if you don't know who they were, you may find what appears to be their "souprints" in the person you are today and the manner in which you focus on verifiable information that can be tested by objective means. The detailed, robust case studies presented here not only suggest that reincarnation is more than just a metaphysical concept, but also indicate that it is a valid subject of scientific inquiry.

Avicenna writes this short synopsis on the soul as a gift for a Prince. Written around the year 1000 C.E., Avicenna Describes the soul as an immaterial substance that is known through its powers. According to him, it is the human rational soul that survives the body after death and is eternal.

At last, science and the soul shake hands. Writing in a style that is both lucid and charming, mischievous and profound, Dr. Amit Goswami uses the language and concepts of quantum physics to explore and scientifically prove metaphysical theories of reincarnation and immortality. In Physics of the Soul, Goswami helps readers understand the perplexities of the quantum world and how it may be the key to understanding the soul. Good Chemistry

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Spiritual Gems

Occultism and the Genesis of the German Modern

The Problem Of The Soul

Meditation on the Inner Light and Sound

The Mystical Science of the Soul

Two Visions Of Mind And How To Reconcile Them

Discusses how philosophers from Thomas Aquinas to Pierre d'Ally dealt with the difficult task of giving a unified account of life and traces the various stages in the transformation of the science of the soul between 1260 and 1360. Deep inside the innermost recesses of the heart of every living being, there lies a conscious entity which is absolutely pure and Divine. This entity is indestructible, all-powerful and all-knowing. This entity is the true self of every living being. It transcends the body and the ever-changing nature of the individual mind. It is always one and the same and its nature is ever-new joy. This conscious entity is known as the individual soul. The Science of the Soul is the first attempt to explain the development of the disciplinary conception of psychology from its appearance in the late sixteenth century to its redefinition at the end of the seventeenth and its emergence as an institutionalized field in the eighteenth. Fernando Vidal traces this development through university courses and textbooks, encyclopedias, and nonacademic books, as well as through various histories of psychology. Vidal reveals that psychology existed before the eighteenth century essentially as a “physics of the soul,” and it belonged as much to natural philosophy as to Christian anthropology. It remained so until the eighteenth century, when the “science of the soul” became the “science of the mind.” Vidal demonstrates that this Enlightenment refashioning took place within a Christian framework, and he explores how the preservation of the Christian idea of the soul was essential to the development of the science. Not only were most psychologists convinced that an empirical science of the soul was compatible with Christian faith; their perception that psychology preserved the soul also helped to elevate its rank as an empirical science.

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The church in danger" : latitudinarians, socinians, and hobbists -- Animal spirits and living fibres -- Mortalists and materialists -- Journalism, exile, and clandestinity -- Mid-eighteenth-century materialism -- Epilogue: Some consequences

The Science of the Soul, the Altérité and the Shift

Scientific Modernity, Atheism, and Anthropology in France

Kuhn Vs. Popper

The Commentary Tradition on Aristotle's De Anima, C. 1260-c. 1360

What Science Shows We Gain From Letting Go of Our Soul Beliefs

The Science of Self-Realization

On Consciousness and the Structure of Reality

This collection of articles by Srila Prabhupada from Back to Godhead magazine covers knowledge of the soul and the practice of bhakti-yoga. These interviews, lectures, and essays cover topics such as the goal of human life, seeking a true spiritual teacher, reincarnation, super-consciousness, Krishna and Christ, and spiritual solutions to today's social and economic problems.

Time and the Science of the Soul in Early Modern Philosophy traces the complex and productive connections established between time and the soul from late Aristotelianism to the natural and political philosophy of Thomas Hobbes and René Descartes.

Does science argue against the existence of the human soul? Many scientists and scholars believe the whole is more than the sum of the parts. This book uses information and systems theory to describe the "more" that does not reduce to the parts. One sees this in the synapses/or apparently empty gaps between the neurons in one's brain/where informative relationships give rise to human mind, culture, and spirituality. Drawing upon the disciplines of cognitive science, computer science, neuroscience, general systems theory, pragmatic philosophy, and Christian theology, Mark Graves reinterprets the traditional doctrine of the soul as form of the body to frame contemporary scientific study of the human soul.

In A Science for the Soul, historian Corinna Treitel explores the appeal and significance of German occultism in all its varieties between the 1870s and the 1940s, locating its dynamism in the nation's struggle with modernization and the public's dissatisfaction with scientific materialism. Occultism, Treitel notes, served as a bridge between traditional religious beliefs and the values of an increasingly scientific, secular, and liberal society. Drawing on a wealth of archival materials, Treitel describes the individuals and groups who participated in the occult movement, reconstructs their organizational history, and examines the economic and social factors responsible for their success. Building on this foundation, Treitel turns to the question of how Germans used the occult in three realms of practice: Theosophy, where occult studies were used to achieve spiritual enlightenment the arts, where occult states of consciousness fueled the creative process of avant-garde painters, writers, and dancers and the applied sciences, where professionals in psychology, law enforcement, engineering, and medicine employed occult techniques to solve characteristic problems of modernity. In conclusion, Treitel considers the conflicting meanings occultism held for contemporaries by focusing on the anti-spiritualist campaigns mounted by the national press, the Protestant and Catholic Churches, local and national governments, and the Nazi regime, which after years of alternating between affinity and antipathy for occultism, finally crushed the movement by 1945.

The Soul Genome

Subject, Definition, Activity

The Science of the Soul

Physics of the Soul

The Early Modern Origins of Psychology

Astonishing Hypothesis

Volume Two continues where Part One left offwithin the areas of the zodiac and astro-theology. Advanced information, at a higher level than Volume One. Contains more information on astrology than any book you are likely to see. It is a small occult library in itself, commonly used as a text for esoteric knowledge, whether alone or part of a group. Both books contain spiritual truths not found elsewhere, mostly concerning mans place in the universe, both here and after death.

Most Americans believe they possess an immaterial soul that will survive the death of the body. In sharp contrast, the current scientific consensus rejects the traditional soul, although this conclusion is rarely discussed publicly. In this book, a cognitive scientist breaks the taboo and explains why modern science leads to this controversial conclusion. In doing so, the book reveals the truly astonishing scope and power of scientific inquiry, drawing on ideas from biology, psychology, neuroscience, philosophy, and the physical sciences. Much more than chronicleing the demise of the traditional soul, the book explores where soul beliefs come from, why they are so widespread culturally and historically, how cognitive science offers a naturalistic alternative to religious conceptions of mind, and how postulating the existence of a soul amounts to making a scientific claim. Although the new scientific view of personhood departs radically from traditional religious conceptions, the author shows that a coherent, meaningful, and sensitive appreciation of what it means to be human remains intact. He argues that we do not lose anything by letting go of our soul beliefs and that we even have something to gain. Throughout, the book takes a passionate stand for science and reason. It also offers a timely rejoinder to recent claims that science supports the existence of the soul and the afterlife.

Spiritual attainment has frequently been described as a transformation whereby a human's leaden, dull nature is returned to its golden state. This wonderfully insightful volume introduces some of the metaphors useful for establishing attitudes required for the soul's advancement: trust, confidence, hope, and detachment. It is a reminder that when any substance or entity undergoes dissolution, it must eventually be resolved or re-crystallized in a new, possibly higher and more noble form.

Numerous books have been published over the past few decades on the subject of the apparent similarities between Eastern philosophy and the ideas of the "New Physics." However, without exception, these writings have failed to address the real meaning of "As above, so below," that the macrocosm of the universe is mirrored in the microcosm of the human body, and that the archetpal patterns of structure on the causal and astral levels of reality have their lower reflections on the physical level of being. In The Science of the Soul, Geoffrey D. Falk corrects this significant oversight. Drawing equally from yogic, Buddhist, Christian and Taoist sources, Falk shows that it is only by considering the detailed structure of the cosmos and the microcosms that we can understand both the unified message which the scriptures have tried to convey, and their precise relation to the physicists' understanding of the physical level of reality - in particular, the ideas of David Bohm and Itzhak Bentov. I endorse whole-heartedly the road you have traveled. Light is a - perhaps the - powerful entry point to Spirit, and you ring the changes on it well. It's a book I would like to have on my shelves to refer to. Huston Smith, Ph.D., author, The World's Religions Combines ... astutely some of the great wisdoms of the spiritual world with the emerging understanding of the physical universe. Dr. James Fadim, Board of Editors, The Journal of Transpersonal Psychology As a heroic journey of the mind into the mysterious realm of consciousness and maya in a vehicle fitted with the wheels of modern science and powered by the engine of yoga, the book merits a close study. S. Srinivasachar, The Ramakrishna Institute

A Science for the Soul

The Science of the Soul and the Stars

Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, and the Meeting that Changed the Course of Science

The Science of Connection, from Soul to Psychedelics

The Science of Soul

Mind, Brain and the Elusive Soul

Christian Faith and Natural Philosophy

This book offers for the first time a comprehensive study of the reception and reworking of the Peripatetic theory of the soul in the Kitāb al-Nafs (Book of the Soul) by Avicenna (d. 1037). This study seeks to frame Avicenna's science of the soul (or psychology) by focusing on three key concepts: subject, definition, and activity. The examination of these concepts will disclose the twofold consideration of the soul in Avicenna's psychology. Besides the 'general approach' to the soul of substantial living beings, which is the formal principle of the body, Avicenna's psychology also exhibits a 'specific orientation' towards the soul in itself, i.e. the human rational soul that, considered in isolation from the body, is a self-subsistent substance, identical with the theoretical intellect and capable of surviving severance from the body. These two investigations demonstrate the coexistence in Avicenna's psychology of a more specific and less physical science (psychologia specialis) within a more general and overall physical one (psychologia generalis).

Should we believe in God? In this brisk introduction to modern atheism, one of the world's greatest science writers tells us why we shouldn't. Richard Dawkins was fifteen when he stopped believing in God. Deeply impressed by the beauty and complexity of living things, he'd felt certain they must have had a designer. Learning about evolution changed his mind. Now one of the world's best and bestselling science communicators, Dawkins has given readers, young and old, the same opportunity to rethink the big questions. In twelve fiercely funny, mind-expanding chapters, Dawkins explains how the natural world arose without a designer—the improbability and beauty of the “boom-up programming” that engineers an embryo or a flock of starlings—and challenges head-on some of the most basic assumptions made by the world's religions: Do you believe in God? Which one? Is the Bible a “Good Book”? Is adhering to a religion necessary, or even likely, to make people good to one another? Dissecting everything from Abraham's abuse of Isaac to the construction of a snowflake, Outgrowing God "My son came home from his first day in the sixth grade with arms outstretched plaintively demanding to know: Have you ever heard of Jesus? We burst out laughing. Maybe not our first parenting moment, given that he was genuinely distraught. He felt that he had worked up to do to a world in which his peers were expressing beliefs he found frighteningly unreasonable. He began devouring books like The God Delusion, books that helped him formulate his own arguments and helped him stand his ground. Dawkins's new book is special in the terrain of atheism's pleas for humanism and rationalism precisely since it speaks to those most vulnerable to the coercive tactics of religion. As Dawkins himself says in the dedication, this book is for 'all young people when they're old enough to decide for themselves.' It is also, I must add, for their parents."—Janna Levin, author of Black Hole Blues "When someone is considering atheism I tell them to read the Bible first and then Dawkins. Outgrowing God—second only to the Bible!"—Penn Jillette, author of God, No!

"I consider The Soul of Science to be a most significant book which, in our scientific age, should be required reading for all thinking Christians and all practicing scientists. The authors demonstrate how the flowering of modern science depended upon the Judeo-Christian worldview of the existence of a real physical contingent universe, created and held in being by an omnipotent personal God, with man having the capabilities of rationality and creativity, and thus being capable of investigating it. Pearcey and Thaxton make excellent use of analogies to elucidate difficult concepts, and the clarity of their explanations for the nonspecialist. For example, of Einstein's relativity theories or of the informational content of DNA and its consequences for forensic evidence, are quite exceptional, alone making the volume worth purchasing."—Dr. David Shotton, Lecturer in Cell Biology, Department of Zoology, University of Oxford "Pearcey and Thaxton show that the alliance between atheism and science is a temporary aberration and that, far from being inimical to science, Christian deism has played and will continue to play an important role in the growth of scientific understanding. This brilliant book deserves wide readership."—Phillip E. Johnson, University of California, Berkeley This book would be an excellent text for courses on science and religion, and it should be read by all Christians interested in the relationship between science and their theological commitments."—J.P. Moreland, Professor of Philosophy, Talbot Theological Seminary, Biola University

In Yoga: The Science of the Soul, one of the greatest spiritual teachers of the twentieth century presents the history and philosophy of this timeless health practice. Much of what is known as yoga today emphasizes physical postures and exercises to increase flexibility and help relaxation. But in fact, yoga has its roots in centuries of rigorous investigation and research in the East to develop an understanding of human consciousness and its potential. In Yoga, Osho explains the meaning of some of the most important Yoga Suttas of Patanjali, an early "scientist of the soul" who is credited with being the father of Raja Yoga, or the "royal path" of yoga that uses physical postures and breath primarily as a means to achieve higher states of consciousness. With a fresh translation of these ancient texts, and unique Osho insights into the modern mind and its psychology, Patanjali comes to life on the pages with an approach to using yoga for greater self-understanding that is absolutely relevant to our times. An invaluable resource for beginning or experienced yoga practitioners, and for anyone who seeks to better understand the intricate and powerful relationship that exists between body and mind, Osho challenges readers to examine and break free of the conditioned belief systems and prejudices that limit their capacity to enjoy life in all its richness. He has been described by the Sunday Times of London as one of the "1000 Makers of the 20th Century" and by Sunday

Mid-Day (India) as one of the ten people—along with Gandhi, Nehru, and Buddha—who have changed the destiny of India. Since his death in 1990, the influence of his teachings continues to expand, reaching seekers of all ages invariably every country of the world.

Framing Avicenna's Science of the Soul

The Sciences of the Soul

Scientific Evidence of Human Souls

The Science of the Soul in Colonial New England

Recovering the Soul

Avicenna on the Science of the Soul