

# naturalism in the renaissance

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## **Naturalism (philosophy) - Wikipedia**

In philosophy, naturalism is the idea that only natural laws and forces (as opposed to supernatural ones) operate in the universe. [1] . In its primary sense, [2] it is also known as ontological naturalism, metaphysical naturalism, pure naturalism, philosophical naturalism and antismetaphysicalism.

## **Naturalism (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)**

The term “naturalism” has no very precise meaning in contemporary philosophy. Its current usage derives from debates in America in the first half of the last century. The self-proclaimed “naturalists” from that period included John Dewey, Ernest Nagel, Sidney Hook and Roy Wood Sellars.

## **Naturalism | Realism, Empiricism & Materialism | Britannica**

Naturalism, in philosophy, a theory that relates scientific method to philosophy by affirming that all beings and events in the universe (whatever their inherent character may be) are natural.

## **Naturalism - Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy**

Naturalism is an approach to philosophical problems that interprets them as tractable through the methods of the empirical sciences or at least, without a distinctively a priori project of theorizing.

## **Worldview Naturalism**

Naturalism is the understanding that there is a single, natural world as shown by science, and that we are completely included in it. Naturalism holds that everything we are and do is connected to the rest of the world and derived from conditions that precede us and surround us.

## **NATURALISM Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster**

The meaning of NATURALISM is action, inclination, or thought based only on natural desires and instincts.

## **Naturalism - By Branch / Doctrine - The Basics of Philosophy**

Naturalism is the belief that nature is all that exists, and that all things supernatural (including gods, spirits, souls and non-natural values) therefore do not exist.