
Pensees Blaise Pascal

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Pascal's Apology for Religion Ignatius Press

Blaise Pascal was one of the great geniuses of humanity and developed important works as a physicist, inventor, philosopher, and Catholic thinker. Born in France, while still young, he was responsible for significant advancements in the study of fluids, natural and applied sciences, and particularly in mathematics, being one of the precursors of probability analysis. From a mystical experience in 1654, he began to dedicate himself intensely to philosophy and theology, areas in which he also excelled. His work "Pensées" condenses his worldview into faith and spirituality. In it, we find what is probably his most quoted phrase: "The heart has its reasons, of which reason knows nothing."

Pensees / DigiCat

Blaise Pascal, the precociously brilliant contemporary of Descartes, was a gifted mathematician and physicist, but it is his unfinished apologia for the Christian religion upon which his reputation now rests. The Pensées is a collection of philosophical fragments, notes and essays

in which Pascal explores the contradictions of human nature in psychological, social, metaphysical and - above all - theological terms. Mankind emerges from Pascal's analysis as a wretched and desolate creature within an impersonal universe, but who can be transformed through faith in God's grace. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

Pensées Reaktion Books

"All of humanity's problems stem from man's inability to sit quietly in a room alone." - Blaise Pascal The Pensées ("Thoughts") is a collection of fragments written by the French 17th-century philosopher and mathematician Blaise Pascal. Pascal's religious conversion led him into a life of asceticism, and the Pensées was in

many ways his life's work. It represented Pascal's defense of the Christian religion, and the concept of "Pascal's wager" stems from a portion of this work. "Men never do evil so completely and cheerfully as when they do it from religious conviction." "Curiosity is only vanity. We usually only want to know something so that we can talk about it." "Lust is the source of all our actions, and humanity." A True Classic for all Lovers of Philosophical Texts!

Blaise Pascal Lebooks Editor

Pensees - Blaise Pascal. The *Pensees* (literally "thoughts") represented a defense of the Christian religion by Blaise Pascal, the renowned 17th-century philosopher and mathematician. Pascal's religious conversion led him into a life of asceticism and the *Pensees* was in many ways his life's work. The concept (but not the term) of "Pascal's Wager" stems from a portion of this work. The *Pensees* is in fact a name given posthumously to his fragments, which he had been preparing for an Apology for the Christian Religion which was never completed. Although the *Pensees* appears to consist of ideas and jottings, some of which are incomplete, it is believed that Pascal had, prior to his death in 1662, already planned out the order of the book and had begun the task of cutting and pasting his draft notes into a coherent form. His task incomplete, subsequent editors have disagreed on the order, if any, in which his writings should be read. Those responsible for his effects, failing to recognize the basic structure of the work, handed them over to be edited and they were published in 1669. The first English translation was made in

1688 by John Walker. Another English translation by W. F. Trotter was published in 1958. It was not until the beginning of the 20th century that scholars began to understand Pascal's intention. In the 1990s, decisive philological achievements were made and the edition by Philippe Sellier of the book contains Pascal's "thoughts" in more or less the order he left them. Several attempts have been made to arrange the notes systematically; notable editions include those of L é on Brunschvicg, Jacques Chevalier, Louis Lafuma, and (more recently) Philippe Sellier. (See, also, the monumental edition of his *Oeuvres* completes (1964 – 1991), which is known as the Tercentenary Edition and was realized by Jean Mesnard; this edition reviews the dating, history, and critical bibliography of each of Pascal's texts.) Although Brunschvicg tried to classify the posthumous fragments according to themes, recent research has prompted Sellier to choose entirely different classifications, as Pascal often examined the same event or example through many different lenses.

Pascal's Pensées Royal Classics
"Men despise religion. They hate it and are afraid it may be true," declared Pascal in his *Pensées*. "The cure for this," he explained, "is first to show that religion is not contrary to reason, but worthy of reverence and respect. Next make it attractive, make good men wish it were true, and then show that it is." Motivated by the 17th-century view of the supremacy of human reason, Pascal (1623–1662) intended to write an ambitious apologia for Christianity, in which he argued the inability of reason to address metaphysical problems. While Pascal's untimely death prevented his completion of

the work, these fragments published posthumously in 1670 as *Penseés* remain a vital part of religious and philosophical literature. Introduction by T. S. Eliot. *Blaise Pascal Thoughts* Royal Classics

The *Pensées* is a collection of fragments written by the French 17th-century philosopher and mathematician Blaise Pascal. Pascal's religious conversion led him into a life of asceticism, and the *Pensées* was in many ways his life's work.

The *Pensées* (Illustrated Edition) Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

Penses: Blaise Pascal. The *Penses* is a collection of fragments on theology and philosophy written by 17th-century philosopher and mathematician Blaise Pascal. Pascal's religious conversion led him into a life of asceticism, and the *Penses* was in many ways his life's work. The *Penses* represented Pascal's defense of the Christian religion. The concept of "Pascal's Wager" stems from a portion of this work. The *Penses* is the name given posthumously to fragments that Pascal had been preparing for an apology for Christianity, which was never completed. That envisioned work is often referred to as the *Apology for the Christian Religion*, although Pascal never used that title.

Pensees Penguin UK

"Men despise religion. They hate it and are afraid it may be true," declared Pascal in his *Penseés*. "The cure for this," he explained, "is first to show that religion is not contrary to reason, but worthy of reverence and respect. Next make it attractive, make good men wish it were true, and then show that it is." Motivated by the 17th-century view of the supremacy of human reason, Pascal (1623–1662) intended to write an ambitious apologia for Christianity, in which he argued the inability of reason to address metaphysical problems. While Pascal's untimely death prevented his completion of the work, these fragments published posthumously in 1670 as *Penseés* remain a vital part of religious and philosophical literature. Introduction by T. S. Eliot.

Pensees Cambridge University Press

Pensees is a collection of fragments on theology and philosophy written by 17th-century philosopher and mathematician Blaise Pascal, and is in many ways his life's work. *Pensees* represented Pascal's defense of the Christian religion, and is widely considered to be a masterpiece, and a landmark in French prose.

Human Happiness Cosimo, Inc.

The *Pensées* (literally "thoughts") is a collection of fragments on theology and philosophy written by

17th-century philosopher and mathematician Blaise Pascal.

Pensées Catholic University of America Press

Pensées: Pascal's *Pensées* by Blaise Pascal and translated by W. F. Trotter. The *Pensées* ("Thoughts") is a collection of fragments on theology and philosophy written by 17th-century philosopher and mathematician Blaise Pascal. Pascal's religious conversion led him into a life of asceticism, and the *Pensées* was in many ways his life's work. The *Pensées* represented Pascal's defense of the Christian religion. The concept of "Pascal's Wager" stems from a portion of this work. 'The difference between the mathematical and the intuitive mind. - In the one, the principles are palpable, but removed from ordinary use; so that for want of habit it is difficult to turn one's mind in that direction: but if one turns it thither ever so little, one sees the principles fully, and one must have a quite inaccurate mind who reasons wrongly from principles so plain that it is almost impossible they should escape notice. But in the intuitive mind the principles are found in common use and are before the eyes of everybody. One has only to look, and no effort

is necessary; it is only a question of good eyesight, but it must be good, for the principles are so subtle and so numerous that it is almost impossible but that some escape notice. Now the omission of one principle leads to error; thus one must have very clear sight to see all the principles and, in the next place, an accurate mind not to draw false deductions from known principles.'

Pensées by Blaise Pascal Delphi Classics

Blaise Pascal set out to produce a monumental work of Christian apologetics but his untimely death meant that only his fragmentary notes- his thoughts- would be passed on to future generations. The 'random' notes of most people would not be worth preserving; not so with Blaise Pascal. Not only do his 'thoughts' continue to provoke new insights into the Christian religion, but they were praised as among the finest in French literature. This edition comes with an index for tracking down concepts and tracing Pascal's sophisticated reasoning throughout the volume.

Pascal's *Pensees* by Blaise Pascal

National Geographic Books

Blaise Pascal, the precociously brilliant contemporary of Descartes, was a gifted mathematician and physicist, but it is his unfinished apologia for the Christian religion upon which his reputation now rests. The

Penseés is a collection of philosophical fragments, notes and essays in which Pascal explores the contradictions of human nature in psychological, social, metaphysical and - above all - theological terms. Mankind emerges from Pascal's analysis as a wretched and desolate creature within an impersonal universe, but who can be transformed through faith in God's grace. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

The Thoughts of Blaise Pascal

Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing
Created by the seventeenth-century philosopher and mathematician Pascal, the essays contained in Human Happiness are a curiously optimistic look at whether humans can ever find satisfaction and real joy in life - or whether a belief in God is a wise gamble at best. Throughout history, some books have changed the world. They have transformed the way we see ourselves - and each other. They have inspired debate, dissent, war and revolution. They have enlightened, outraged, provoked and

comforted. They have enriched lives - and destroyed them. Now Penguin brings you the works of the great thinkers, pioneers, radicals and visionaries whose ideas shook civilization and helped make us who we are.

Pensees (100 Copy Collector's Edition) Cambridge University Press

This 1908 book contains selections from Pascal's Pensées, translated into English. The first part concerns the 'Misery of Man without God'; the second part discusses the 'Happiness of Man with God'. This book will be of value to anyone with an interest in Pascal and his theological ideas.

Thoughts Courier Corporation
Blaise Pascal (1623-1662) was a French mathematician, physicist, and religious philosopher, who laid the foundation for the modern theory of probabilities. The Pensées are made up of some 800 fragments, that have proven to be an enduring masterpiece since their initial publication in 1670. This volume is a translation of Philippe Sellier's edition of Pascal's Pensées, in addition to two shorter texts, the Exchange with M. de Sacy and The Life of Monsieur Pascal by Pascal's sister, Gilberte Périer. In addition to a Preface and an Introduction, there is a comprehensive apparatus criticus. The text was originally produced by a team of international Pascal scholars, who translated individual sections and was revised by the General Editor. The introduction situates the Sellier edition in the history of Pascal scholarship and highlights the

advance its reordering of the fragments and of the folders or bundles represents, both the translation itself and the notes allow for a deeper reading of the text. It not only gives English readers a version of the authoritative Sellier edition of the collection of reflections known as *The Pensées*, it also proposes material which help assess the philosopher's significance and the originality of his thought. On the whole, this translation gives a comprehensive view of the progress of Pascal's intended Apology of the Christian Religion as well as of other writings on related topics. It also provides today's readers with a challenging set of arguments, prayer, and quotations from Scripture, and even the record of a mystical experience, known as the Memorial. It highlights all facets of Pascal's genius, his familiarity with Scripture combined with a talent for controversy, irony mixed with fervor, and altogether the production of an intriguing and challenging writer and thinker.

Pascal's Pensées Courier Corporation

Few people have had as many influences on as many different fields as true Renaissance man Blaise Pascal. At once a mathematician, philosopher, theologian, physicist, and engineer, Pascal's discoveries, experiments, and theories helped usher in a modern world of scientific thought and methodology. In this singular book on this singular genius, distinguished scholar Mary Ann Caws explores the rich contributions of this

extraordinary thinker, interweaving his writings and discoveries with an account of his life and career and the wider intellectual world of his time. Caws takes us back to Pascal's youth, when he was a child prodigy first engaging mathematics through the works of mathematicians such as Father Mersenne. She describes his early scientific experiments and his construction of mechanical calculating machines; she looks at his correspondence with important thinkers such as René Descartes and Pierre de Fermat; she surveys his many inventions, such as the first means of public transportation in Paris; and she considers his later religious exaltations in works such as the "Memorial." Along the way, Caws examines Pascal's various modes of writing—whether he is arguing with the strict puritanical modes of church politics, assuming the personality of a naïve provincial trying to understand the Jesuitical approach, offering pithy aphorisms in the *Pensées*, or meditating on thinking about thinking itself. Altogether, this book lays side by side many aspects of Pascal's life and work that are seldom found in a single volume: his religious motivations and faith, his scientific passions, and his practical savvy. The result is a comprehensive but easily approachable account of a fascinating and influential figure.

Pascal's Pensees Letcetera

Publishing

For much of his life Pascal (1623-62) worked on a magnum opus which was never published in its intended form. Instead, he left a mass of fragments, some of them meant as notes for the *Apologie*. These were to become known as the *Pensées*, and they occupy a crucial place in Western philosophy and religious writing. Pascal's general intention was to confound scepticism about metaphysical questions. Some of the *Pensées* are fully developed literary reflections on the human condition,, some contradict others, and some remain jottings whose meaning will never be clear. The most important are among the most powerful aphorisms about human experience and behaviour ever written in any language. This translation is the only one based on the *Pensées* as Pascal left them. It includes the principal dossiers classified by Pascal, as well as the essential portion of the important *Writings on Grace*. A detailed thematic index gives access to Pascal's areas of concern, while the selection of texts and the introduction help to show why Pascal changed the plan of his projected work before abandoning the book he might have written. ABOUT THE SERIES: For over 100 years Oxford World's Classics has made available the widest range of literature from around the globe. Each affordable volume reflects Oxford's commitment to scholarship, providing the most accurate text plus a wealth of other valuable features, including expert introductions by leading authorities, helpful notes to

clarify the text, up-to-date bibliographies for further study, and much more.

Pensees Oxford University Press

Blaise Pascal(19 June 1623 - 19 August 1662) was a French mathematician, physicist, inventor, writer and Catholic theologian. He was a child prodigy who was educated by his father, a tax collector in Rouen. Pascal's earliest work was in the natural and applied sciences where he made important contributions to the study of fluids, and clarified the concepts of pressure and vacuum by generalising the work of Evangelista Torricelli. Pascal also wrote in defence of the scientific method.In 1642, while still a teenager, he started some pioneering work on calculating machines. After three years of effort and 50 prototypes,[he built 20 finished machines (called Pascal's calculators and later Pascalines) over the following 10 years, establishing him as one of the first two inventors of the mechanical calculator.Pascal was an important mathematician, helping create two major new areas of research: he wrote a significant treatise on the subject of projective geometry at the age of 16,

and later corresponded with Pierre de Fermat on probability theory, strongly influencing the development of modern economics and social science. Following Galileo Galilei and Torricelli, in 1647, he rebutted Aristotle's followers who insisted that nature abhors a vacuum. Pascal's results caused many disputes before being accepted. In 1646, he and his sister Jacqueline identified with the religious movement within Catholicism known by its detractors as Jansenism. His father died in 1651. Following a religious experience in late 1654, he began writing influential works on philosophy and theology. His two most famous works date from this period: the *Lettres provinciales* and the *Penses*, the former set in the conflict between Jansenists and Jesuits. In that year, he also wrote an important treatise on the arithmetical triangle. Between 1658 and 1659 he wrote on the cycloid and its use in calculating the volume of solids. Pascal had poor health, especially after the age of 18, and he died just two months after his 39th birthday.

Blaise Pascal: the Genius of His Thought Westminster John Knox

Press

Blaise Pascal, the precociously

brilliant contemporary of Descartes, was a gifted mathematician and physicist, but it is his unfinished apologia for the Christian religion upon which his reputation now rests. The *Penseés* is a collection of philosophical fragments, notes and essays in which Pascal explores the contradictions of human nature in psychological, social, metaphysical and - above all - theological terms. Mankind emerges from Pascal's analysis as a wretched and desolate creature within an impersonal universe, but who can be transformed through faith in God's grace.