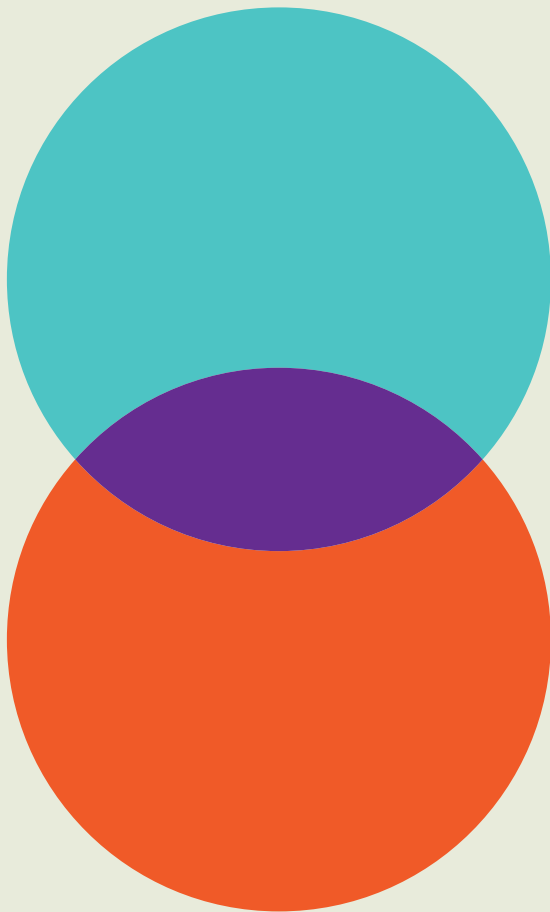


Dualism.

The conviction that all concepts within the world fundamentally consist of two contrasting qualities, such as good and evil, or body and mind.



Idealism.

The philosophical view that asserts that reality is fundamentally based on, and shaped by, ideas and mental experience, rather than material forces.



Hedonism.

The ethical position that pleasure is the ultimate goal and greatest good, and should be the central aim of all decisions made.



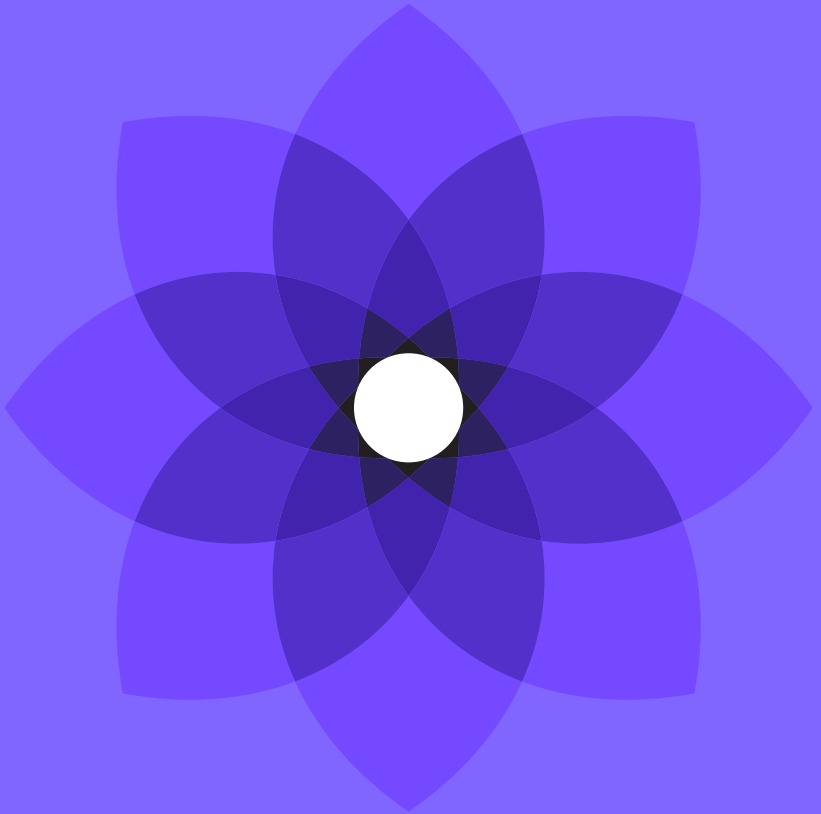
Eclecticism.

A conceptual approach that does not stick to a single paradigm or set of assumptions, but instead draws upon multiple theories or styles to gain a more varied or balanced insight into something.



Aestheticism.

The belief that our main efforts in life should be focused on creating and enjoying beauty, in all its forms.



Empiricism.

The scientific doctrine stating that all knowledge ultimately comes from sensory experience and observable evidence, rather than intuition or pre-conceived ideas.



Individualism.

The political stance that the rights of individuals should be protected over that of collectives, such as states, religions or social groups.



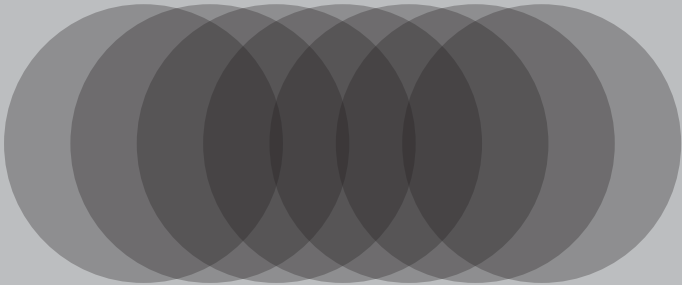
Collectivism.

A view that places emphasis on the group over the individual, often holding the belief that the "greater good" of the group is more important than the good of any individual within it.



Relativism.

The assertion that no belief can be said to have absolute truth, having value only within a certain context or frame of reference.



Emotivism.

The assertion that all individual ethical judgements are purely expressions of one's own attitude intended to change the actions or attitudes of others.

