

Contents

<i>Acknowledgements</i>	vi
<i>List of Tables</i>	vii
<i>List of Abbreviations</i>	viii
Introduction	1
1. Ancient and Medieval Background	7
1.1 Plato and Aristotle	7
1.2 Stoicism, Paul, and Augustine	12
1.3 Medieval Aristotelians: Thomas Aquinas and Walter Burley	27
1.4 Medieval Voluntarists: Walter of Bruges and Henry of Ghent	31
1.5 Medieval Syntheses: Albert the Great and John Buridan	36
2. The Renaissance	43
2.1 Petrarch and Augustinian Voluntarism	43
2.2 Donato Acciaiuoli's Modified Thomism	54
2.3 French and German Thomism: John Versor and Virgilius Wellendorffer	63
2.4 Humanism and Platonism: Jacques Lefèvre d'Étaples and Josse Clichtove	75
2.5 John Mair's Refined Buridanism	83
2.6 Francesco Piccolomini's Harmonization of Different Traditions	95
3. The Lutheran Reformation	105
3.1 The Erfurt Background: Usingen and his Colleagues	105
3.2 Martin Luther: No Akrasia	115
3.3 Lutheran Humanists: Melanchthon and Camerarius	132
3.4 Lutheran Aristotelians: Golius and Heider	151
4. The Calvinist Reformation	164
4.1 John Calvin: Sin and Akrasia	164
4.2 Ramism and Humanism: Zwinger and van Giffen	174
4.3 Lambert Daneau's Christian Ethics	188
4.4 Textbook and System: Case and Keckermann	200
5. Conclusions and Epilogue	210
5.1 Akrasia from 1360 to 1630	210
5.2 Epilogue I: Shakespeare's <i>Troilus and Cressida</i>	219
5.3 Epilogue II: Descartes, Spinoza, and Leibniz	224
<i>Sources and Literature</i>	231
<i>Index</i>	244