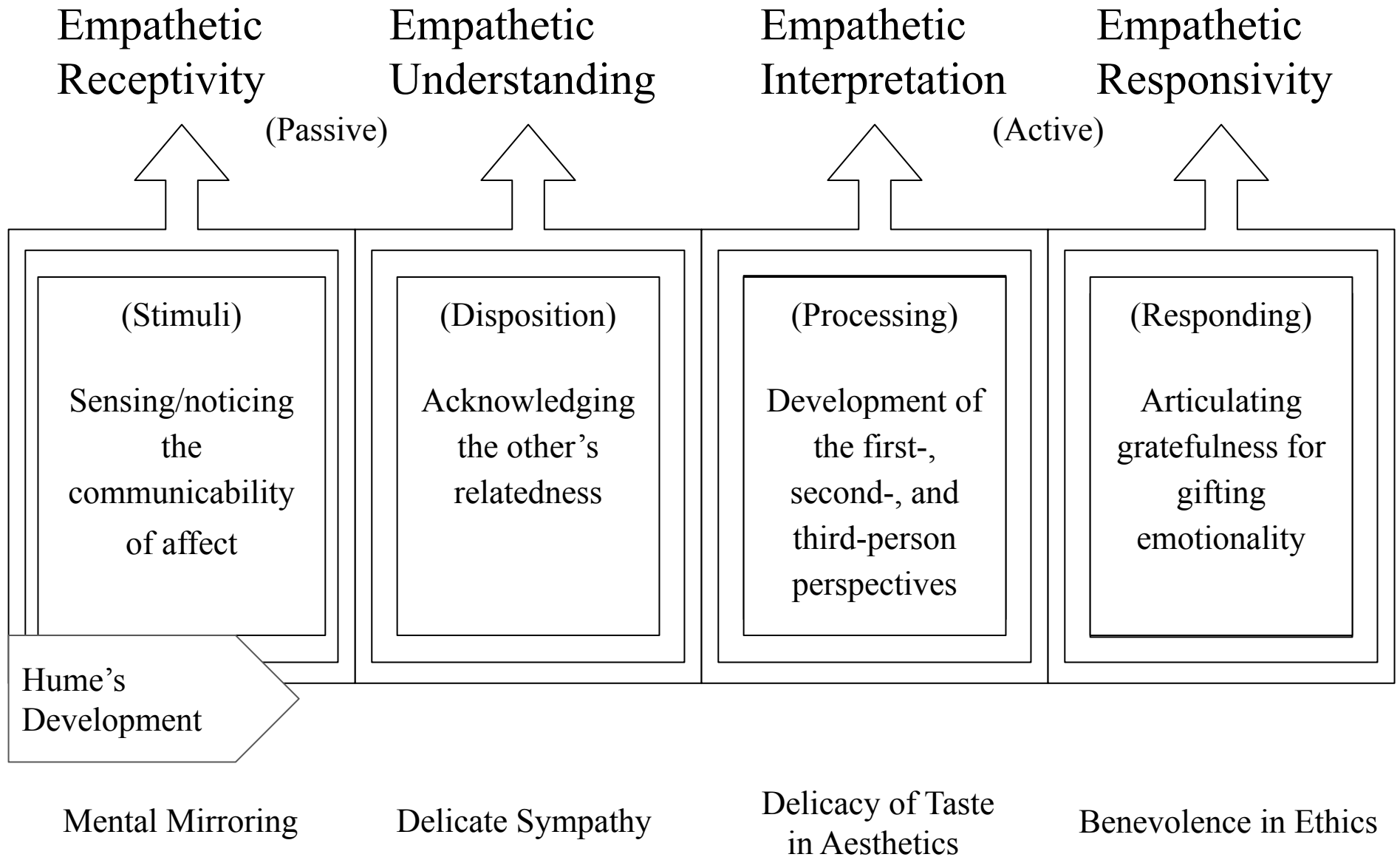
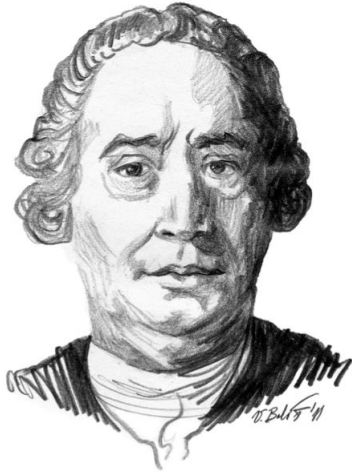


Empathy Spectrum



Part 1: Foundations for Empathy



David Hume
(1711-1776)

Hume's Four Uses of Sympathy

1. Mental Mirroring: “Data-gathering capacity,” receptivity
2. Delicate Sympathy: Orienting disposition, re-focusing of senses
3. Delicacy of Taste in Aesthetics: Savouring the other’s experience
4. Benevolence in Ethics: Helping the other, imploring moral duties

Kant's Aesthetics of Taste

“Possibility of relatedness”

1. Respect: Second-person approach to beauty
2. Reflective Judgement: Third-person perspective processing of beauty

Caveat: Unlike Taste, empathy does not assume that all people have the same capacity to use the senses in the same way.



Immanuel Kant
(1724-1804)

Part 2: Approaches to Empathy

Lipps' Projective Empathy

Pros: emphasized the intrinsic value of consciousness in a body and gave us a convenient, linear mechanism

Con: fell into the logical flaw of “subreption,” falsely attributing someone else’s mental state to yourself.



Theodor Lipps
(1851-1914)

Husserl's Counterargument

We have the capacity to understand another without imitating them. This also respects and preserves the uniqueness of the “other.”



Edmund Husserl
(1859-1938)

Stein's Redemption of the *Sui Generis*

While the experience the other is sharing is their's, we have a unique, first-person access to the empathetic forum in which the experience is being shared. This supports the random, non-linear mechanism that occurs between people during empathetic sharing.



Edith Stein
(1891-1942)

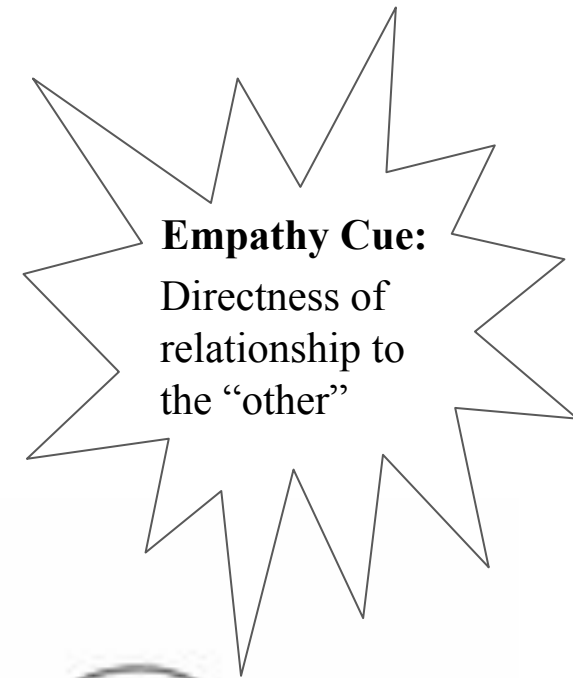
Part 3: Understanding Our Relationships



Alfred Shutz
(1899-1959)

Types of Roles.

1. Professional/Indirect
ex) empathizing with a mailman
2. Personal/Direct
ex) empathizing with the mailman as your husband



Contexts of Bodily Expression:

1. Expressive Movements
Not relevant to empathy
2. Expressive Acts
Relevant to empathy

