Buddhist metaphysics, if any, is based on Causation as Dependent Origination, Universal Momentariness, No-Self and a Nominalism which rejects universal essences. The central core of Buddhism is the ethics of non-attachment, unselfishness and compassion for all suffering fellow-creatures.

This course will get into the intricacies of the arguments by which Buddhist schools of atomistic indirect realism, subjective idealism, and emptiness (two truths), developed a vibrant space of internal debates. What is the relation between the spirit of radical refutation (that we see, for example in early Buddhist dialecticians like Nagarjuna) and the spirit of compassion and mindfulness meditation? Reading a text (Dispelling of Disputes) by Nagarjuna (in the latest philosophical English translation), we shall try to answer such questions and establish the close links between logic, meditation and morals in Sanskrit and Pali Buddhist Philosophy.