
Principles Of Eastern Philosophies Viewed From The

A Path to Oriental Wisdom

Buddha's Principle of Relativity

Nietzsche and Asian Thought

Middle Way Philosophy

Fifty Eastern Thinkers

Ways of Thinking of Eastern Peoples

Asian Philosophies

Eastern Influences on Western Philosophy

Eastern Philosophy

Dictionary of Asian Philosophies

Eastern Philosophy: Key Readings

The Art of War & Other Classics of Eastern Philosophy

Rationality in Question

Eastern Philosophies and Psychology: Towards Psychology of Self-Cultivation

The Fundamental Principles of Mulla Sadra's Transcendent Philosophy

A Comparative History of World Philosophy

The Oneness Hypothesis

Eastern Philosophy

Basic Principles Of Chinese Philosophy (Volumes 1 & 2)

Understanding Eastern Philosophy

On the Fourfold Root of the Principle of Sufficient Reason & On the Will in Nature

Basic Principles of Chinese Philosophy

History of Philosophy

The Tao of Abundance

Eastern Philosophy for Western Minds

The Perennial Philosophy

Eastern Philosophy

History of Chinese Philosophy Through Its Key Terms

Eastern Philosophy: The Basics

The Arts of Eastern Philosophy

Key Concepts in Eastern Philosophy

The Bodhisattva's Brain

The Tao of Strategy

Introduction to Eastern Thought

Science and Philosophy in the Indian Buddhist Classics, Vol. 3

The Complete Idiot's Guide to Eastern Philosophy
The Essentials of Eastern Philosophy
Rationality in Question
Eastern Philosophy: Teach Yourself
Within the Four Seas--

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A Path to Oriental Wisdom Xlibris

Corporation
What do Aristotle,
Buddha, Seneca,
Nietzsche, Kabbalah, and
Plato, have in common?
They worked tirelessly
toward understanding and

enlightenment. Walk the
path of the great thinkers
of the past with Overview
of: Eastern Philosophy,
Western Philosophy, and
the Most Important
Thinkers through the
Ages. War, innovation,
courage, and revolution
shaped the world as it is
today, but the great
philosophers of the past
shaped our thoughts,
religions, and minds. They

worked as teachers,
spiritual leaders, and
scholars to harness the
power of logic and critical
thinking, creating a
foundation of thought that
led to humankind's
understanding of the unity
of life and the universe.
You Learn How: Stoicism
shaped the reasoning
behind logic, physics, and
ethics. Seneca developed
his philosophy of three

kinds of life: theory, pleasure, and politics. Nietzsche's arguments about truth, morality, existence, and consciousness molded modern thought. Prayer, meditation, and scripture can reveal the interconnection between all things and ease the pain of human existence. Plato taught the importance of questioning that led to the birth of the scientific process. Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Confucianism, Taoism, and Zen follow the same basic principles

of life and cosmic unity. The birth of rational, scientific, and logical thought led humankind to truth. This quick survey of the history of philosophy offers a glimpse into the thoughts that unite humanity, and the great thinkers who embraced the study of the cosmos. Start your journey down the path to enlightenment today. *Buddha's Principle of Relativity* Columbia University Press Through his intelligent, appealing integration of Eastern philosophy and

practical advice, Laurence G. Boldt has helped thousands of readers find personal satisfaction in their work and personal lives. Now he applies these principles to the subject of abundance: How do we achieve material wealth without sacrificing our souls? In *The Tao of Abundance*, Boldt applies ancient wisdom to modern times, presenting eight guiding principles from Taoist philosophy geared to help readers make practical life changes that will bring them a truer and deeper

sense of abundance. Boldt encourages readers to strike a balance between material and spiritual wealth--not to favor one over the other--and argues that increased material wealth comes as a natural byproduct of psychological fulfillment. With exercises designed to help readers find their own balance between societal demands and their own deepest desires, this helpful, inspiring book offers the chance to experience a new feeling of abundance in all aspects of life.

Nietzsche and Asian Thought Simon and Schuster

This book provides a conceptual overview of the evolution of Chinese philosophy from its earliest beginnings to the end of the imperial era, highlighting 38 of the most essential terms in the Chinese philosophical tradition. Written by prominent contemporary scholars from Mainland China, the respective chapters cover topics ranging from cosmology, beni metaphysics, human nature, self-cultivation,

and methodology, to views on history and politics. Each chapter addresses one of the constitutive terms of the Chinese philosophical tradition and provides clear historical information on how it was used and developed during the key periods of Chinese philosophy. Highlighting both central concepts and essential structures of Chinese philosophy, the book allows readers to view the history of Chinese philosophy from the perspective of the

Chinese themselves. Offering content that is both academically rigorous and accessible for a wider audience, this book is an indispensable reference guide for all students of Chinese philosophy.

Middle Way Philosophy
University of Chicago Press

Key Concepts in Eastern Philosophy provides an extensive glossary of the main terms and concepts used in Eastern philosophy. The book includes definitions of philosophical ideas linked

to the national traditions of: * Persia * India * Islamic world * China * Japan * Tibet including concepts from: * Zoroastrianism * Hinduism * Sufism * Islam * Confucianism * Shintoism * Taoism * Buddhism Each entry includes a guide for further reading and critical analysis, and is cross-referenced with associated concepts and is in easy-to-use A-Z format.

Fifty Eastern Thinkers
AltaMira Press
Marietta Stepaniants'

introductory text allows a distinctively Eastern way of thinking to come forth. Four interpretive essays open the book showing how Indian, Chinese and Islamic traditions responded to these questions: How did philosophy arise? What is the origin of order in the universe? What is human nature? What is truth? A fifth, unique, essay shows how Eastern thought has dealt with Western contact in the 19th and 20th centuries. In the second half of the book, original writings—ancient

and modern—are placed in their cultural context by the author and give access to the thinkers' specific arguments. Unlike any other text, Introduction to Eastern Thought includes Islamic philosophies alongside Indian and Chinese traditions. This broader sense of 'the East,' the combination of interpretive essays and original sources, the sense of Eastern philosophies as alive and ongoing, are unrivalled by any other textbook. Comparisons within and

across traditions make Introduction to Eastern Thought an excellent text for students familiar with Western philosophy or beginning philosophy students.

Ways of Thinking of Eastern Peoples State University of New York Press

With an inside view from an expert in the field and a clear and engaging writing style, Asian Philosophies, Seventh Edition invites students and professors to think along with the great minds of the Asian

traditions. Eminent scholar and teacher John M. Koller has devoted his life to understanding and explaining Asian thought and practice. He wrote this text to give students access to the rich philosophical and religious ideas of both South and East Asia. New to this seventh edition: Added material on Confucianism, including focused coverage of (1) the Analects and society and (2) ren and nature; Additional information on Theravada Buddhism, Vajrayana Buddhism, and

Zen Buddhism as well as new in-depth coverage of ecological attitudes in Buddhism; Expanded coverage of ecological attitudes in all of the Asian traditions; Brief excerpts from primary sources to help better explain the key concepts; Added timelines for essential texts in each tradition; Improved Glossary and Pronunciation Guide; Additional text boxes, to help students quickly understand key ideas, texts, and concepts; Updated Further Reading

sections.
Asian Philosophies
 Lulu.com
 Spanning three thousand years and five major cultures, the traditions of Eastern philosophy play a major role in any study of human thought today; to ignore the East is to miss the valuable insights of philosophers from the Persian, Indian, Chinese, Tibetan and Japanese traditions. In this book, every major stream of Eastern thought, whether idealistic or materialistic, is presented. The author reveals here the wisdom

of the East, from Avicenna to Zoroaster, from Buddha to Gandhi. Entries cover not only the philosophers themselves but also the philosophical terms and concepts, the historical background, the doctrines, teachings and writings of the East. Whether we wish to consult the I Ching, to understand Zen koan, or to read from the Upanishads, this volume will be a valuable tool in our quest.
[Eastern Influences on Western Philosophy](#) World Scientific

An inspired gathering of religious writings that reveals the "divine reality" common to all faiths, collected by Aldous Huxley "The Perennial Philosophy," Aldous Huxley writes, "may be found among the traditional lore of peoples in every region of the world, and in its fully developed forms it has a place in every one of the higher religions." With great wit and stunning intellect—drawing on a diverse array of faiths, including Zen Buddhism, Hinduism, Taoism,

Christian mysticism, and Islam—Huxley examines the spiritual beliefs of various religious traditions and explains how they are united by a common human yearning to experience the divine. The Perennial Philosophy includes selections from Meister Eckhart, Rumi, and Lao Tzu, as well as the Bhagavad Gita, Tibetan Book of the Dead, Diamond Sutra, and Upanishads, among many others.

Eastern Philosophy BRILL

This fascinating introduction to the

intersection between religion, neuroscience, and moral philosophy asks: Can there be a Buddhism without karma, nirvana, and reincarnation that is compatible with the rest of knowledge? If we are material beings living in a material world—and all the scientific evidence suggests that we are—then we must find existential meaning, if there is such a thing, in this physical world. We must cast our lot with the natural rather than the supernatural. Many

Westerners with spiritual (but not religious) inclinations are attracted to Buddhism—almost as a kind of moral-mental hygiene. But, as Owen Flanagan points out in *The Bodhisattva's Brain*, Buddhism is hardly naturalistic. In *The Bodhisattva's Brain*, Flanagan argues that it is possible to discover in Buddhism a rich, empirically responsible philosophy that could point us to one path of human flourishing. Some claim that neuroscience is in the process of

validating Buddhism empirically, but Flanagan's naturalized Buddhism does not reduce itself to a brain scan showing happiness patterns. "Buddhism naturalized," as Flanagan constructs it, offers instead a fully naturalistic and comprehensive philosophy, compatible with the rest of knowledge—a way of conceiving of the human predicament, of thinking about meaning for finite material beings living in a material world. Dictionary of Asian

Philosophies Routledge
Close analysis of the work of fifty major thinkers in the field of Eastern philosophy make this an excellent introduction to a fascinating area of study. The authors have drawn together thinkers from all the major Eastern philosophical traditions from the earliest times to the present day. The philosophers covered range from founder figures such as Zoroaster and Confucius to modern thinkers such as Fung Youlan and the present Dalai Lama. Introductions

to major traditions and a glossary of key philosophical terms make this a comprehensive and accessible reference resource.

Eastern Philosophy: Key Readings University of Virginia Press
 Deepen your understanding of meaning and truth with the third volume of the Dalai Lama's esteemed series Science and Philosophy in the Indian Buddhist Classics. Science and Philosophy in the Indian Buddhist Classics compiles classical

Buddhist explorations of the nature of the material world, the human mind, reason, and liberation, and puts them into context for the modern reader. This ambitious four-volume series—a major resource for the history of ideas and especially the history of science and philosophy—has been conceived by and compiled under the visionary supervision of His Holiness the Dalai Lama himself. It is his view that the exploratory thinking of the great

masters of classical India still has much that is of interest to us today, whether we are Buddhist or not. These volumes make those insights accessible. In this third volume the focus turns to exploring the philosophical schools of India. The practice of presenting the views of various schools of philosophy dates back to the first millennium in India, when proponents of competing traditions would arrange the diverse sets of philosophical positions in a hierarchy

culminating in their own school's superior tenets. Centuries later, relying on the Indian Buddhist treatises, Tibet developed its own tradition of works on tenets (grub mtha'), often centered on the four schools of Buddhist philosophy, using them to demonstrate the philosophical evolution within their own tradition, and within individual practitioners, as they progressed through increasingly more subtle expressions of the true reality. The present work follows in this venerable

tradition, but with a modern twist. Like its predecessors, it presents the views of seven non-Buddhist schools, those of the Samkhya, Vaisheshika, Nyaya, Mimamsa, Vedanta, Jaina, and Lokayata, followed by the Buddhist Vaibhasika, Sautrantika, Cittamatra, and Madhyamaka schools, arranging them like steps on a ladder to the profound. But rather than following in the sharply polemical approach of its ancient predecessors, it strives to survey each tradition authentically,

relying on and citing the texts sacred to each, allowing the different traditions to speak for themselves. What, it asks, are the basic components of the world we experience? What is the nature of their ultimate reality? And how can we come to experience that for ourselves? See how the rich spiritual traditions of India approached these key questions, where they agreed, and how they evolved through dialogue and debate. This presentation of philosophical schools is

introduced by His Holiness and is accompanied by an extensive introduction and survey by Professor Donald Lopez Jr. of the University of Michigan, who is uniquely qualified to communicate the scope and significance of this literary and spiritual heritage to modern readers.

The Art of War & Other Classics of Eastern Philosophy Arcturus Publishing

Among world's three major philosophic traditions, Chinese philosophy excels in

ethical discourse. As a collective wisdom on a par with Aristotle's 'Ethics' and Kant's 'Critique of Practical Reason', Chinese philosophy now needs to be systematized and developed. Today, Chinese philosophy per se has often been reduced to the historical approach to it, hence its slower development in comparison with European and Indian philosophies. The author of this book avails himself of Kant's model of human psychic structure, synthesizes the basic

elements of Chinese philosophy into a rigorous theoretical framework, and presents a panoramic view of the edifice of traditional Chinese philosophy.

Rationality in Question

Frontiers Media SA

Buddha's Principle of Relativity (Mind - Body Stress) You will undoubtedly be bumping into the most philosophical of Buddha's teachings. The Principle of Relativity (Paticcasamuppada) was His first set of guidelines for freedom from

suffering. Buddha found a cure for mental disorder and decided to pass on the therapy to others. He was far ahead of the times. The theory remained puzzling for the past 1500 years or even more. However, after years of study, I think I have an answer a scientific explanation. Eureka I have found it. Buddhas philosophy is scientific, analytical and stands to reason. It reveals that we are the architects of our own problems we created them. Find out how they

can be destroyed. What is Pativcasamuppada (PS)? As I see it, Pativcasamuppada describes a biological process that takes place when a disturbance agitates a balanced state within the body. This doctrine specifically deals with an internal sensation (ignorance) causing the brain to generate effects, both mentally and physically. This process, however, applies to almost all instances in our daily life. Read it. You can see for yourself. Ven Buddhaghosa misjudged

the significance of PS. Visuddhimagga (The Path of Purification) is regarded among Theravada Buddhists as the authority and a classic textbook on the Buddhas teachings dealing on abstract psychological concepts. Ven Buddhaghosas interpretation of the PS is regarded as standard. It obscures the truth but nevertheless, it has been accepted for the last 1500 years, for in yet another commentary Sammohavinodani (Dispeller of Delusion) he describes PS as occurring

in brief moments of time described as mind moments, but had nothing to say about it. Both commentaries are from the Tripitaka. Referring to this doctrine Ven Buddhaghosa says: it is inherently difficult to comment on PS as the ancients did (page 599 Visuddhimagga)). The truth, a being, rebirth linking, and Pattecasamuppada, are four things very hard to see and difficult to teach. I find no footing for support and seem to founder in a sea. Whoever

learns alertly this PS, will go from excellence to excellence and when perfected, he will then escape beyond the vision of the King of Death Heres another confusing quote: (page 600) Buddhas teaching of PS is four fold (1) From the beginning to the end (2) From the middle, up to the end (3) From the end, or (4) From the middle, down and to the beginning And yet another; (page 671) Explaining his interpretation of PS on a lifetime to lifetime basis, he quotes: There is re-

birth linking, which is consciousness There is descent into the womb, which is mentality materiality There is sensitivity which is sense base There is which is touched, which is contact There is what is felt, which is feeling This is a clear misconception of Buddhas most insightful teaching proclaimed by Him soon after Enlightenment related to mind moments, for workings of the mind are Buddhas area of specialty. Recent interpretations in his book by P.A. Payutto

tilted Dependent Origination published by Buddhadasa Foundation, Bangkok, Thailand and by Buddhadasa Bhikkhu, also of Thailand, titled Dependent Origination shed doubts on to the validity of Ven Buddhaghosa's interpretation, on a lifetime - to lifetime basis. They think that this may not be the case. So why continue?

Eastern Philosophies and Psychology: Towards Psychology of Self-Cultivation

Edinburgh University Press
The influence of East on West - of Eastern ideas on Western thought - has become an increasingly vexed issue in recent times. Opinion is divided between two main schools: those who believe that Oriental ideas have exercised a considerable influence on Western thought, and those who, for a variety of reasons, believe that such influence has remained negligible. In this Reader A. L. Macfie suggests that the reality lies somewhere

between these two extremes, and that the interest taken by Western thinkers in Eastern thought in the modern period has moved from one of passing interest, through serious attention, to some level of assimilation and acceptance. Eastern Influences on Western Philosophy explores the extent of Oriental influence on European thought, primarily in the period of the Enlightenment and the nineteenth-century period of doubt and scepticism

that followed it. As such it is the first Reader to bring together in one place a series of specific historical and textual studies of Oriental influence upon European thinkers. Starting with Malebranche and ending with Heidegger, other Western thinkers considered include Leibniz, Voltaire, Hume, Hegel, Schopenhauer, Emerson, Thoreau, Nietzsche, Jung and Buber. To accompany the readings the editor's introduction explores the idea of influence in the context of the chosen

readings, and at the same time raises the question of how far Edwards Said's thesis regarding Orientalism actually applies to Western thought. Key Features: * Reflects increasing interest in relationship between Eastern and Western Philosophy * Covers major European figures from the 18th and 19th centuries and the way Eastern thought influenced them * Substantial editorial introduction places readings in context and explores the influence of

the East on the West* Previous work by editor praised for its accessibility *The Fundamental Principles of Mulla Sadra's Transcendent Philosophy* BRILL Nietzsche's work has had a significant impact on the intellectual life of non-Western cultures and elicited responses from thinkers outside of the Anglo-American philosophical traditions as well. These essays address the connection between his ideas and [A Comparative History of World Philosophy](#) Cook

Communication
 Understanding Eastern
 Philosophy provides an
 accessible critical
 introduction to how some
 of the key philosophies of
 the East compare with
 those in the West.
 Starting from a discussion
 of the problems of
 distinguishing between
 religions and philosophies,
 Ray Billington presents a
 clear picture of the key
 tenets behind Hinduism,
 Buddhism, Taoism,
 Jainism and Confucianism.
 Moving on to compare the
 key themes of religious
 philosophy that cut across

East and West, such as a
 belief in God, the soul,
 moral decision-making,
 nature and authority,
 Understanding Eastern
 Philosophy presents a
 fascinating and
 controversial picture of
 the contribution theistic
 religions have to make.
 With its belief in a
 personal God bestowing a
 particular version of
 'truth', Ray Billington
 concludes that the
 universal mysticism
 characteristic of Eastern
 thought provides a more
 realistic and rewarding
 path than is commonly

supposed in the West.
 Understanding Eastern
 Philosophy assumes no
 prior knowledge of
 religion or philosophy.
The Oneness Hypothesis
 Springer Nature
 A Comparative History of
 World Philosophy presents
 a personal yet balanced
 guide through what the
 author argues to be the
 three great philosophical
 traditions: Chinese,
 European, and Indian. The
 book breaks through the
 cultural barriers between
 these traditions, proving
 that despite their
 considerable differences,

fundamental resemblances exist in their abstract principles. Ben-Ami Scharfstein argues that Western students of philosophy will profit considerably if they study Indian and Chinese philosophy from the very beginning, along with their own. Written with clarity and infused with an engaging narrative voice, this book is organized thematically, presenting in virtually every chapter characteristic views from each tradition that represent similar positions in the core areas of

metaphysics and epistemology. At the same time, Scharfstein develops each tradition historically as the chapters unfold. He presents a great variety of philosophical positions fairly, avoiding the relativism and ethnocentrism that could easily plague a comparative presentation of Western and non-Western philosophies. Eastern Philosophy Routledge Mulla Sadra, known also as Sadr al-Muta'allihin, the greatest Iranian-Muslim

philosopher and founding father of the 'Transcendent Philosophy', was born in Shiraz, Iran in the year 1571 and died in 1641. His writings focus on philosophy and commentaries on the Qur'an and Al-Usul Al-Kafi. His most important philosophical writings include Al-Asfar Al-Arba at Al- Aqliyyah, Al-Shawahid Al-Rububiyya, Al-Hikamat Al- Arshiyya, Kitab Al-Masha'ir, and Al-Mabda' wa Al-Ma'ad. The present work consists of five chapters, written on two categories: The

Transcendent Philosophy and Mulla Sadra's School, and Comparative Studies of Mulla Sadra and Other Philosophers. Several years of work enabled Dr Akbarian to complete some parts of this project, which concerns the relation of Mulla Sadra to the totality of the Islamic tradition, and the characteristics of his Transcendent Philosophy' being used in its original sense. We hope, therefore, that in this form the work will serve as a complete introduction to the teachings of Sadr al-

Muta'allihin in philosophy, as well as aid in making better known the doctrine of Mulla Sadra in synthesising between revelation, illumination and ratiocination in a world which is suffering so grievously as a result of it having separated these paths to the Truth from each other. Chapter One of this book discusses the question of what Transcendent Philosophy' is. When we turn to the writings of Mulla Sadra himself, we do not find any passages in which he explicitly designates his

own school as Transcendent Philosophy' (al-hikmat al-muta'aliyah). Mulla Sadra expands the meaning of falsafah to include the dimension of illumination and realisation as implied by the ishraqi and also Sufi understanding of the term. For him, as for his contemporaries as well as most of his successors, falsafah or philosophy was perceived as the supreme science of ultimately divine origin, derived from the niche of prophecy', and the hukama' as the most perfect of human

beings, standing in rank only below the prophets and Imams. This conception that philosophy deals with discovering the truth concerning the nature of things, and that it combines mental knowledge with the purification and perfection of one's being, has lasted to this day wherever the tradition of Islamic philosophy has continued; it is in fact embodied in the very being of the most eminent representatives of the Islamic philosophical tradition

thus far. Both their works and their lives were testimony, not only to over a millennium of concern by Islamic philosophers with regards to the meaning of the concept and the term 'philosophy', but also to the significance of the Islamic definition of philosophy as that reality which transforms both the mind and the soul and which is ultimately never separated from the spiritual purity and ultimately, the sanctity that the very term hikmah implies in the Islamic

context. Chapter Two, "Being and its various polarizations", consists of four sections: 1. Existence as a Predicate; 2. The Metaphysical Distinction between 'Quiddity' and 'Existence' (The Fundamental Principle of Ibn Sina's Ontology); 3. The Principle of Primacy of 'Existence' over 'Quiddity' and its Philosophical Results; 4. Mulla Sadra's Proof of God's Existence (Burhan-e Siddiqin/The Argument of the Righteous). The question of existence as a 'predicate' enjoys an

outstanding significance from the historical and comparative point of view. Kant, the eminent German philosopher, claimed that existence could not be a real predicate for its own subject since existence is not a concept that could add anything to an object. According to Kant, existence in its logical sense is, merely, copula (rabit) rather than either of the terms. The copula of the proposition on the other hand, does not indicate something that owns a real referent. Its

exclusive role is, rather, to establish a nexus between the predicate and the subject. Mulla Sadra accepts existence as an

Basic Principles Of Chinese Philosophy (Volumes 1 & 2)
Routledge

"Among world's three major philosophic traditions, Chinese philosophy excels in ethical discourse. As a collective wisdom on a par with Aristotle's "Ethics" and Kant's "Critique of Practical Reason", Chinese

philosophy now needs to be systematized and developed. Today, Chinese philosophy per se has often been reduced to the historical approach to it, hence its slower development in comparison with European and Indian philosophies. The author of this book avails himself of Kant's model of human psychic structure, synthesizes the basic elements of Chinese philosophy into a rigorous theoretical framework, and presents a panoptic view of the edifice of

traditional Chinese philosophy"--

Understanding Eastern Philosophy

Penguin
"A departure at right angles to thinking in the modern Western world. An important, original work, that should get the widest possible hearing" (Iain McGilchrist, author of The Master and his Emissary) Middle Way Philosophy is not about compromise, but about the avoidance of dogma

and the integration of conflicting assumptions. To rely on experience as our guide, we need to avoid the interpretation of experience through unnecessary dogmas. Drawing on a range of influences in Buddhist practice, Western philosophy and psychology, Middle Way Philosophy questions alike the assumptions of scientific naturalism,

religious revelation and political absolutism, trying to separate what addresses experience in these doctrines from what is merely assumed. This Omnibus edition of Middle Way Philosophy includes all four of the volumes previously published separately: 1. The Path of Objectivity, 2. The Integration of Desire, 3. The Integration of Meaning, and 4. The Integration of Belief.

Best Sellers - Books :

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- [The Complete Summer I Turned Pretty Trilogy \(boxed Set\): The Summer I Turned](#)

Pretty; It's Not Summer Without You; We'll Always

- A Court Of Thorns And Roses Paperback Box Set (5 Books)
- It's Not Summer Without You
- Lord Of The Flies
- Can't Hurt Me: Master Your Mind And Defy The Odds By David Goggins
- The Housemaid
- A Court Of Mist And Fury (a Court Of Thorns And Roses, 2) By Sarah J. Maas
- Girl In Pieces
- The Subtle Art Of Not Giving A F*ck: A Counterintuitive Approach To Living A Good Life