

Chapter	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Section 5	Section 6	Section 7
1 Reality	Existence, Consciousness, and Identity as the Basic Axioms	Causality as a Corollary of Identity	Existence as Possessing Primacy Over Consciousness	The Metaphysically Given as Absolute	Idealism and Materialism as the Rejection of Basic Axioms		
2 Sense Perception and Volition	The Senses as Necessarily Valid	Sensory Qualities as Real	Consciousness as Possessing Identity	The Perceptual Level as the Given	The Primary Choice as the Choice to Focus Or Not	Human Actions, Mental and Physical, as Both Caused and Free	Volition as Axiomatic
3 Concept-Formation	Differentiation and Integration as the Means to a Unit-Perspective	Concept-Formation as a Mathematical Process	Concepts of Consciousness as Involving Measurement-Omission	Definition as the Final Step in Concept-Formation	Concepts as Devices to Achieve Unit-Economy		
4 Objectivity	Concepts as Objective	Objectivity as Volitional Adherence to Reality by the Method of Logic	Knowledge as Contextual	Knowledge as Hierarchical	Intrinsicism and Subjectivism as the Two Forms of Rejecting Objectivity		
5 Reason	Emotions as a Product of Ideas	Reason as Man's Only Means of Knowledge	The Arbitrary as Neither True Nor False	Certainty as Contextual	Mysticism and Skepticism as Denials of Reason		
6 Man	Living Organisms as Goal-Directed and Conditional	Reason as Man's Basic Means of Survival	Reason as an Attribute of the Individual				
7 The Good	"Life" as the Essential Root of "Value"	Man's Life as the Standard of Moral Value	Rationality as the Primary Virtue	The individual as the Proper Beneficiary of His Own Moral Action	Values as Objective		
8 Virtue	Independence as a Primary Orientation to Reality, Not to Other Men	Integrity as Loyalty to Rational Principles	Honesty as the Rejection of Unreality	Justice as Rationality in the Evaluation of Men	Productiveness as the Adjustment of Nature to Man	Pride as Moral Ambitiousness	The Initiation of Physical Force as Evil
9 Happiness	Virtue as Practical	Happiness as the Normal Condition of Man	Sex as Metaphysical				
10 Government	Individual Rights as Absolutes	Government as an Agency to Protect Rights	Statism as the Politics of Unreason		<p><i>About this table:</i></p> <p><i>This page displays the chapter and section titles of Leonard Peikoff's book "Objectivism: the Philosophy of Ayn Rand." Each row lists the contents of one chapter; excepting the left-most column, the cells at the intersections of row and column show section titles. What I regard as the word or words naming the most crucial development in each section title, is in large type, to aid in study or review. (Chapter titles are complete.) The preface and epilogue are not listed here.</i></p> <p><i>Chapters 1,4,5,8,10 and 11 each devote the last section to non-Objectivist viewpoints ("polemics"). These sections are identified here by the broken line underscoring the cell.</i></p>		
11 Capitalism	Capitalism as the Only Moral Social System	Capitalism as the System of Objectivity	Opposition to Capitalism as Dependent on Bad Epistemology				
12 Art	Art as a Concretization of Metaphysics	Romantic Literature as Illustrating the Role of Philosophy in Art	Esthetic Value as Objective				