# Article information:

Time Travel | Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy  
<https://iep.utm.edu/timetrav/>

# Article summary:

1. Time travel is defined as an object traveling through time where the difference between its departure and arrival times in the surrounding world does not equal the duration of the journey undergone by the object.

2. There are three primary views on time in philosophy: eternalism, possibilism, and presentism. Eternalism sees time as a fourth dimension constitutive of reality together with space, while possibilism suggests that only past and present objects are real, and the future holds many different possibilities. Presentism believes that only presently existing things are real.

3. Natural time travel is constrained by known physical laws and topology of spacetime regions, while Wellsian time travel goes beyond known laws and simplifies technological challenges at the expense of physics. The article also discusses philosophical issues related to time travel such as causation and personal identity.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a comprehensive overview of time travel, covering both the scientific and philosophical aspects of the topic. However, there are some potential biases and limitations in the article that should be noted.

One potential bias is that the article focuses primarily on Western philosophical and scientific perspectives on time travel. There is little discussion of non-Western perspectives or alternative theories of time, which could limit the scope of the analysis.

Additionally, while the article provides a detailed overview of different views on time in philosophy, it does not fully explore how these views relate to time travel. For example, while presentism is briefly discussed as a philosophical view, its implications for time travel are not fully explored.

The article also presents some claims without sufficient evidence or support. For example, it states that "natural time travel tends to severely constrain the activities of a time traveler and entails immense technological challenges," but does not provide specific examples or evidence to support this claim.

Furthermore, while the article discusses some potential risks associated with time travel (such as causality paradoxes), it does not fully explore all possible risks or ethical considerations related to time travel.

Overall, while the article provides a useful overview of time travel from both scientific and philosophical perspectives, it could benefit from more thorough exploration of alternative viewpoints and greater attention to supporting evidence and potential risks.

# Topics for further research:

* Non-Western perspectives on time travel
* Alternative theories of time
* Implications of presentism for time travel
* Examples of natural time travel constraints and technological challenges
* Ethical considerations related to time travel
* Risks beyond causality paradoxes in time travel

# Report location:

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