

Metaphysics:

What kinds of stuff is the world made up of? What is the material cause of the world?:

- Material: only material stuff
- Immaterial: only spiritual stuff
- Dualism: two kinds of stuff

Materialism is a reductionism: 2 kind of stuff to 1 kind of stuff
Immaterialist is a reduction as well but it is consist of spiritual stuff.
Matter is reduced to Atoms.

Materialist world: what you can and cannot put into it-

- Apple- bc it meets the criteria of existence
 - **Criteria of existence:**
 - a. X must be able to be spoken of in terms of matter
 - b. If it doesn't have a physical matter it is conceptually meaningless
 - c. you can't get something greater from something less
- Mind- is nothing other than the brain. It is material in nature
- Ideas- byproducts of brain activity. So that brains production is also material.
- God-is not material because he is a being that does not consist of matter
- Gold- gold is matter it can be spoken of in terms of matter.
- An ounce of water- yes because it is matter and molecules
- SJU
- *Since materialism can't include God, or can't be apart of the materialist view can we know reject materialism. Has materialist been false since all the concepts say they can give a comprehension of reality. Claim is that materialism cannot define purpose or purposefulness- teleology

Immaterialism/Idealism:

- Bishop George Berkeley's ideology: 3 dialogues between Hylos and Philanous. Stayed in Rhode Island in the town of Middletown right next to newport
- religious prepevation - a world without God, filled with atheist. So his work with materialism is about religion and establishing it

John Locke: gave a philosophical transcription of the science of his day. Gives a mechanistic, materialism idea. The world is already morally depraved. The material world is mechanical in nature.

- The material world is mechanical in nature
- The matter that makes it up is corpuscular- the tiny invisible particles that make it up.

Locke's Theory of perception: a representational, or a copy theory.(Berkeley approved as well). Locke says in his theory that you become aware of ideas and not the objects themselves. Is this idea veridical???- Does the idea accurately or faithfully represent the object? Veritas- Latin for true

Theory of Perception:

Metaphysics Notes Part 1 and Inside and Outside of the Mind

- How do we become aware
- Of what do we become aware of?

Inside the Mind: idea of the chalk

Outside the Mind: physical chalk, the chalk itself

Does the idea = the chalk itself, does it agree with the chalk itself? Is the Idea an accurate representation does it faithfully represent the chalk itself??

Extramental- outside

Locke says: Yes in primary qualities, no in secondary qualities. Primary qualities are objective and secondary are subjective. Prime- Inside the object 2nd- caused by the primary qualities and are not in the object

Prime- size, shape, extension, motion

Subjective- color, smell, etc - B has a problem with this

Answer to the Question:

- Compare the two: the ideas to the actual thing to see how accurate it is
- the problem is that ideas and perceptions are alterable you cannot reach the physical object itself. You only reach ideas of objects.
- B- solves the problem by reducing it to a pseudo-problem
- what does B do to get rid of the problem?*

All concepts say they can give a comprehension of reality*

Scale of being lower to higher:

- Dog is lower than God
- God is immaterial
- Dog is material
- What is immaterial is always higher

Inside and Outside of the mind....of what do we become aware?

Metaphysics Notes Part 1 and Inside and Outside of the Mind

Representational theory of perception- a copy theory.

1. We become aware of Ideas of objects- extramental objects
 2. We don't become aware of the objects themselves
- Locke/Berkeley- said we don't reach awareness of objects themselves. We reach an idea of the object not the actuality.
 - Problem- Is the idea truthful? Does the idea accurately represent the object itself? Locke says yes in primary qualities and no in secondary qualities.

Is this solvable?-

- by comparing the *idea* of the object with the object itself
 - o this is a problem because perception gets in the way of actual comparison . We become aware of ideas of objects, not the objects themselves
 - o Turns it into a pseudo-problem by saying there is no outer world, there are only the ideas of things: not material things.
 - o the apple isn't anything but the idea of apple and apple is a collection of ideas- roundness, sour-ness, redness, hardness, etc. - ideas
 - o He says- *Esse este percipi* to be perceived.
 - o or *Esse est percipere*- to be is to be the perceiver
 - o so to exist is to be in all cases or to exist is to be
- Immaterialism- you can't walk through walls because a wall is the idea of hardness, the idea of brick, the idea of something immovable, etc
- Berkeley: Begins with- Subjective Immaterialism
- Ends with- Objective Immaterialism
 - Both include individual minds but....
 - Sub- my mind: too many problems with subjective

immaterialism

- You can't account for the continued existence of objects when they are not being perceived.
- Under subjective immaterialism things stop existing
- cannot account for change
- Solipsism- only I exist
- Berkeley wanted his immaterialism to agree with common sense. You know that things don't check out of reality when they are not being perceived.
 - Objective- divine mind

What is the ultimate nature of morality/value?

- Ethical relativism
 - o Cultural relativism
 - o ethical subjectivism
 - o denies an objective basis
 - o morality= opinion
- Ethical objectivism