

Week 8: Berkeley 1

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Berkeley

Race, Slavery, ar Colonialism

Malebranche Recapitulated Argument for

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Argument again Occasional Caus

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Arguments for Sensible Ideas Arguments again

Assignments

Week 8: Berkeley 1

Takaharu Oda, PhD (odat@tcd.ie)

Southern University of Science and Technology SS149 (社会科学中心), Spring 2024

Early Modern Western Philosophy (17th-18th Centuries)

近代西方哲学(十七-十八世纪)



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Week 8: Berkelev 1

1 Weekly Quiz

2 Introduction to Bishop George Berkeley

Race, Slavery, and Colonialism

4 Malebranche's Occasionalism Recapitulated

Argument for Occasional Causation

5 Berkeley's Objection to Malebranche's Argument

Argument against Occasional Causation

6 Berkeley's Esse Est Percipi Argument

■ EEP Argument

Malebranche's Possible Response to Berkeley's Objection

Berkeley's Further Response to Malebranche

Arguments for Sensible Ideas

Arguments against Matter

9 Assignments for the Next Lecture



Weekly Quiz

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1 Weekly Quiz

Argument against Occasional Causation

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Arguments against Matter



A Quiz from the Last Week

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Berkeley's Furth Response Arguments for Sensible Ideas Arguments against Matter Quiz 8: Blaise Pascal defended Jansenism, though it was condemned within the Catholic Church in the 17th century. What is his Jansenist friend's work on logic usually called?

- Aristotelian Logic
- Stoic Logic
- Ort-Royal Logic
- 4 Modal Logic

This is not related to your final grade, but intended to observe your understanding of the last class.



A Quiz from the Last Week

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Introduction to Bishop George Berkeley

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Trinity College, The University of Dublin (1592-)

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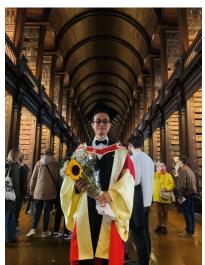
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Trinity College, The University of Dublin (1592–)







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Trinity College, The University of Dublin (1592–)

Week 8: Berkelev 1

Berkeley

The first 'e' in 'Berkeley' has been traditionally pronounced in Trinity College like the 'a' in 'bar', not like the 'e' in 'her'.

Eric Finch, Three Centuries of Physics in TCD (2016, 7)



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Berkeley

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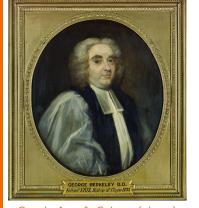
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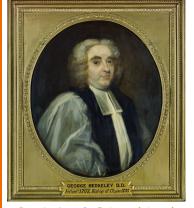
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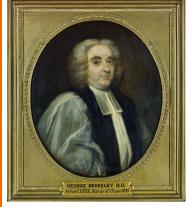
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A New Theory of Vision (1709); Principles of Human Knowledge, Part 1 (1710); Three Dialogues between Hylas

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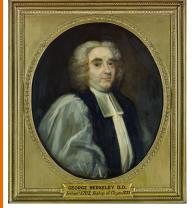
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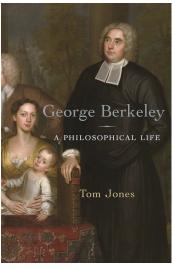
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Jones 2021; Oda 2022 (review)

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Race, Slavery, and Colonialism

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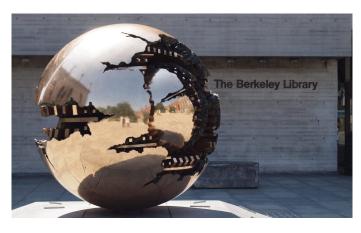
Arguments against Matter

9 Assignments for the Next Lecture



Denaming the Library?

Berkelev 1



Irish Times (January 2023) OPINION: 'Erasing Berkeley's name from Trinity would do nothing to combat racial prejudice in Ireland'

Biggar: In celebrating people, we admire them only for some things they've done



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Weekly Quiz Berkeley

Race, Slavery, as Colonialism

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[A] College or Seminary in [America] is very much wanted [...] By this, two Ends would be obtained. First, the Youth of our English Plantations might be themselves fitted for the Ministry. [... Second,] the Children of savage Americans, brought up in such a Seminary, and well instructed in Religion and Learning, might make the ablest and properest Missionaries for spreading the Gospel among their Countrymen. [...] It is further proposed, to ground these young Americans thoroughly in Religion and Morality, and to give them a good Tincture of other Learning: particularly of Eloquence, History, and practical Mathematicks; to which it may not be improper to add some Skill in Physic.

Berkeley, *Proposal*, 1725, *Works*VII, pp. 347–348





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The young *Americans* necessary for this Purpose, may in the Beginning be procured, either by peaceable Methods from those savage Nations, which border on our Colonies, and are in Friendship with us, or by taking captive the Children of our Enemies.

> - Berkeley, *Proposal*, 1725, *Works* VII, p. 347, emphasis added





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Weekly Quiz

Race, Slavery, an Colonialism

Malebranche Recapitulated Argument for Occasional Causation

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Berkeley's Furth

Arguments for Sensible Ideas Arguments against Matter The Muse, disgusted at an Age and Clime, Barren of every glorious Theme, In distant Lands now waits a better Time, Producing Subjects worthy Fame:

[...]

There shall be sung another golden Age, The rise of Empire and of Arts,

[...

Not such as Europe breeds in her decay; Such as she bred when fresh and young, When heav'nly Flame did animate her Clay, By future Poets shall be sung.

Westward the Course of Empire takes its Way; The four first Acts already past, A fifth shall close the Drama with the Day; Time's noblest Offspring is the last.

Berkeley, <u>'Verses'</u> on America,
 1726, Works VII, pp. 369–373.





Berkelev 1

The University of California, Berkeley (1868–)

Also: Berkeley College (1934-) in Yale University (1701-)



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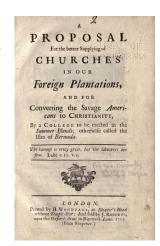
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Arguments for Sensible Ideas Arguments again Matter In Rhode Island, Berkeley purchased three or four enslaved African people: Agnes, Edward and/or Anthony, and Philip.

When Berkeley left in 1731, the plantation probably including the enslaved people, was donated to Yale.



Figure: Whitehall, Rhode Island





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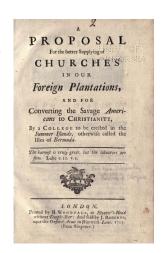
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Figure: Whitehall, Rhode Island





Berkeley in London

Berkelev 1

or Amalekites, together with an irrational Contempt of the Blacks, Conversion of these poor People.

Berkeley, 'Anniversary Sermon before the **Society for the** Propagation of the Gospel', 1732, Works VI, pp. 121–122



Berkeley in London

Berkelev 1

or Amalekites, together with an irrational Contempt of the Blacks, Conversion of these poor People.

To this may be added, an erroneous Notion, that the being baptized procured. This Opinion they charitably sent over, signed with their

Berkeley, 'Anniversary Sermon before the **Society for the** Propagation of the Gospel', 1732, Works VI, pp. 121–122



Berkeley in Ireland

Berkelev 1

Alleged Problem

Whether the bulk of our Irish natives are not kept from thriving, by that cynical content in dirt and beggary which they possess to a degree beyond any other people in Christendom?

> Berkeley, Querist, 1735–37, Works VI, Query 19

V THE NO.3 QUERIST, CONTAINING.

Several QUERIES.

Proposed to the

CONSIDERATION

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PUBLIC.

By the Bishop of CLOYNE. -

I the Lord have brought down the high Tree, have exalted the low Tree, have dried up the green Tree, and have made the dry Tree to flourish.

Ezek. xvii. 24.

The THIRD EDITION, with ADDITIONS.

DUBLIN: Printed by GEORGE FAULKNER in Effex-firect. MDCCL.



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Proposed Solutions

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- Forced labour
- Eugenics

V THE NO.3 QUERIST. CONTAINING. Several QUERIES. Proposed to the CONSIDERATION OF THE PUBLIC. By the Bishop of CLOYNE. -I the Lord have brought down the high

Tree, have exalted the low Tree, have dried up the green Tree, and have made the dry Tree to flourish. Ezek, xvii. 24.

The THIRD EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

DUBLIN: Printed by GEORGE FAULKNER in Effex-firect. MDCCL.



Week 8: Berkeley 1

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Malebranche Recapitulated Argument for Occasional Causati

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Malebranche's

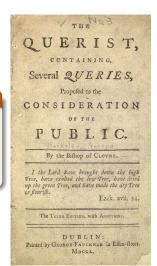
Berkeley's Furthe

Arguments for Sensible Ideas Arguments agains Matter

Assignments

Other Proposals

- Sumptuary laws (i.e. regulating expense)
- Repeal of penal laws (including admission of Catholics to TCD)
- Founding a Catholic university





Malebranche's Occasionalism Recapitulated

Week 8: Berkelev 1

Recapitulated

4 Malebranche's Occasionalism Recapitulated

Argument for Occasional Causation

Argument against Occasional Causation

Arguments for Sensible Ideas

Arguments against Matter



Week 8: Berkeley 1

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Colonialism

Malebranche Recapitulated

Berkeley's Objection Argument again

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Malebranche Response

Arguments for Sensible Ideas Arguments agains In order that we shall no longer be able to doubt the *falseness of this detestable* [i.e. pagan] philosophy and shall clearly recognize the *soundness* [i.e. preserving truth] of the principles and the distinctness of the ideas being used, it is necessary clearly to establish the truths that are opposed to the errors of the ancient philosopher, and to prove in few words that there is only one *true* [fr. vraie] cause because there is only one *true* [fr. vraie] God; that the nature or power of each thing is nothing but the will of God; that all natural causes are not *true* [fr véritables] causes but only *occasional* [fr. occasionnelles] causes, and certain other truths that will follow from these



Week 8: Berkeley 1

Weekly Quiz

Race, Slavery, ar

Malebranche Recapitulated

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Berkeley's Furth Response Arguments for Sensible Ideas Arguments against Matter In order that we shall no longer be able to doubt the *falseness of this detestable* [i.e. pagan] philosophy and shall clearly recognize the *soundness* [i.e. preserving truth] of the principles and the distinctness of the ideas being used, it is necessary clearly to establish the truths that are opposed to the errors of the ancient philosopher, and to prove in few words that there is only one *true* [fr. vraie] cause because there is only one *true* [fr. vraie] God; that the nature or power of each thing is nothing but the will of God; that all natural causes are not *true* [fr. véritables] causes but only *occasional* [fr. occasionnelles] causes, and certain other truths that will follow from these.



Week 8: Berkeley 1

Weekly Quiz

Race, Slavery, ar

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Berkeley's Objection Argument against Occasional Causa Esse est percip

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Week 8: Berkeley 1

Weekly Quiz

Race, Slavery, ar

Malebranche Recapitulated

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Week 8: Berkeley 1

Weekly Quiz

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Malebranche Recapitulated Argument for

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Malebranche's Response

Response
Arguments for
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Matter

In order that we shall no longer be able to doubt the *falseness of this detestable* [i.e. pagan] philosophy and shall clearly recognize the *soundness* [i.e. preserving truth] of the principles and the distinctness of the ideas being used, it is necessary clearly to establish the truths that are opposed to the errors of the ancient philosopher, and to prove in few words that there is only one *true* [fr. vraie] cause because

On the terms 'true' and 'false'

We will strictly mean that sentences or propositions have truth-values, and anything else such as entities and terms (e.g. 'causes') do not, although the latter may be called 'true' in the sense of 'real' (fr. *véritable, vrai, réel*). This linguistic distinction of the term 'true' is very important when you formulate a valid and sound argument, whereby you must judge the **truth or falsity of each proposition**. Thus, we will adhere to the western classical two-valued logic, according to which the truth-values are either *true or false*.



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Weekly Quiz

Race, Slavery, ar

Malebranche Recapitulated

Berkeley's Objection Argument against Occasional Causati Esse est percipi EEP Argument

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Berkelev 1



Berkelev 1

- 1 If 'the nature or power of each thing is nothing but the will of God', then 'all natural causes are not true causes but only occasional causes' for God to will. $\varphi \supset \psi$



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Weekly Qu

Race, Slavery, ar

Malebranche Recapitulated Argument for

Berkeley's Objection Argument against Occasional Causati

Esse est percipi EEP Argument

Malebranche' Response

Arguments for Sensible Ideas Arguments again Matter

- 1 If 'the nature or power of each thing is nothing but the will of God', then 'all natural causes are not true causes but only occasional causes' for God to will. $\varphi \supset \psi$
- 2 The nature or power of each thing is nothing but the will of God. φ [Affirming the Antecedent, AA]
- (3) Therefore, all natural causes are not true causes but only occasional causes for God to will. ψ [Conclusion from P1 and P2 by Modus Ponens]



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Weekly Q

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Matter

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Berkeley's Objection to Malebranche's Argument

Week 8: Berkeley 1

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Berkeley

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Malebranche
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Berkeley's Furthe Response

Arguments for Sensible Ideas Arguments against Matter 1 Weekly Quiz

2 Introduction to Bishop George Berkeley

3 Race, Slavery, and Colonialism

4 Malebranche's Occasionalism Recapitulated

Argument for Occasional Causation

Berkeley's Objection to Malebranche's Argument

Argument against Occasional Causation

6 Berkeley's *Esse Est Percipi* Argument

■ EEP Argumen

7 Malebranche's Possible Response to Berkeley's Objection

8 Berkeley's Further Response to Malebranche

■ Arguments for Sensible Ideas

Arguments against Matter

9 Assignments for the Next Lecture



Which premiss(es) of Malebranche's argument would Berkeley reject?

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Weekly Qu

Race, Slavery, a

Malebranche Recapitulated Argument for Occasional Causati

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Malebranche Recapitulated Argument for Occasional Causati

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Berkelev 1

The rejected premiss of Malebranche's argument: P1

- 1 If 'the nature or power of each thing is nothing but the will of God', then 'all natural causes are not true causes but only occasional causes' for God to will. $\phi \supset \psi$



Berkeley 1

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Malebranche' Response

Berkeley's Furth Response Arguments for Sensible Ideas Arguments against Matter The rejected premiss of Malebranche's argument: P1

① If 'the nature or power of each thing is nothing but the will of God', then 'all natural causes are not true causes but only occasional causes' for God to will. $\varphi \supset \psi$

- ① If every created being is necessarily an *occasional* cause for God to will (for *you*, *occasionalists*, have 'God alone to be the immediate efficient cause of all things', PHK §53), then our minds, as created beings, just passively perceive ideas. $\psi \supset \omega$
- 2) Our minds do not passively, but actively, perceive ideas (PHK §2 'my self', §27 'active being', §89, Intro §1, etc., according to the esse est percipi principle, §3, etc.). $\neg \omega$
- **3** Therefore, every created being cannot necessarily be an occasional cause for God to will (on the instructor's view, occasionalism or 'a very unaccountable and extravagant supposition' rejected in PHK §53; see next lecture; Oda 2018, 75, 81). $\neg \psi$



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Weekly Qu

Race, Slavery, a

Malebranche Recapitulated Argument for

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Berkeley's Furthe Response Arguments for Sensible Ideas Arguments against Matter

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Weekly Qu

Race, Slavery, a Colonialism

Malebranche Recapitulated Argument for Occasional Causatio

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> Berkeley's Furthe Response Arguments for Sensible Ideas Arguments against Matter

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Race, Slavery, a Colonialism

Malebranche Recapitulated Argument for Occasional Causatio

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Malebranche' Response

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Berkeley's Esse Est Percipi Argument

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Argument against Occasional Causation

6 Berkeley's Esse Est Percipi Argument

■ EEP Argument

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PHK §3, Notebooks §429 (Works I), etc.

Berkeley 1

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I think an intuitive knowledge may be obtained of this, by any one that shall attend to what is meant by the term 'exist' when applied to sensible things. The table I write on, I say, exists, that is, I see and feel it; and if I were out of my study I should say it existed, meaning thereby that if I was in my study I might perceive it, or that some other spirit actually does perceive it. There was an odour, that is, it was smelled; there was a sound, that is to say, it was heard; a colour or figure, and it was perceived by sight or touch. This is all that I can understand by these and the like expressions. For as to what is said of the absolute existence of unthinking things without any relation to their being perceived, that seems perfectly unintelligible. Their esse is percipi, nor is it possible they should have any existence, out of the minds or thinking things which perceive them.

- Berkeley, Principles of Human Knowledge, Part I §3



PHK §3, Notebooks §429 (Works I), etc.

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Weekly Quiz

Race, Slavery, ar Colonialism

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Berkeley, Principles of Human Knowledge, Part I §3



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Berkeley's Furth Response Arguments for Sensible Ideas Arguments against Matter Berkeley's esse est percipi argument

- 1 The being ('esse' or to be, to exist, to be real) of any sensible object consists in being perceived ('percipi' or to be perceived, as an 'idea' or 'object of knowledge', §2) by the mind. [Major premiss including a universal subject]
- The table in Berkeley's study is a sensible object. [Minor premiss including a particular subject]
- Therefore, the being of the table in Berkeley's study consists in being perceived by the mind (i.e. either his mind or, if he was not in his study, 'some other spirit', 'minds', 'thinking things' §3). [Conclusion from P1 and P2 by syllogism, UI]



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Berkeley's esse est percipi argument

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Berkeley's esse est percipi argument

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Race, Slavery, as Colonialism

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Berkeley's esse est percipi argument

- 1 The being ('esse') of any sensible object consists in being perceived ('percipi') by the mind.
- 2 The table in Berkeley's study is a sensible object.
- 3 Therefore, the table's being consists in being perceived by the mind.



Malebranche's Possible Response to Berkeley's Objection

- Week 8: Berkelev 1

- - Argument against Occasional Causation
- Malebranche's Possible Response to Berkeley's Objection
- - Arguments for Sensible Ideas
 - Arguments against Matter



The entire passivity of matter and the mind

Week 8: Berkeley 1

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Malebranche Recapitulated Argument for Occasional Causati

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Serkeley's Furth Response Arguments for Sensible Ideas Arguments against Matter The faculty [i.e. bodily, not mental, faculty] of receiving different figures and configurations in bodies is entirely passive and contains no action, so the faculty of receiving different ideas and modifications in the [human] mind is entirely passive and contains no action.

- Malebranche, Search after Truth §1.1.1 (1997, 3)

Bodies, [human] minds, pure intelligences, all these can do nothing. It is He [God only] who made [human] minds, who enlightens and activates them. It is He [God only] who created the sky and the earth, and who regulates their motions.

- Malebranche, Search after Truth §6.2.3 (1997, 451)

[My emphases are added to both quotes]



The entire passivity of matter and the mind

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Berkeley's Further Response to Malebranche

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2 Introduction to Bishop George Berkeley

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4 Malebranche's Occasionalism Recapitulated

■ Argument for Occasional Causation

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Argument against Occasional Causation

6 Berkeley's *Esse Est Percipi* Argument

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Malebranche's Possible Response to Berkeley's Objection

8 Berkeley's Further Response to Malebranche

■ Arguments for Sensible Ideas

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9 Assignments for the Next Lecture



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Arguments for Sensible Ideas Arguments again Matter

- Matter does not exist, no matter what matter (corporeal substance) is 'entirely passive' as an unthinking extended substance. [n.b. Malebranche is a Cartesian]
- The mind is not 'passive', but causally active, in terms of its function of perceiving ideas. To this end, the active mind and the passive matter are distinct. P2 of Berkeley's argumant against occasional causation: 'Our minds do not passively, but actively, perceive ideas.' [Go back to 'Berkeley's Objection' in the left column]
- Everything is perceived as ideas, no matter what—either sensible or not.



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Berkeley's Further Response

Arguments for Sensible Ideas Arguments agains Matter

- 1 Matter does not exist, no matter what matter (corporeal substance) is 'entirely passive' as an unthinking extended substance. [n.b. Malebranche is a Cartesian]
- 2 The mind is not 'passive', but causally active, in terms of its function of perceiving ideas. To this end, the active mind and the passive matter are distinct. P2 of Berkeley's argumant against occasional causation: 'Our minds do not passively, but actively, perceive ideas.' [Go back to 'Berkeley's Objection' in the left column]
- Everything is perceived as ideas, no matter what—either sensible or not.



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Arguments for Sensible Ideas Arguments again

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- 3 So, sensible objects are ideas. [Conclusion from P1 and P2]

- Sensible objects are collections of sensible qualities.
- All sensible qualities are ideas
- So, sensible objects are collections of ideas. [Conclusion from P1 and P2]



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First Simple Argument (found in *PHK* §4)

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Berkeley on the CONTRADICTION of matter

Berkelev 1

[T]here is not any other substance than spirit, or that which perceives. But [...] the sensible qualities are colour, figure, motion, smell, taste, and such like, that is, the ideas perceived by sense. Now for an idea to exist in an unperceiving thing is a manifest contradiction; for to have an idea is all one as to perceive; that therefore wherein colour, figure, and the like qualities exist, must perceive them. Hence it is clear there can be no unthinking substance or substratum of those ideas.

Berkeley, Principles of Human Knowledge §7

By 'matter' therefore we are to understand an inert, senseless substance, in which extension, figure, and motion do actually subsist. But it is evident from what we have already shown that extension, figure, and motion are only ideas existing in the mind, and that an idea can be like nothing but another idea, and that consequently neither they nor their archetypes can exist in an unperceiving substance. Hence it is plain that the very notion of what is called matter or corporeal substance involves a contradiction in it.

- Berkeley, Principles of Human Knowledge §9



Berkeley on the CONTRADICTION of matter

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The instructor's reconstruction from PHK §§7, 9

Berkeley's reductio argument against matter

- 'Matter' is assumed to be an unperceiving substance (or unthinking, corporeal 'substratum') that have sensible qualities (such as extension, figure, and motion) 'subsist[ing]' in it.
- Sensible qualities are defined to be sensible ideas ('ideas perceived by sense') only 'existing in the mind'.
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- There is a substance unperceiving and perceiving sensible ideas [from P1 and P3, contradiction]
- 6 Therefore, there exists nothing called 'matter' as unperceiving substance. [the assumed P1 is unacceptable as the argument is realised to be reductio ad absurdum]

N.B. Given a contradiction and the law of explosion, 'reduction to an absurdity' is a valid inference to *any proposition* (i.e. trivial or vacuous consequence).

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Berkeley's Further Response Arguments for

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- What is Berkeley's defence of the activity of finite minds (not merely that of God) and the passivity of perceived ideas?
- Is Berkeley's argument against matter (i.e. 'an inert, senseless substance', PHK §9) sound and convincing?
- When he was supposed to visit Malebranche in Paris in November 1713 (it is unknown whether they actually met), was Berkeley himself the 'occasional cause' of Malebranche's death in 1715?
 - Joseph Stock (1776) Life of George Berkeley
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Week 8: Berkelev 1

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Assignments for the Next Lecture

Week 8: Berkelev 1

- - Argument against Occasional Causation

- - Arguments for Sensible Ideas
 - Arguments against Matter
- 9 Assignments for the Next Lecture



Final Essay Questions in Part 2: C18th

Berkelev 1

- ① Critically evaluate Berkeley's argument about occasional causes, compared with Malebranche's occasionalism.
- 2 Critically evaluate Berkeley's argument against one of the twelve objections in the *Principles*.
- 3 Critically evaluate Berkeley's argument about embodiment in the Three Dialogues.
- 4 Critically evaluate Berkeley's argument for mechanical causes as distinguished from metaphysical ones in *De motu*.
- 6 Critically evaluate Hume's argument about the uniformity of nature in his problem of induction (Enquiry, §4).
- 6 Critically evaluate Hume's argument that there is no idea of power or necessary connection (Enquiry, §7), along with Shepherd's response to that argument.
- Critically evaluate Shepherd's argument for a necessary connection in the *Essay*, along with Hume's sceptical response to that argument.
- Critically evaluate Reid's 'same shop' argument for trust in the senses.



Final Essay Questions in Part 2: C18th

Berkelev 1

Critically evaluate Berkeley's argument about occasional causes, compared with Malebranche's occasionalism. [this week]

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Next Week 9: Berkeley 2

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Weekly Qu

Race, Slavery, a Colonialism

Malebranche Recapitulated Argument for Occasional Causati

Objection

Argument against
Occasional Causation

EEP Argument

Malebranche' Response

Berkeley's Furthe Response Arguments for Sensible Ideas Arguments against Matter Assignment 1: Read Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge*, Part I, §§34–72 [a set of 12 Objections and Berkeley's response: 24 arguments in total].

- Assignment 2: Read the 'Argument Advice' and 'Essay Questions' in PDF. And ask me or your assigned TA for anything unclear in the documents and slides.
 - Keep active in the WeCom/企业微信 group for this course, and pay attention to the Blackboard (SS149, Spring 2024), in which you can find all the basic info and recommended references.
 - Office hours of the instructor (Center for Social Sciences, C111) and TAs (their offices) are Mondays 2-4pm, or any working time of appointment, by WeCom direct message or email.