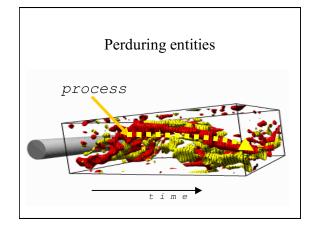
Perdurance and endurance

Thomas Bittner

Theories of persistence over time Perdurance theories Endurance theories

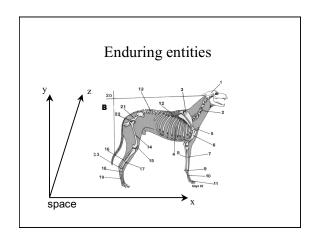
Perdurance theories

- Objects persist in time in virtue of possessing temporal parts
 - Begin of the class, middle part of the class, end part of the class
- Only part of a persisting object, its current part, is present at any one time of its existence
 - We are in the middle of the lecture



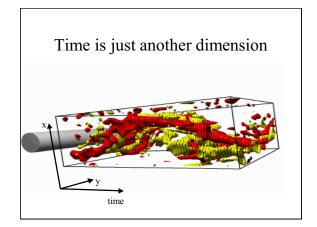
Endurance theories

- An object persists through time in virtue of being **wholly present** at every time at which it exists at all.
 - I exist in full now
 - No part of me is missing
- Endurants do **not** have temporal parts



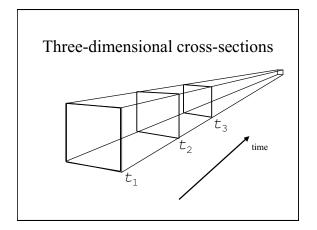
Perdurance theories or fourdimensionalism

- Time is treated as a dimension akin to and inseparable from the three dimensions of space
- Temporal parts are like spatial parts
- Persistent objects are four-dimensional entities
- Persistent objects have four dimensional parts, one dimension of which is time



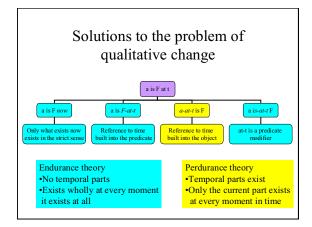
Three-dimensional 'cross-sections'

- We only ever perceive four-dimensional objects as they are at a moment of time
- Therefore we only encounter in experience the momentary three-dimensional 'cross-section' of objects.
- That is why we get the false impression that the objects themselves are threedimensional and extended only in space



Processes as prototypical fourdimensional objects

- Processes
 - your life with temporal parts like childhood, adulthood, your-college-years, ...
 - A theater performance with scenes, acts, early, middle, and late parts as temporal parts
- Events as boundaries of processes
- But: there are not only processes!

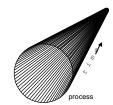


Processes and persisting objects

- · Persisting objects: You, BC, a tree, a banana
- Are related to processes:
 - You vs. your life
 - BC vs. BC's time as president
 - The lives of a banana, tree, etc.
- But
 - You are not identical with your life
 - BC is not identical with his being-the-president

Enduring and perduring entities





Categorical distinction between processes and persisting objects

- Processes have duration
- · Goes on for a time
- Does not exist in full at a single moment
- Your live does not exist at full now
- Enduring entities endure, last
- Do not go on
- Exist in full at every moment they exist at all
- You do exist in full now

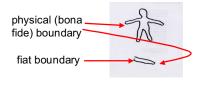
Processes and persisting objects (2)

- Four-dimensionalists
 - The categorical distinction between enduring objects and processes is superficial and a matter of our conceptualization and language
- Opponents:
 - Endurants like you and me do really exist

Temporal parts are like spatial parts (1)

 Temporal parts have fiat boundaries and are therefore existentially dependent on their wholes.

Fiat spatial boundaries



Examples

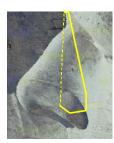
- · of bona fide boundaries:
- an animal's skin, the surface of the planet
- · of fiat boundaries:
- the boundaries of postal districts and census tracts

Mountain

- bona fide upper boundaries
- with a fiat base:



Your nose is a fiat part of you



Fiat temporal boundaries

- The boundaries between first, second, third, and fourth quarter of the game
- Are the beginning and the ending of a football game bona fide or fiat boundaries
- Are there bona fide temporal boundaries?

Temporal parts are like spatial parts (2)

- Temporal parts are fiat boundaries and are therefore existentially dependent on their wholes.
- Therefore fiat parts do not **compose** wholes (like engine, wheels, etc. compose a car) since they cannot exist independently of the whole they are parts of.
- Therefore wholes do not **consist of** fiat parts.

Temporal parts are like spatial parts (3)

 However from a four-dimensionalist perspective an object persists through time in virtue of possessing, or consisting of, temporal parts which are fiat in their nature.

Circularity ??

- A persistent object *O* persists through time through possessing different parts each existing at different times, i.e., *O* is identified with the sum of its parts
- If a persisting object, O, has a temporal part p at time t, then p can only identified in terms of its relations to O
- Therefore: *p* can only be identified if *O* can be identified independently.
- But: O was identified in terms of its parts

Are there bona fide temporal boundaries?

Temporal parts as theoretical entities

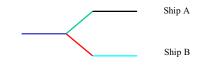
- Temporal parts are like electrons
- Belief in their existence is justified by the explanatory success or utility of the theories which postulate them
- Perdurance theories solve so many metaphysical problems so economically that we are justified in believing in temporal parts

Temporal parts as theoretical entities

 All we need to understand about temporal parts is that they possess the properties which the perdurance theories require them to posses in order to serve their explanatory purposes

Perduring entities as sums of temporal parts

• Two enduring entities are numerically identical if and only if they have the same temporal parts



Is the explanation as good as we think it is? • Unless we know the future course of events we cannot tell with how many ships we are confronted with in a single space at a given time Ship 1 Ship 2 Ship 3

