

John Locke

1. (p.1, §1) What is identity?
2. (p.2, §2) What are 'three sorts of substances'?
3. (p.2, §2) How is the identity of finite spirits different from God's identity?
4. (p.2, §2) What is the identity of bodies (particle of matter)?
5. (p.3, §2) How are the identity of mass of matter and living body different from each other?
6. (p.6, §6) How is identity of animals different from identity of machines?
7. (p.6, §7) Identity of man?
8. (p.9, §11) What is person?
9. (p.9, §12) What makes personal identity?
10. (p.10, §12) How does Locke overcome the problem of interrupted consciousness or gaps in memory?
11. (p.12, §15) If there is a change in the same substance [of a person], can it be the same person?
12. (p. 14, §16) If the same (immaterial) substance remains, can it be the case that there are two distinct persons?
13. (p. 17, §18) Does consciousness alone make the same 'person'? What about same 'man'?
14. (p.20, §22) If I wholly lose the memory of some parts of my life, and I shall never be conscious of them again, am I not the same person?
16. (p.22, §24) Is a drunk man the same person as a sober man? If so, would their crime committed under the influence be punished?
17. (p.22, §25), Does identity of substance unite remote existences into the same person?
18. (p.26, §28) What does it mean that 'person' is 'forensic' term?