Human Person has an immaterial mind or soul

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P1 – If one thing grows physically with unchanging identity; it must have an immaterial mind or soul

P2 – Human Person grows physically with unchanging identity

C – Therefore Human Person has an immaterial mind or soul

Throughout this paper, I will talk about why my statement ‘human person has an immaterial mind or soul’ by relating different philosophers’ perspective on this topic, then I will raise objections on how this argument could be invalid.

Descartes also had a similar argument,

P1-If one thing has thoughts and conscious; it has an immaterial soul or mind

P2- Human person has thoughts and conscious

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C – Human Person has an immaterial mind or soul

but I decided to improve it by changing the premises. Descartes focused more on how thinking made human person different from those who has no soul. But if that’s so one might ask questions regarding the truthfulness of the first premise. Nowadays things like artificial intelligence are emerging where material objects will have the ability to have conversation, solve problems, walk, and many more activities that a normal human person would do including thinking. So, if the material with artificial intelligence could think, does it mean it has a soul?

By changing the premises, I made a more solid premise. Even though the human body changes over time their identity never changes and we’ve all lived long enough to recognize this. If this is true even when the human body dies, that identity (soul) will still be unchanged.

One might ask, what if someone changes his ID or name? This question objects the truthfulness of the first premise but won’t succeed in its objection because one’s true identity is not based on an ID or passport rather on soul. A person could change his whole blood and human organs but would remain the same person because as Aquinas described one person can have on soul no matter the change in body or ID.