D.1.

An intrinsic notion, in a contrast to one that is taught or amassed by experience, is one that Descartes claims is instinctual in the individual's psyche. It is believed that since no plausible scientific genesis could be proposed for any ideas, at least some of them must be inherent. Regarding Descartes' view of innate ideas, Locke does not concur. Locke stated that not everyone has these beliefs in his work An Essay Concerning Human Understanding. He also contends that all thoughts result from experiences that have affected the human psyche. In this regard, he has provided a number of points. First, youngsters or people with mental illnesses do not subscribe to popular views. In addition, if children had inherent ideas, they would have known them from the moment of their birth. However, this is unlikely to be the case; children develop ideas through their experiences with their surroundings. Therefore, according to Locke, the idea of inborn thoughts is improbable and that all ideas come from experience. Even the most basic truths, according to Locke, cannot be regarded as held by individuals unless they are either taught or come to grasp them on their own since humans are unable to have notions in their heads that they are oblivious of. Therefore, Locke believes that knowledge comes from experience and is not innate, in contrast to Descartes' theory of innate ideas, which holds that a man cannot depend on his senses because they can be questioned.