

Introduction



David Hume

- The Copy Principle
- The Association of Ideas
- The Problem of Induction and the Principle of Custom

- C & E are contiguous in space
- C is prior to E in time
- 3 There is a necessary connexion between C & E

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- 2 The most obscure and uncertain of all the terms used by metaphysicians are those of power, force, energy or necessary connexion.
- Passing powers around.

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- From where do we get the idea of power or necessary connexion?



External Objects



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- Billiard Balls and the trick Billiard Ball table.
- Newton's inertial force 'Every object in a state of uniform motion tends to remain in that state of motion unless an external force is applied to it.'

Reflection on the operations of our own minds

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- Are we at any moment conscious of an internal power by which we can 'will' to move our arms, or bite our lips or direct our thoughts?
- We are aware that event C (willing the arm to move) is almost always followed by event E (the movement of the arm) but we have no knowledge of the power by which this happens.

Test the theory!



David Hume

Can you obtain any *impression* of power or necessary connexion from either external objects or from reflecting on the nature of your own mind?

Hume and Occasionalism



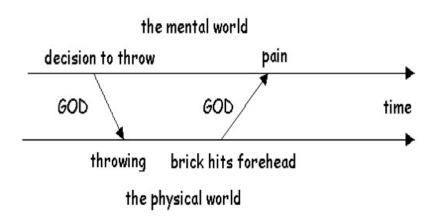
Nicolas Malebranche (1638-1715)

- Divine Power
- A belief in natural powers was the 'most dangerous error of the philosophy of the ancients'.

Occasionalism

- There are bodies and there are minds.
- 2 Bodies contain nothing that could contribute to movement.
- If bodies do not cause their own movement, then minds must be the cause of this movement [by 1 & 2].
- There is no necessary connection between the willings of finite minds and movements in bodies.
- Minds do not move bodies.
- As God is an infinitely perfect being, everything he wills must necessarily occur. There is, therefore, a necessary connection between the will of God and its outcome.
- God is the only true cause. All other causes are therefore occasional.

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- The universal energy and operations of the supreme being' are beyond human comprehension. 'We are got into fairy land' and have no reason to trust our methods of argumentation at this level.
- If our ignorance is a reason for rejecting natural powers, then it is equally as good a reason to reject divine powers.

Sceptical Doubts

'Upon the whole, there appears not, throughout all nature, any one instance of connexion, which is conceivable by us. All events seem entirely loose and separate. One event follows another; but we never can observe any tie between them. They seem *conjoined*, but never connected. And as we have no idea of any thing, which never appeared to our outwards sense or inward sentiment, the necessary conclusion seems to be, that we have no idea of connexion or power at all, and that these words are absolutely without any meaning, when employed either in philosophical reasonings, or common life.' (7.26)

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- The impression from which the idea of necessary connexion comes from is the 'customary transition of the imagination from one object to its usual attendant the connexion which we feel in the mind'.
- The idea is meaningful; however, it is imperfect because it does not come from an impression derived from the cause itself, rather it reflects the instinctive tendencies of the mind.

The Missing Shade of Blue



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 x
- C regularly precedes E
- O will always convey the thought of E to whomever has experienced C regularly conjoined with E ✓

An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding

'What stronger instance can be produced of the surprising ignorance and weakness of the understanding than the present? For surely, if there be any relation among objects which it purports to know perfectly, it is that of cause and effect. On this are founded all of our reasonings concerning matters of fact or existence'. (7. 60)

Problems with Hume's Account and the Contemporary Problem of Causation

• Hume's definition(s) of causation: 'an object, followed by another, and where all the objects, similar to the first are followed by objects similar to the second. Or in other words, where if the first object had not been, the second never had existed.' (7.29)

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- The Counterfactual Analysis: C causes E iff... C & E occur; C precedes E; If C had not occured, then E would not have occured.

Philosophy Film Club

Philosophy Film Club

Žižek!



Tuesday 20 March 2012, 6pm
A123, 5t Matthias
The screening is free & all are very welcome!!!

Any questions place contact Make Lovin (Alla Institution act all)