

Descartes' Meditations



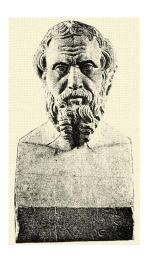
A Recap of Meditation 1

- First Person Narrative
- From Empiricism to Rationalism
- The Withholding Principle
- Local Doubt
- Global Doubt
- Hyperbolic Doubt

The Meditator at the end of Meditation 1

Believe	Doubt
	A good God exists
	All propositions of
	Sensory Experience
	Physics
	Astronomy
	Medicine
	Arithmetic
	Geometry

Hyperbolic Scepticism and Ancient Scepticism



The Criterion of Truth

- The Ancient Sceptics -No Criterion, No Truth
- Descartes Let's push our doubts as far as they will go!

Certainty!



▶ Je Pense donc Je Suis

Certainty!



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Certainty!

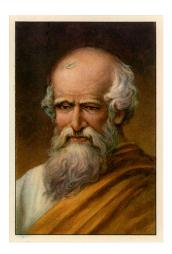


- Je Pense donc Je Suis
- Cogito, ergo Sum
- 'I am, I exist, is necessarily true whenever it is put forward by me or conceived by my mind' (7: 25).

The Meditator's Belief Set

Believe	Doubt
l exist	A good God exists
	All propositions of
	Sensory Experience
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The Archimedean Point



- Descartes' 'firm and immovable point in order to move the entire earth'.
- Archimedes (287 to 212 B.C) 'Give me a place to stand and with a lever I will move the whole world'.
- He designed lever systems for sailors to lift objects otherwise to heavy to move

The Archimedean Point

'Just give me your attention and I shall conduct you further than you think. For from this universal doubt, as from a fixed and immoveable point. I propose to derive the knowledge of God, of yourself and of everything in the universe.' (AT 10, 515: CSM II 409)

Agrippa's Trilemma



Epistemic Justification

- Infinitism
- Foundationalism
- Coherentism

Agrippa's Trilemma



Cogito, ergo Sum

- Deduction
- Intuition
- Performance

An Enthymeme?

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- ► C) I exist

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- Inuitions are so certain that it is not possible to doubt them, e.g. the basic truths of mathematics
- We must be able to understand a proposition all at once - in one sweeping mental gaze
- When someone says I am thinking, therefore I am, or I exist, he does not deduce existence from thought by means of a syllogism, but recognises it as something self evident by a simple intuition of the mind' (AT 7, 140: CSM II 100).



A Performance?

 Cogito, ergo Sum: Inference or Performance -Jaako Hintikka (1962)

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A Performance?

- Cogito, ergo Sum: Inference or Performance -Jaako Hintikka (1962)
- I exist Self-Verifiable
- `The relation of cogito to sum is not that of a premise to a conclusion. This relation is rather comparable with that of a process to its product'.

A Performance?

'When someone says 'I am thinking, therefore I am, or Lexist', he does not deduce existence from thought by means of a syllogism, but recognises it as something self evident by a simple intuition of the mind. This is clear from the fact that if he were deducing it by means of a syllogism, he would have had previous knowledge of the major premise: 'Everything which thinks is, or exists'; yet in fact he learns it from experiencing in his own case that it is impossible that he should think without existing' (AT 7, 140: CSM II 100).

Agrippa's Trilemma



Cogito, ergo Sum

Has Descartes successfully blunted the 'Foundationalist' horn of Agrippa's Trilemma?

The Cogito Investigations

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- The nature of the human mind, and how it is better known than the body
- 1) The meditator will discover that she is more certain that the mind exists than that the body exists
- 2) She has a more clear and distinct conception of the nature of the mind, than the nature of the body

A 'Rational Animal'?

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- A 'Rational Animal'?
- A Body
- Someone who can engage in sense-perceptions?
- Evil Demon
- She has no body and thus no sense perceptions.

'Thought; this alone is inseparable from me. I am, I exist that is certain. But for how long? For as long as I am thinking. For it could be that were I totally to cease from thinking. I should totally cease to exist I am in the strict sense only a thing that thinks; that is, I am a mind or intelligence, or intellect or reason' (7: 27).

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- ► The Enlarged Conclusion: `what then am I? A thing that thinks. What is that? A thing that doubts, understands, affirms, denies, is willing, is unwilling, and also imagines and has sensory perceptions' (7: 28).

What Am I?

- Can I discover the true nature of the mind through the imagination?
- 'I am in the strict sense only a thing that thinks; that is, I am a mind or intelligence, or intellect or reason' (7: 27).
- ► The Enlarged Conclusion: `what then am I? A thing that thinks. What is that? A thing that doubts, understands, affirms, denies, is willing, is unwilling, and also imagines and has sensory perceptions' (7: 28).
- The 'I' is a unity the centre of these activities

The Thinking Thing



Cogito, ergo Sum

 Georg Lichtenberg -There is only 'thinking going on' and no 'thinking thing'

The Thinking Thing



Cogito, ergo Sum

- Georg Lichtenberg -There is only 'thinking going on' and no 'thinking thing'
- Is Lichtenberg correct or is Descartes entitled to this inference?



- 1) It helps to demonstrate why Descartes believes that the mind is better than the body
- 2) Further illustrates Descartes' conception of the intellect
- 3) Illustrates Descartes' Physics

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- First of all Suspend the doubting process
- Imagine a piece of wax just taken from a honeycomb: 1) TASTE 2) SMELL 3) COLOUR 4) FEEL 5) SOUND
- If I put the wax by the fire ...
- Does the same piece of wax remain?

Accidential and Essential Properties

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- ► The Essential Properties of Matter: `extended, flexible and changeable'.
- ► The Properties are known through the mind and not through the senses.

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- My imagination cannot represent the innumerable shapes required
- 4. It is not the imagination that allows me to grasp this capacity of the wax.
- I do grasp this capability, but not through the senses or through the imagination, so it must be grasped through another faculty - call it the mind itself. (Hatfield, 2003: 130-1)



Our perception of the nature of the wax is a case not of vision or touch or imagination nor has it ever been, despite previous appearances but of purely mental inspection (7: 31).

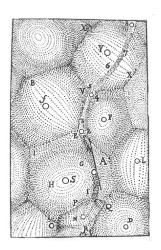
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- We can 'imperfect and confused' knowledge, or 'clear and distinct' knowledge.
- ► 'My awareness of my own self is not merely much truer and more certain than my awareness of the wax, but also much more distinct and evident' (7: 33).

Descartes' Physics

'I may tell you, between ourselves, that these six Meditations contain the entire foundations for my physics. But it is not necessary to say so, if you please, since that might make it harder for those who favor Aristotle to approve them. I hope that those who read them will gradually accustom themselves to my principles and recognize the truth of them before they notice that they destroy those of Aristotle.' (AT III 297-298)

Descartes' Physics



- Matter is everywhere one and the same
- All parts of matter are merely length, breadth and depth
- A network of interlocking Vorticies

Paintings and Visions



Men in Hats



'Do I see any more than hats and coats which could conceal automatons? I judge that they are men' (7: 32).

The Mind is better known that the Body

▶ 'If I judge that the wax exisst from the fact that I see it, clearly this same fact entails much more evidently that I myself also exist' (7: 33).

The Mind is better known that the Body

- If I judge that the wax exisst from the fact that I see it, clearly this same fact entails much more evidently that I myself also exist' (7: 33).
- ➤ 'Every consideration whatsover which contributes to my perception of the wax, or of any other body, cannot but establish even more effectively the nature of my own mind' (7: 33).

The Meditator at the end of Meditation 2

Believe	Doubt
I exist	A good God exists
I am a thinking thing	All propositions of
intellect priority	Sensory Experience
mind priority	Physics
	Astronomy
	Medicine
	Arithmetic
	Geometry