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Intro to Philosophy 101

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Reading Questions Week 4

Locke, "Qualities and Ideas" (Essay . . .) – pp. 86-90

1. Explain in your own words what Locke means by a "quality" of matter.

Body, shape, size, motion, colors, odor, and taste are all a definition of qualities

2. Give three examples of Locke's Primary Qualities, and three examples of Secondary Qualities. How does Locke explain the key differences between Primary and Secondary Qualities?

My three examples of primary qualities a red car, fire, and electricity. Smelling a candle, tasting food, hugging my friends, are all an example of my secondary qualities.

3. Present an example from Locke's writing that describes a material object in terms of its fundamental primary qualities versus its secondary qualities, and how Locke's distinction makes sense of the reality of that object. *A desk would be the primary quality and the color of that desk would be the secondary qualities.*

Berkeley, "Nothing Outside the Mind" (Principles . . .) – pp. 97-102

4. Explain Berkeley's criteria for "existence" - what does he think we mean when we say something is "real" or that it "exists"?

What Berkeley think it means for something to exist is, to be able to perceive it.

5. Based on his definition of existence, why does Berkeley think we should not believe in the existence of independent Primary Qualities?

What does this mean about the existence of Matter? The reason why Berkeley thinks we should not believe in the existence of independent primary qualities is because matters that is only perceived in the mind (ideas) and not materialized as independent things does not count as real.

6. As a result of his critique of materialism, explain what Berkeley has to say about the ultimate source of all the sensory experiences we receive. *Berkeley believed that they were a more dominant source that was projecting are thoughts and idea "GOD'S MIND"*