

## **Introduccion to Philosphy**

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**Dropbox week 2**

### **Descartes, "New Foundations for Knowledge", pp. 21-25**

1. List and explain three of the reasons Descartes gives for doubting what he thought he knew.

One of the doubts that explain Descartes is the distrust that the persecution is sensorial because he said that we have some experiences that the sensorial make us cheat.

The second one is meditation in this one believes the worst of the metaphysical possibilities because he starts to question his own life and his own body and also questions god.

The Third one is the cognitive sense in this one Descartes tried to distinguish the true from the false and to find that he needs to find certainty that is the idea so for find that he needs to dude about his body and then realize that he can doubt everything except his own existence and accept what he is and that he doubts. that makes one of his most important phrases "I think therefore I am".

2. While still in the realm of doubt, what does Descartes say about the general sciences and mathematics and their place in our knowledge?

While still in the realm of doubt, Descartes says that the general sciences and mathematics are more certain than other forms of knowledge, as they are based on deductive reasoning and the laws of logic. However, he still places them in real doubt, as they may contain false premises.

3. What does Descartes ultimately argue is a strong and unshakeable basis for knowledge? How does he make his case?

Descartes argues that the only way to achieve certain knowledge is through the process of doubting everything and then finding what cannot be doubted. He concludes that the only thing that cannot be doubted is his own existence as a thinking being, and he uses this as a strong and unshakeable basis for knowledge. He makes his case through the famous philosophical statement, "Cogito, ergo sum" (I think, therefore I am).

### **Locke, "The Senses as the Basis for Knowledge", pp. 25-31**

1. Explain some of the reasons Locke believes there are no innate ideas.

Locke believes that there are no innate ideas because there is no evidence for the existence of such ideas. He argues that if there were innate ideas, then everyone would have the same ideas, and this is not the case.

2. What is the significance of "children" and "idiots" in Locke's argument?

Children and idiots are significant in Locke's argument because they provide evidence for the lack of innate ideas. If there were innate ideas, then even children and idiots would have them, but they do not.

3. Explain the concept of the "tabula rasa".

The concept of the "tabula rasa" means that the mind is like a blank slate at birth and knowledge and ideas are acquired through experience and the senses.

4. Describe in your own words what Locke means by "sensation" and "reflection" in describing the acquisition of knowledge.

Sensation and reflection are two ways in which knowledge is acquired, according to Locke. Sensation refers to the process of acquiring knowledge through the senses, while reflection refers to the process of introspection and thinking about one's own experience and ideas.

