

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

A quality of matter is when an object has multiple characteristics and properties that it possesses.

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?

Primary qualities are the fundamental properties of matter that exist independently of our perception, such as shape, size, motion, and solidity. Secondary qualities are something we perceive such as something having color, the taste of it, and smell. Three examples of secondary qualities are a table, a cup, and a dress.

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 rock can be an example for a primary quality more than a secondary quality because it has distinct mass and density. It also has a shape to it, texture, and size. Locke believes that the rock has all of these primary because it has an independent perception, but Locke would also argue that the rock is also secondary because of the feeling of the rock such as the smoothness or roughness of it, it is our perception of the rock that makes it secondary and dependent.

4. Explain Berkeley's criteria for "existence" - what does he think we mean when we say something is "real" or that it "exists"? Berkeley thinks someone has to be perceiving something in order for it to exist. So, when we say something is real or exists, he's interpreting that as we are perceiving that object in that moment and that's why it exists. He doesn't think that an object can exist independently.

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? Berkeley rejected the primary qualities of an object because that would mean that the object would exist independently. Berkeley believed that the qualities of an object were dependent on perception. His philosophy is that the external world is made up of ideas and perception of the person who is perceiving. The existence of an object determines on how the person is perceiving it. The existence of matter doesn't exist because it is not an independent object, everything exists in the mind of the perceiver.

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.

The experience of senses that we receive come from the divine mind or God, we can only experience senses by the direct action from God. Berkely believes that it is God that allows us to have senses because he is the one who creates the ideas and sustains the world of ideas and perceptions. He argues that God places ideas and perceptions into our mind which helps us experience the world around us.