

# Glossary

- Enlightenment: Escape from tutelage
- Tutelage: inability to think for oneself
- Arête: highest quality of state
- Tabula Rasa: Blank slate (Made by Locke to show how humans start with no knowledge and learn it throughout life)
- Locke's Sensation: observing one's experience in the outside world
- Locke's Reflection: Observation of our own mental processes (introspection)
- Skepticism: The idea that it is impossible to know the true world (our perception cannot be trusted)
- Hume's perceptions: composed of two components: 1) impressions; 2) ideas
- Hume's Impressions: modern day sensations
- Hume's Ideas: less vivid impressions

# Glossary

- Association: Combines simple ideas into complex ones (in a similar way that gravity brings masses together)
- Resemblance: association of a copy with its original
- Contiguity: association of a item with others in the same space (spatial) or time (temporal)
- Causation: association of a thing and what caused it
- Hartley's Impression: Perceivable quality
- Vibratiuncle: A permanently copied smaller vibration of a frequently occurring vibration.
- Phenomena: Things observed by the senses
- Noumena: Things known, but not observed by the sense
- Kantian Transcendental: Logical and necessary

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- Enlightenment – cultural movement of intellectuals beginning in late 17th-century Europe emphasizing reason and individualism rather than tradition.
- Hedonism – school of thought that argues maximizing pleasure is humans primary incentive
- Utilitarianism – a theory in normative ethics arguing the proper course of action is one that maximized utility (usually defined as maximizing total benefit and reducing suffering or the negatives)
- Naturalism – belief that only physical laws of nature operate in the world (nothing exists past the natural world – God)
- Materialism – matter is the fundamental substance in nature, all phenomena (including mental consciousness) are the result of material interactions

# Glossary cont.

- Transformism – La Mettrie's doctrine of naturalism arguing everything in nature arose for a purpose
- Naturwissenschaft: Newtonian natural science, observing nature and creating scientific laws from it
- Geisteswissenschaft: Human science, studying society and history, sympathetic understanding from within

# Review Questions

- What does *tutelage* mean and how does it relate to The Enlightenment?
- Ethics and morality is a central theme throughout history. Compare and contrast at least two ethical schools of thought. Discuss them within the context of the Enlightenment period (souls beyond the natural world versus pure natural laws governing the world)
- John Locke and Bishop George Berkeley had similar views. Explain how they were alike and how they were different.