THE GREAT IDEAS: IDEA from the Syntopicon $769\,$

OUTLINE OF TOPICS

1.0	PAGE
1. Doctrines of idea	771
1a. Ideas, or relations between ideas, as objects of thought or knowledge: the ideas as eternal forms	
1b. Ideas or conceptions as that by which the mind thinks or knows	772
1c. Ideas as the data of sense-experience or their residues	
1d. Ideas as the pure concepts of reason: regulative principles	
1e. Ideas in the order of supra-human intelligence or spirit: the eternal exemplars and archetypes; the modes of the divine mind	
If. Idea as the unity of determinate existence and concept: the Absolute Idea	773
2. The origin or derivation of ideas in the human mind	
2a. The infusion of ideas: divine illumination	
2b. The innate endowment or retention of ideas: the activation of the mind's native content or structure by sense, by memory, or by experience	
2c. The acquirement of ideas by perception or intuition: simple ideas or forms as direct objects of the understanding	
2d. Reflection as a source of ideas: the mind's consideration of its own acts or content	774
2e. The genesis of ideas by the recollection of sense-impressions: the images of sense	
2f/ The production of ideas by the reworking of the materials of sense: the imaginative construction of concepts or the formation of complex from simple ideas	

THE GREAT IDEAS

	PAOB
2g. The abstraction of ideas from sense-experience: the concept as the first act of the mind; the grades of abstraction	775
2h. The derivation of transcendental ideas from the three syllogisms of reason	
3. The division of ideas according to their objective reference	
3a. Ideas about things distinguished from ideas about ideas: the distinction between first and second intentions	
3b. Adequate and inadequate ideas: clear and distinct ideas as compared with obscure and confused ideas	776
3c. Real and fantastic or fictional ideas: negations and chimeras	
4. The logic of ideas	
4a. The verbal expression of ideas or concepts: terms	
4b. The classification of terms: problems in the use of different kinds of terms	777
(1) Concrete and abstract terms	
(2) Particular and universal terms	
(3) Specific and generic terms: tnfimae species and summa genera	
(4) Univocal and analogical terms	778
4c. The correlation, opposition, and order of terms	
5. Ideas or concepts in the process of thought	
5a. Concept and judgment: the division of terms as subjects and predicates; kinds of subjects and predicates	
5b. The position and sequence of terms in reasoning	773
5c. The dialectical employment of the ideas of reason	
5d The order of concepts in the stages of learning: the more and the less general	
5e. The association, comparison, and discrimination of ideas: the stream of thought or consciousness	
6. The being and truth of ideas	
6a. The distinction between real and intentional existence, between thing and idea: ideas as symbols, or intentions of the mind	
6b. The nature and being of ideas in relation to the nature and being of the mind	780
6c. The agreement between an idea and its object: the criterion of adequacy in correspondence	781
6d. Clarity and distinctness in ideas as criteria of their truth	
6e. The criterion of genesis: the test of an idea's truth or meaning by reference to its origin	S
6f. The truth and falsity of simple apprehensions, sensations, or conceptions: contrasted with the truth and falsity of judgments or assertions	