OUTLINE OF TOPICS

PAOE	
1. The nature of knowledge: the relation between knower and known; the issue concerning	
the representative or intentional character of knowledge	890
2. Man's natural desire and power to know	891
3. Principles of knowledge	892
4. Knowledge in relation to other states of mind	
4a. Knowledge and truth: the differentiation of knowledge, error, and ignorance	
4b. Knowledge, belief, and opinion: their relation or distinction	893
4c. The distinction between knowledge and fancy or imagination	894
4d. Knowledge and love	
5 TM	PACE
5. The extent or limits of human knowledge	895
The knowable, the unknowable, and the unknown: the knowabihty of certain objects	
(1) God as an object of knowledge	
(2) Matter and the immaterial as objects of knowledge	896
(3) Cause and substance as objects of knowledge	897
(4) The infinite and the individual as objects of knowledge	909
(5) The past and the future as objects of knowledge(6) The self and the thing in itself as objects of knowledge	898
5b. The distinction between what is more knowable in itself and what is more	
knowable to us	899
5c. Dogmatism, skepticism, and the critical attitude with respect to the extent, certainty, and finality of human knowledge	
5d. The method of universal doubt as prerequisite to knowledge: God's goodness as the assurance of the veracity of our faculties	900
5e. Knowledge about knowledge as the source of criteria for evaluating claims to knowledge	
6. The kinds of knowledge	
6a. The classification of knowledge according to diversity of objects	
(1) Being and becoming, the intelligible and the sensible, the necessary and the contingent, the eternal and the temporal, the immaterial and the material as objects of knowledge	
(2) Knowledge of natures or kinds distinguished from knowledge of individuals	901
(3) Knowledge of matters of fact or real existence distinguished from knowledge of our ideas or of the relations between them	902
(4) Knowledge in relation to the distinction between the phenomenal and the noumenal, the sensible and supra-sensible	
6b. The classification of knowledge according to the faculties involved in knowing	
(1) Sensitive knowledge: sense-perception as knowledge; judgments of percep-	
tion and judgments of experience	
(2) Memory as knowledge	903
(3) Rational or intellectual knowledge(4) Knowledge in relation to the faculties of understanding, judgment, and	904
reason; and to the work of intuition, imagination, and understanding	
6c. The classification of knowledge according to the methods or means of knowing	
(1) Vision, contemplation, or intuitive knowledge distinguished from discursive knowledge	
(2) The distinction between immediate and mediated judgments: induction and reasoning, principles and conclusions	905
(3) The doctrine of knowledge as reminiscence: the distinction between innate and acquired knowledge	

(4) The distinction between <i>a priori</i> and <i>a posteriori</i> knowledge: the tra scendental, or speculative, and the empirical	n- 906
(5) The distinction between natural and supernatural knowledge: knowled based on sense or reason distinguished from knowledge by faith of	
through grace and inspiration	
	PAOB
6d. The classification of knowledge according to the degrees of assent	907
(1) The distinction between certain and probable knowledge(2) The types of certainty and the degrees of probability	908
(3) The distinction between adequate and inadequate, or perfect and in perfect knowledge	
6e. The classification of knowledge according to the end or aim of the knowing(1) The distinction between theoretic and practical knowledge: knowing the sake of knowledge and for the sake of action or production	
(2) The types of practical knowledge: the use of knowledge in production a in the direction of conduct; technical and moral knowledge	nd 909
7. Comparison of human with other kinds of knowledge	
7a. Human and divine knowledge	
7b. Human and angelic knowledge	910
7c. Knowledge in this life compared with knowledge in the state of innocence an knowledge hereafter	d
7d. The knowledge of men and brutes	911
8. The use and value of knowledge	
8a. The technical use of knowledge in the sphere of production: the applications science in art	of
8b. The moral use of knowledge and the moral value of knowledge	912
(1) The knowledge of good and evil: the relation of knowledge to virtue and s	sin
(2) Knowledge as a condition of voluntanness in conduct	913
(3) Knowledge in relation to prudence and continence	914
(4) The possession or pursuit of knowledge as a good or satisfaction: its relati to pleasure and pain; its contribution to happiness	on
8c. The political use of knowledge: the knowledge requisite for the statesmalegislator, or citizen	an, 915
9. The communication of knowledge	916
9a. The means and methods of communicating knowledge	
9b. The value of the dissemination of knowledge: freedom of discussion	917
 The growth of human knowledge: the history of man's progress and failures in the pursuit of knowledge 	ie