

OUTLINE OF TOPICS

1. Diverse conceptions of the human mind
 - 1a. Mind as intellect or reason, a part or power of the soul or human nature, distinct from sense and imagination
 - (1) The difference between the acts of sensing and understanding, and the objects of sense and reason
 - (2) The cooperation of intellect and sense: the dependence of thought upon imagination and the direction of imagination by reason
 - (3) The functioning of intellect: the acts of understanding, judgment, and reasoning
 - (4) The distinction of the active and the possible intellect in power and function
 - 1b. Mind as identical with thinking substance
 - (1) The relation of the mind as thinking substance to sense and imagination
 - (2) Thinking and willing as the acts of the thinking substance
 - 1c. Mind as a particular mode of that attribute of God which is thought
 - (1) The origin of the human mind as a mode of thought
 - (2) The properties of the human mind as a mode of thought
 - 1d. Mind as soul or spirit, having the power to perform all cognitive and voluntary functions
 - (1) The origin of the mind's simple ideas: sensation and reflection
 - (2) The activity of the understanding in relating ideas: the formation of complex ideas
 - 1e. Mind as a triad of cognitive faculties: understanding, judgment, reason

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 - (1) The relation of understanding to sense or intuition: its application in the realm of nature; conformity to law
 - (2) The relation of judgment to pleasure and displeasure: its application in the realm of art; aesthetic finality
 - (3) The relation of reason to desire or will: its application in the realm of freedom; the *summum bonum*
 - If. Mind as intelligence or self-consciousness, knowing itself as universal: the unity of intellect and will
 - Ig. Mind as the totality of mental processes and as the principle of meaningful or purposive behavior
 - (1) The nature of the stream of thought, consciousness, or experience: the variety of mental operations
 - (2) The topography of mind
 - (3) The unity of attention and of consciousness: the selectivity of mind
2. The human mind in relation to matter or body

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 - 2a. The immateriality of mind: mind as an immaterial principle, a spiritual substance, or as an incorporeal power functioning without a bodily organ
 - 2b. The potentiality of intellect or reason compared with the potentiality of matter or nature
 - 2c. The interaction of mind and body
 - (1) The physiological conditions of mental activity
 - (2) The influence of mental activity on bodily states

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 - 2d. The parallelism of mind and body
 - 2e. The reduction of mind to matter: the atomic explanation of its processes, and of the difference between mind and soul, and between mind and body
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