

**** OVERVIEW OF BERKELEY'S *PRINCIPLES* ****

The Traditional Doctrine

Berkeley's Rival Theory

Introduction 1-25

1. The *Unum Nomen Unum Nominatum* Doctrine

-- The only use of language is descriptive.

2. The Doctrine of Abstract Ideas

-- General terms are proper names of abstract entities in which particulars participate.

1. The *Definiendum-Definiens* Theory

-- There are many uses, including exciting or quieting passions and provoking or inhibiting actions.

2. The Theory of Concrete Ideas

-- General terms have definitions which particulars satisfy.

Principles 1-33

3. Materialism

-- Physical objects are substances with primary qualities.
 -- Physical objects exist independently of being perceived.
 -- Physical objects are the original causes of our ideas.
 -- Explanation of phenomena in terms of physical causes.

3. Immaterialism (Subjective Idealism)

-- Physical objects are combinations of sensible qualities.
 -- The *esse* of physical objects is *percipi*.
 -- The original causes of our ideas are ideas.
 -- Explanation of phenomena in terms of laws of nature.

Principles 34-84

4. Sixteen Objections to Immaterialism anticipated and answered.

Principles 85-156

5. Metaphysical and Epistemological Consequences

-- "Skepticism."
 -- "Atheism."
 -- "Irreligion."

6. Pragmatic Consequences

-- "Error and difficulty in the sciences."

5. Metaphysical and Epistemological Consequences

-- "The reality and perfection of human knowledge."
 -- "The incorporeal nature of the human soul."
 -- "The immediate providence of a deity."

6. Pragmatic Consequences

-- "A method for rendering the sciences more easy, useful, and compendious": Physics (97-117); Mathematics (119-134); Psychology/Morality (135-145); Theology (146-156).