I. Administrative
   A. Roll
   B. Books
   C. Handouts: Keep an eye on this page
   D. Questions?

II. Introduction to Philosophy
   A. Philosophy as conceptual analysis—seeking conditions for the application of various concepts.
      1. Reflective equilibrium as the method of conceptual analysis.
      2. Argument as the engine of reflective equilibrium.
   B. Alternative methods: literary, empirical
   C. In this connection, perhaps we should be inclined to adopt an empirical approach, given the fact that we wish to engage with cognitive science?
      1. Science and epistemological buck-passing:
         a. Synoptic visions
         b. Assumed concepts
         c. Methodological underpinnings
      2. Should we view Philosophy of Mind as a branch of cognitive science? What is the relationship with science?
II.  *Modeling the Mind*

A.  *Investigative Strategies*

1.  The importance of meaning

2.  Reflective equilibrium

3.  The role of common sense

B.  *Descartes in a Nutshell*

1.  The *Meditations* is a set of reflections on “first philosophy”, which was *epistemology* for Descartes.
   a.  How can we know anything? Can we know enough to float science?
   b.  He adopts the *skeptical method* as a way of determining answers to these questions.

2.  What can be known, it turns out, is very dependent on the metaphysical character of the universe. In particular, the universe comprises two substances, *body* and *mind*.
   a.  Body has extension as its principal attribute; it is “known indirectly, determined, infinitely divisible, and destructible” (p. 11, Searle).
   b.  Mind has thought as its principal attribute; it is “known directly, free, indivisible, and indestructible” (p. 11, Searle).

C.  *The Context*

1.  *The Mind/Body Problem*: how do they relate to one another?

2.  *The Nature of Mind*
   a.  Model of Mental Machinery: What are mental states? What is their structure? Their Content? What is the nature of the mental economy?
   b.  Mind’s Role in Action: What is the role played by mental states in the production and direction of action? Do mental states play a causal role?
3. **Relation to Other Areas**: ethics, epistemology, language, etc.

D. **Theories of Mind**: Dualism, Materialism, & Idealism

1. Psychological vs. Phenomenal Theories of Mind

2. *Psychological Theories*
   
   a. **Substance Dualism** (a.k.a., *Cartesian Dualism*): mind and body are distinct *substances* that conform to different laws. They may or may not interact, depending on the view.

   b. **Reductive Accounts**: *Identity* is the crucial relation
      
      i. *Materialism*: mental state types are identical with physical state types.
      
      ii. *Functionalism*: mental state types are identical with functional state types, defined in terms of its typical causes and effects

   c. **Non-Reductive Accounts**: *Supervenience* is the crucial relation.
      
      i. *Materialism*: mental properties supervene on physical properties.
      
      ii. *Functionalism*: mental properties supervene on functional properties.

3. *Phenomenal Theories*

   a. Focus on the phenomenal aspects of the mind: *consciousness*

   b. Consciousness has many different senses:
      
      i. *Awakeness*
      
      ii. *Introspection*
      
      iii. *Reportability*
      
      iv. *Self-Consciousness*
      
      v. *Attention*
vi. *Voluntary Control*

vii. *Knowledge*

viii. *Awareness*

E. **Charting the Theories of Mind**

F. **Desiderata for a Theory of Mind** – What should we strive to explain (or explain away) with a theory of mind?