

Hume's Argument I Mohammed Alhubbail  
James Nohor

Sally Fliegel  
Colton Smith  
Brian Kim  
Chris Rosmith

Premise 1 - Objects that are separable are also distinguishable

Premise 2 - Objects that are distinguishable are also different

Premise 3 - The precise properties of an object are not  
different from the object itself

Conclusion - The properties of objects are not distinguishable  
and therefore not separable from the object.

### Definitions

Separable - Being able to think about one without the other

Distinguishable - Being able to perceive differences in their properties

Different - Not being the same

Jessica Negara, Angus Chung, Tristan Applegate  
Omar, Janaki Nagarajan, Alexander Hilsen, Mike Mazique,  
Hume's Argument #2 Jesse Keenan

- (3) / (4)  
Premise: Ideas are copies of impressions. (#1) <sup>from</sup>  
Premise: If some property is true of something, then it is true of its copy. (#2)  
Conclusion: If some property is true of an impression, it is true of its corresponding idea. (from #3)  
Premise: Impressions must have some quantity and quality.  
Conclusion: Ideas must have some quantity and quality.  
Premise: Abstract ideas cannot have quantity or quality.  
Conclusion: Abstract ideas cannot exist.

### Definitions

Impressions - Quantified and qualified internal or external sensations

Idea - A copy of an impression

Abstract Ideas - A hypothetical term for an idea that has no quality or quantity

- (1) / (2)  
(#1) Premise: "all ideas are deriv'd from impressions, and are nothing but copies and representations of them"  
(#2) Premise: "whatever is true of the one must be acknowledg'd concerning the other"  
Premise: "An idea is a weaker impression."  
(Definition) - Abstract Idea.  
(#3) Premise: "a strong idea must necessarily have a determinate quantity and quality"  
Premise: "the case must be the same with its copy or representative"  
all conclusions are implied / not stated

Claire Edwards Levi Overcast Deidou Feng (Mika)

Lanny Robinson

Kristine Hampton

San Jim

## Second Argument

### Assumptions

- ① all ideas are deriv'd from impressions
- ② [ideas] are nothing but copies and representatives of their [impressions]
- ③ whatever is true of the one must be acknowledged concerning the other
- ④ a strong impression must necessarily have a determinate quantity and quality

### Conclusion

the case [having quantity and quality] must be the same with its [impression] copy or representative

Definitions: An idea is a weaker impression or copy or representation of an impression

### Assumptions (Rewritten)

- ① Ideas come from impressions
- ② Ideas are only copies/representation of impressions
- ③ Anything true of an idea must be true of the impression and vice versa
- ④ Impressions must have determined characteristics

### Conclusion (Rewritten)

Ideas must have determined characteristics

We believe this conclusion would be used in an argument to prove abstract ideas cannot exist.

## Group Work:

### - Assumptions:

- ① Everything in nature is individual.
  - ② Objects are fully specified.
  - ③ Objects give clear and distinct ideas.
  - ④ All ideas are formed from objects.
  - ⑤ Abstract ideas aren't fully specified.
  - ⑥ You cannot form that kind of idea.
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### • Similarities and Differences

- The conclusion of 1 is a premise of 3.
- The conclusion of 2 is the same as 3 as well as certain points of the argumentation.

Ron Gallagher

Jake Utley

Emma van Inwegen

Simon Baumgardt-Wolfs

Wenbiao Li

Danielle Simmons

Thomas Glucksman

Natalie Hollenbaugh