

Glossary – Chapter 5

Apperception – the mental process by which a person makes sense of an idea by assimilating it to the body of ideas he or she already possesses

Baconian Science – experimental science lacking theoretical expectations

Cartesian Theater – the idea that there is a tiny theater in the mind where a small man observes a projected image of the object in sight and gives the body a command

Classical Sciences – mathematical science based on predetermined theories

Clockwork conception theory – compares the universe to a mechanical clock created and wound up by God and ticked along, as a perfect machine, with its gears governed by the laws of physics

Consciousness – the state of being aware of and responsive to one's surroundings

Dualism - the idea or belief that everything has two opposite parts or principles

Hadiths - A report of the sayings or actions of Muhammad or his companions, together with the tradition of its chain of transmission.

Homunculus – a very small human or humanoid creature

Mechanization – make mechanical in character, automatic and unspontaneous

Mentalese – universal inner language

Monad – An indivisible, impenetrable unit of substance viewed as the basic constituent element of physical reality in the metaphysics of Leibniz

Natural Law - a body of law or a specific principle held to be derived from nature and binding upon human society in the absence of or in addition to positive law

Occasionalism - a theory that there is no natural interaction between mind and matter, but that God makes mental events correspond to physical perceptions and actions

Pagans - a person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions

Parallelism – The doctrine that to every mental change there corresponds a concomitant but causally unconnected physical alteration

Petite perception – stimuli so weak they are not perceived

Primary properties - properties of objects that are independent of any observer

Renaissance Naturalism – a perspective including both religion and modern science, accompanied by the concept of natural magic

Roman Corpus Civil Law - Law based on both custom and legislation and applied only to Roman citizens

Secondary properties – subjective properties that produce sensations in observers

Secular - Worldly rather than spiritual and not specifically relating to religion or to a religious body

Self-awareness – the capacity for introspection and the ability to recognize oneself as an individual separate from the environment and other individuals

Sharia - the body of canonical law based on the Koran that lays down certain duties and penalties for Muslims

Simple awareness – awareness of own surroundings

Teleology – the explanation of phenomena by the purpose they serve rather than by postulated causes