

one another in size and shape only (quantitatively). Qualitative characteristics arise in combinations because of the structural manner in which the homogeneous atoms come together. Motion is intrinsic to atoms, the void of space is a reality rather than nonbeing, a precondition for the motion of atoms.

Epicurus (341-270 BC, Samos, Athens)

Ultimate reality consists of atoms, which are material in substance, eternal in existence, differing in size, shape and weight. The atoms move constantly in infinite, empty space. They originally fell at the same rate in straight lines, but some swerved by chance. Out of the resulting collisions came the evolution of the universe, plants, animals and man. Even the soul is made of very fine, round, fiery atoms.

Lucretius (96-55 BC, Rome)

Roman philosopher, writer.

William of Conches (about 1120, Paris)

Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679, Malmesbury, Oxford, Paris)

Ultimate reality consists of matter. Reality is individual and corporeal. Man is fundamentally a kind of mechanism. The state is matter in motion.

Herbert Spencer (1820-1903, Derby, London, Brighton)

Ultimate reality consists of force, energy. The course of the universe is a cycle of successive evolution and devolution.

George Santayana (1863-1952, Madrid, Harvard, Rome)

Ultimate reality consists of matter in motion. The fundamental character of the universe is mechanical and is unaffected by mind. The mind itself is a product of matter in motion; under certain conditions it becomes conscious of itself.

(5) The Qualitative Dualist Tradition [view (14)]

Mani (AD 215-276, Ctesiphon, China, India)

The two ultimate realities are light and darkness, good and evil, spirit and matter. His view is called Manichaeism.

Lactantius (260-340, Sicca, Nicomedia, Treves)

The two ultimate realities are spirit and matter.

Jacob Boehme (1575-1621, Altseidenberg)

The two ultimate realities are good and evil, together comprising God. God is the abyss from which all things come and into which they return.

Rene Descartes (1596-1650, Paris, Holland, Stockholm)

The two ultimate realities are mind and matter. In man, these interact in the pineal gland of the brain.

John Locke (1632-1704, London, Oxford, Holland)

C. J. Ducasse (1881-1969, Angouleme, Brown U.)