Spinoza on Mind, Body, and Numerical Identity

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identity across attributes

BODY = the body that went running
MIND = the mind corresponding to that body

1a. BODY and MIND are numerically identical.
2a. BODY moved, and did not think, whereas MIND thought, and did not move.
3a. (x)(y)(\phi): If \( x \) and \( y \) are numerically identical, then \( x \phi \) s iff \( y \phi \) s.

identity across time

MORNING = the body that went running in the morning
MIND = the body that rested at night

1b. MORNING and NIGHT are numerically identical.
2b. MORNING moved, and did not rest, whereas NIGHT rested, and did not move.
3b. (x)(y)(\phi): If \( x \) and \( y \) are numerically identical, then \( x \phi \) s iff \( y \phi \) s.

identity across thoughts

ACTUAL = the body that went running
POSSIBLE = the body we think about as resting

1c. ACTUAL and POSSIBLE are numerically identical.
2c. ACTUAL moved, and did not rest, whereas POSSIBLE rested, and did not move.
3c. (x)(y)(\phi): If \( x \) and \( y \) are numerically identical, then \( x \phi \) s iff \( y \phi \) s.
identity across levels of thought

\[ \text{MIND} = \text{the idea of BODY} \]
\[ \text{MIND}^2 = \text{the idea of MIND} \]

1d. MIND and MIND\(^2\) are numerically identical.

2d. MIND is an idea of BODY, whereas MIND\(^2\) is not an idea of BODY.

3d. \((x)(y)(\phi)\): If \(x\) and \(y\) are numerically identical, \(x \phi\) if and only if \(y \phi\).