

Little Summary (for those who are lost)

We have been talking about the philosophical problem of change.

Why is it a problem?

- Because the moment something, anything, has “changed” is not easy to tell. It tends to be a matter of perspective which is not a good answer.

What else makes it a problem?

- Well, one problem is “essential properties”—the most important property in anything. Do they exist? Is there a special property that makes a thing what it is?
- Another problem is Leibniz Law, which is a mathematical-logic law of the universe. (For any X and Y , if X and Y have all the same properties, then X is identical to Y).
- The law proposes that for two things to be called “the same”, they must have the same list of properties (called numerical identity).

How do we get to have change and defeat the problem put forth by Leibniz’s Law? The following **FIX** the problem of Leibniz’s Law.

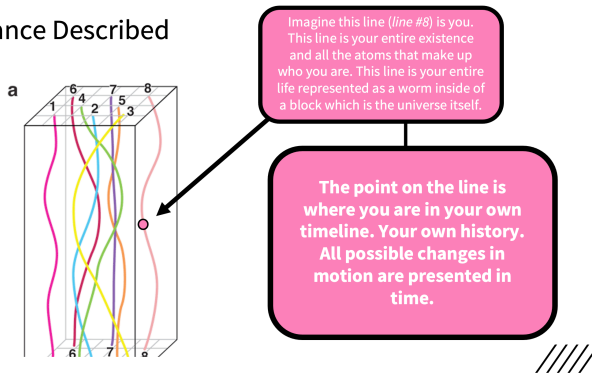
- **Endurantism – Accepts Change**
 - Assumes that Leibniz’s Law is not a problem because we can simply work with and argue that at every stage in what we perceive to be a change can be treated as a brand-new object **caused** by the last existing object. So, for example, your early self’s exercising caused the-you that is now hungry.
 - Objects are only ever entirely present at a single point of time; statements about an object are only true in the “now”.



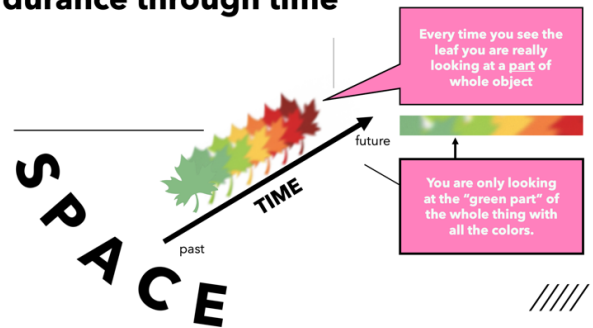
- **Perdurantism – No Change**

- Assumes that objects are not singularly 3-Dimensional. We see objects and persons only in one frame of their total existence which is really a huge object extended through time. We see only one “time-part”.
- Objects, persons, particles, etc. have “world-lines” that at times come together and separate and have done so since the start of the universe.

Perdurance Described



Perdurance through time



Useful Definitions

Identity: The name, classification, or noun of anything. For example, your identity might have something to do with your name. We can also say that the identity of a thing to write with might be a “pen” or a “pencil”. Simply put, an identity is the name of a thing.

Persistence: The continued or prolonged existence of something. For example, you believe yourself to be a persistent identity—you value that persistence by saying you exist from birth to death.

Two-Dimensional: Having only the dimensions of width and length. Drawings are 2-dimensional.

Three-Dimensional: Having 3 dimensions: length, width and height. You and objects around you are 3-dimensional.

Four-Dimensional: Having 4 dimensions: length, width, height and most important to this: time.

Temporal: Means the property of time related to something being described.

Temporal Parts: How any object exist in or as part of time.

Spatiotemporal: Where something is related to time and its space. Some argue that space and time are the same.