The Mind-Body Problem:
1. Simple Form: "What is the relation between the mental and the physical.
2. Alternative Forms: “How can something that is physical through and through think?” or
3. "How can something that is mental, such as a belief and a desire cause something physical to happen?
   i. Causal connection: Throwing a light switch causes the light to go on
   ii. The cross-over Problem: How can causality "cross-over" from the mental to the physical and vice versa?

Cartesian Dualism (Descartes 1596-1650)
1. Descartes believed that the mind and the body were two distinct substances, yet he acknowledged that they could and did interact.

2. Descartes’ argument from doubt outlined in The Discourse on Method (1637) and Meditations (1640)

3. Mind and Body: Descartes believed he could doubt one but not the other. Consider the following:
   • I have a mind.
   • I have a body.
   • I cannot doubt that I have a mind.
   • I can doubt that I have a body.
   • Therefore, my mind has the property of indubitable existence; my body does not
   • Hence my mind is distinct from my body.

4. But now consider the following:
   • Lois Lane wants to marry Superman.
   • Lois Lane does not want to marry the most incompetent reporter on The Daily Planet.
   • Superman and the most incompetent reporter on The Daily Planet are different people.
   • But Superman and the most incompetent reporter on the daily planet (Clark Kent) are not different people.
   • If Lois Lane marries Clark Kent she marries Superman and vice versa.

5. What’s wrong with Descartes’ argument.
   i. Propositional Attitudes and attributes
   ii. Sense and Reference

6. Descartes’ Argument from the properties of division and extension.

7. The Mind-Brain Identity Theory as a Possible Objection.
   i. Lightning is one and the same thing as a kind of electrical charge.
   ii. Water=H2O
   iii. Vitalism: What is life?