

## Principles of Psychology v1 - Chapter 8: The Relations of Minds to Other Things

### Citation:

James, W. (1890). *The principles of psychology*, Vol. 1. Henry Holt and Co.

- The author affirms that the minds in the present world preceded, succeeded, and coexist with each other in the shared space of time; employing classical reasoning, we can admit the mind is active even when the person afterward ignores the fact; research psychology proves that the profoundly developed consciousness in regions where it has previously not been suspected at all.
- The author asserts that the total understood consciousness may be divided, coexisting without interference; however, the divisions of consciousness share the object's knowledge, like that of a common language.
- The author attests that the secondary self (subconscious) is awake, keeping its attention consistently ready for command and watching for the signal of execution.
- The author avows that it is easy to produce a systematized anæsthesia by word of command; a systematized anæsthesia means a lack of awareness, not to anyone element, but someone tangible thing or class of things.
- The author believes that an individual is not blind to a particularly complex object; the individual must distinguish the object with great accuracy from others like it; in order to remain blind to the object when others are brought near, the individual discriminates.
- The author maintains that the question of the seat of the soul, everything depends on if we conceive the soul to be extended, it (the soul) may occupy the seat; for cognitively, the soul's presence extends far beyond the body and dramatically it does not extend beyond the brain.
- The author proclaims that psychologists who support the state of mind take cognizance of the reality's nature and position in the world; on the other hand, if the mind that is examined neither matches nor operates on any of the realities (known to the researcher), the psychologist calls it subjective state, with no cognitive worth.
- The author contends that the walking minds of our fellows and our own minds know the same external world; knowledge (the reacting agent) makes it necessary for us to accept a pre-established consistency between the laws and nature of thought and the laws and nature of things; or else falsely allow the objects of perception, the universe as it appears, are purely phenomenal, being but how the mind reacts against the ground of its sensations.

- The author affirms two kinds of knowledge: (1) knowledge of acquaintance, and (2) knowledge-about; linguistics highlights the distinction, such as *connaître* and *savoir*.
- The author asserts that there are three mental states: (1) *feelings* are the emotions, (2) *sensations* we get from the skin, muscle, viscus, visual, auditory, smell, and taste, and (3) *thoughts* are conceptions and judgments.