Personal Identity and the Survival of Death
Semantics

- Locke makes a fundamental distinction between the terms “man” and “person.”

- “Man” refers solely to the physical body.

- “Person” refers to a human being coupled with a soul.

- “Personal identity” extends beyond the body and the soul individually.
Problems with Theories of the Body and of the Soul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soul Theory</th>
<th>Body Theory</th>
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<td>• Expresses clear disconnect between body and soul.</td>
<td>• Assumes personal identity were based solely on the body.</td>
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<td>• This means the host of the soul is inconsequential to the character of the soul.</td>
<td>• Why should we not refer to a carcass as a person then?</td>
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The Consciousness Theory

- Awareness of self is a natural part of intelligent thought.

- This includes awareness of one’s past and present actions and experiences.

- Personal identity comes from the ability of an individual to distinguish themselves from other beings.
The Prince and the Cobbler

- If just the soul of the prince were to replace the soul of the cobbler, the person would continue to act as a cobbler.

- If the soul and the consciousness were to reside in the cobbler, the fact that he was a different person would be apparent.
Further Thought Experiments

- Gaps in consciousness such as sleep and forgetfulness occur naturally.
- “... whatever has the consciousness of present and past actions, is the same person to whom they both belong.”
- Two bodies with the same immaterial spirit.
- One body inhabited by multiple immaterial spirits.