

# Descartes argument from illusion assignment

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He raises arguments pertaining the unreliability of his senses, meaning he can only trust what has never deceived and, therefore, must raise even the slightest doubt in every aspect of his mind and his perception of outside world. Regardless of what actually exists, Descartes' knows his mind thinks and therefore his mind must exist. In Descartes' first meditation, he argues what can be called into doubt, could potentially be nonexistent for his senses has deceived him multiple times before.

He explains how our whole thought on the realities of outside world may be an illusion, and may all be a continuous dream. He introduces this doubt of an awoken consciousness because our dreams may sometimes feel so real that one can not decipher the difference between a dream and reality. He argues that our senses in our dream may feel so genuine that it juxtaposes the authentic dream and reality and raise uncertainties in what actually exists. I can empathize with this argument because I have been in a dream where it felt like a reality, but the idea that I am dreaming right now is bizarre.

He does admit objects which appear to us in sleep are, as it were, painted representations which are not imaginary, but existent through our past knowledge through senses. I agree with this idea because one can not imagine a completely original idea without inferring on memory. For example a Centaur is an idea of a man that is half man, half horse but the idea originally derived from a horse and a man. Descartes' knows he can not doubt simple universal parts like annuity, size.

He may raise doubts against Physics or Astronomy, but can not doubt Arithmetic and Geometry, an example being a square will always have four sides. Descartes' then concludes that an omnipotent God must exist, and if we supposed there was no god, then there is even a greater likelihood of being deceived, since our imperfect senses were not created by an omnipotent and perfect God. I agree with Descartes' contemplation on the existence of an all loving God because our world is imperfect and chaotic.

If God was perfect, and if we were created by his divine supremacy, why does this corruption and social corrosion even anarchy exist? But since Descartes' believes a benevolent God exists, he concludes that God would not deceive him constantly. Although this leads to his "demon theory" but I do not agree with that at all. Although Descartes' methodology of rational doubt may sound preposterous, he does have solid reasons behind his doubts. Nonetheless, with the second meditation, Descartes' is puzzled and disregards everything that he can raise even the slightest doubt upon.

He states that the only certain thing remaining is that there is no certainty. Descartes' doubting everything as falls away in the physical world would imply even he is nonexistent; therefore he concludes to even have these doubts, he must exist. Descartes' suggests the "Cogitator Argument", which practically develops the universal philosophical quote "I think, therefore, am." Thus explaining, everything has to exist since it exists in my mind. Descartes' believes he only exists as long as he is thinking, and that the thinking mind is for certain, therefore, thought above all else is inseparable from being.