<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Final Cause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quote:</td>
<td>If the cause [...] is a part of the <em>causatum</em>, in the sense that the <em>causatum</em> could not logically be without the cause, it is called an <em>internal cause</em>; otherwise, it is called an <em>external cause</em>. If the cause is of the nature of an individual thing or fact, and the other factor requisite to the necessitation of the <em>causatum</em> is a general principle, I would call the cause a <em>minor</em>, or <em>individuating</em>, or perhaps a <em>physical cause</em>. If, on the other hand, it is the general principle which is regarded as the cause and the individual fact to which it is applied is taken as the understood factor, I would call the cause <em>major</em>, or <em>defining</em>, or perhaps a <em>psychical cause</em>. [—] The defining external cause is called the <em>final cause</em>, or <em>end</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:**

**References:**
EP 2:315-6; NEM 4:252-3

**Date of Quote:**
1904 [c.]

**URL:**