

'The Union of Cause and Effect in Aristotle: *Physics* III 3', *Oxford Studies in Ancient Philosophy*, 32, pp. 205-232, May 2007.

*Abstract:* I argue that Aristotle introduced a unique realist account of causation, which has not hitherto been appreciated in the history of philosophy: causal realism without a causal relation. In his account, cause and effect are unified by the *ectopic* actualization of the agent's potentiality in the patient. His solution consists in the introduction of a property that *belongs* to one subject but is *realized* in another subject on whose state this realization depends. I identify and analyze the multiple ontological dependencies between the causal state of the agent and that of the patient during their causal activity.