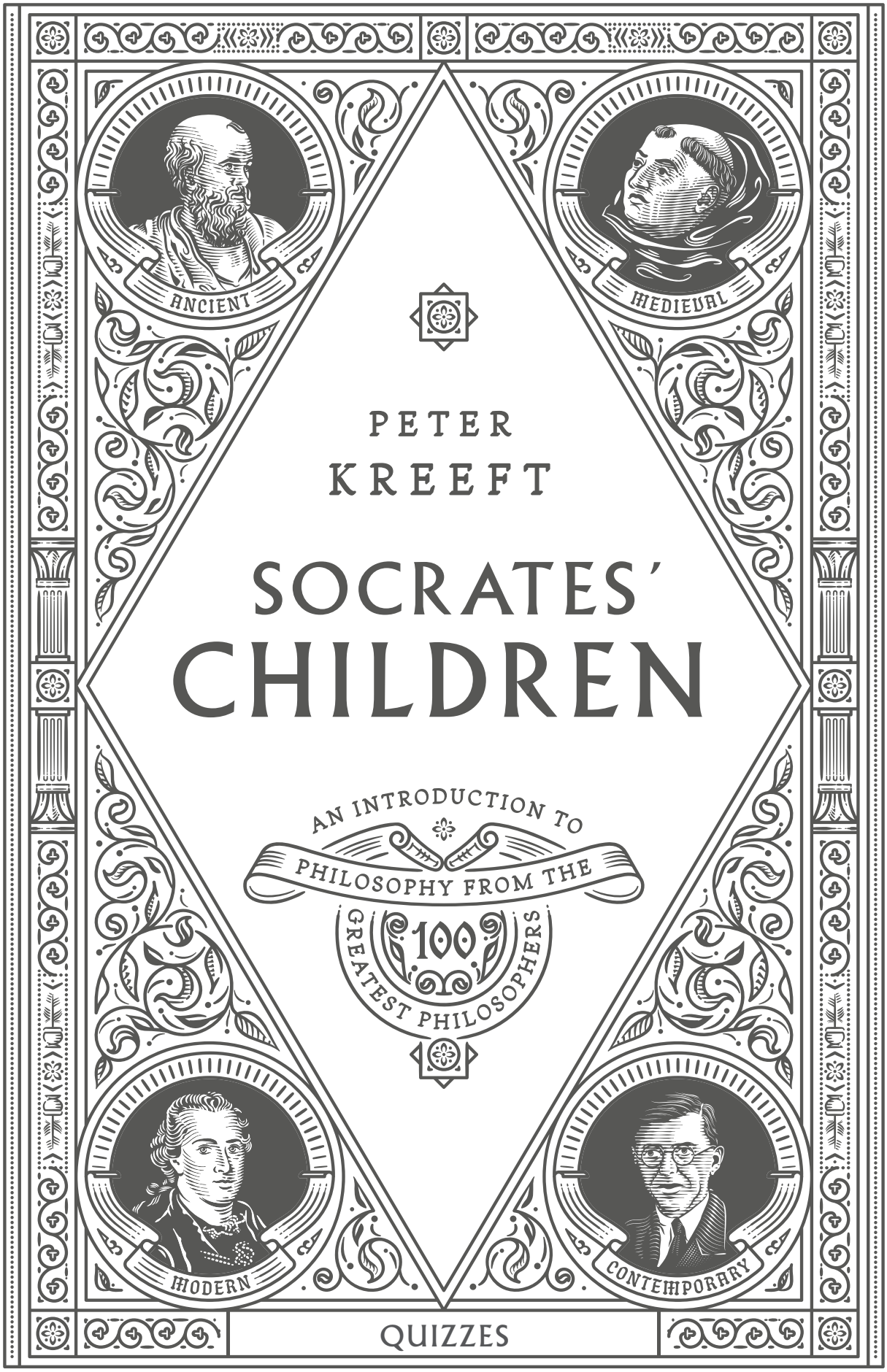
ANCIENT
MEDIEVAL
PETER
KREEFT
SOCRATES'
CHILDREN
AN INTRODUCTION TO
PHILOSOPHY FROM THE
100
GREATEST PHILOSOPHERS
MODERN
CONTEMPORARY
QUIZZES

CONTENTS

1. Sages 1
2. Early Greek Philosophers 3
3. Socrates and Plato 5
4. Aristotle 7
5. Later Greek Philosophy 9
6. Augustine 11
7. Early Medieval Philosophers 13
8. Muslim and Jewish Philosophers 15
9. Aquinas 17
10. Late Medieval Philosophers 19
11. Pascal and Modern Philosophy 21
12. Descartes 23
13. Rationalists vs. Empiricists 25
14. Hume 27
15. Kant's Epistemology 31
16. Kant's Ethics 34
17. Hegel and German Idealism 37
18. Four Political Philosophers 41
19. Kierkegaard 44
20. Nietzsche 46
21. Heidegger, Sartre, and Marcel 48
22. James and Dewey 51
23. Positivists and Utilitarians 54
24. Three Evolutionist Philosophers 57
25. Three Analytic Philosophers 60
26. Wittgenstein 63
27. Phenomenologists and Deconstructionists 66
28. Thomists 68
29. Gilbert Keith Chesterton 71

QUIZ #1: SAGES

___1. **According to the introduction to our textbook (Socrates' Children), the best introduction to philosophy is**
(a) life and experience (b) clear logic (c) its history (d) religious faith (e) the passionate interest in the heart

___2. **"Philosophy" literally means the love of**
(a) learning (b) knowledge (c) truth (d) wisdom (e) something else (f) something other than "the love of" something

___3. **Most philosophers wrote**
(a) very little (b) very much (c) at least one long, difficult book and one short, popular book (d) on the basis of some religious faith (e) either in Latin or Greek

___4. **The author's point of view and standards for both selecting and evaluating these 100 "greatest" philosophers is**
(a) Thomistic (b) Aristotelian (c) "existential" (d) wholly neutral (e) purely personal

___5. **Without labeling it, the author of "Ecclesiastes" used**
(a) the Socratic method (b) a syllogism (c) the modern scientific method (d) the appeal to divine revelation (e) mystical experience

___6. **_____ was a monist and pantheist.**
(a) Shankara (b) Buddha (c) Jesus (d) all 3 (e) none of them

___7. **The most important sentence in the Hindu "Upanishads" is:**
(a) "Thou art that" (b) "Strive for Nirvana" (c) "Everything is passing" (d) "To live is to suffer" (e) "Know thyself"

___8. **The supreme god in Hinduism is**
(a) Shankara (b) Allah (c) Kali (d) Brahman (e) Buddha (f) it's a trick question; there is no one supreme god in Hinduism since Hinduism is polytheistic

___9. **The teachings of which of the following sages is the closest to Judaism, Christianity, and Islam in both ethics and theology?**
(a) Buddha (b) Shankara (c) Zoroaster (d) Lao Tzu (e) Homer

___10. **Buddha uses the method of**
(a) mathematics (b) Socrates (c) medicine (d) syllogism (e) chemistry

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___**11. Buddha's "second noble truth" says that**

(a) to live is to suffer (b) Nirvana is attainable (c) the cause of pain is desire (d) there is a "noble eightfold path" (e) matter is an illusion

___**12. "Gotama" is to "Buddha" as**

(a) "Satan" is to "God" (b) "Jesus" is to "Christ" (c) "Shankara" is to "Hinduism" (d) "Confucius" is to "China" (e) "Confucius" is to "confusion"

___**13. Confucius was a**

(a) mystic (b) martyr (c) moralist (d) madman (e) "progressive" radical reformer

___**14. Confucius taught five**

(a) disciples (b) virtues (c) gods (d) arguments (e) reasons for pacifism

___**15. What does *te* mean?**

(a) everything (b) God (c) death (d) reason (e) spiritual power

___**16. Which of the following is the best example of *te* according to Lao Tzu?**

(a) an atom bomb (b) death (c) water (d) erotic passion (e) rational proof

___***17. Socrates' Children* classifies _____as a non-philosopher:**

(a) Muhammad (b) Jesus (c) Buddha (d) Mo Tzu (e) Homer

___**18. Whose ethics most resembles Jesus'?**

(a) Buddha (b) Lao Tzu (c) Mo Tzu (d) Shankara (e) Solomon

___**19. According to *Socrates' Children*, Jesus had nothing to say about which division of philosophy?**

(a) metaphysics (b) epistemology (c) anthropology (d) ethics (e) politics (f) he said nothing about any of them

___**20. How many of the "sages" in *Socrates' Children* were Greeks?**

(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3 (e) 4

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QUIZ #2: EARLY GREEK PHILOSOPHERS

___1. **The collective term for all twenty-two of these philosophers tells us their relationship to**
(a) God (b) Thales (c) Socrates (d) Plato (e) Kreeft

___2. **For Thales, everything is**
(a) made of the same stuff (b) full of gods (c) water (d) all of the above

___3. **Anaximines, Anaximander, and Anaxagoras all**
(a) had names beginning with "anax," which means "lacking an axe" (b) were from Italy (c) were skeptics (d) were mystics (e) none of the above

___4. **The common quest of all twenty-two of these philosophers was for**
(a) the one (b) the true (c) the good (d) the beautiful (e) the happy, flourishing, or fulfilled life

___5. **Many of the ancient Greeks, such as Anaximines and Empedocles, shared the common primitive, ancient Greek version of modern**
(a) theology (b) chemistry (c) epistemology (d) psychology (e) history

___6. **For Pythagoras everything is**
(a) love or hate (b) good or evil (c) being or nonbeing (d) odd or even

___7. **Despite his beans and his golden thigh, Pythagoras made one of the greatest, most practical and foundational of all discoveries in the history of**
(a) ethics (b) theology (c) art (d) science (e) psychology

___8. **Including Lucretius, how many of these twenty-two philosophers wrote that are not just poems or collections of sayings but complete books that we have and can read today?**
(a) 0 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) all

___9. **Democritus was the inventor of**
(a) democracy (b) materialism (c) the four most basic "simple machines" in physics (d) the first successful technique for predicting solar eclipses (e) geometry

___10. **For Heraclitus, everything is**
(a) fire (b) changing (c) obeying "logos" (d) all of these (e) none

___11. **Parmenides denied**
(a) being (b) nonbeing (c) permanence (d) change (e) two of these four things (f) three of them (g) none of them (h) all of them

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___12. **Democritus said that everything was**

(a) a "single sheet of matter" (b) illusion (c) divine (d) atoms

___13. **Xenophanes was a**

(a) monotheist (b) polytheist (c) atheist (d) agnostic (e) relativist

___14. **Lucretius was a**

(a) poisoner (b) prisoner (c) pietist (d) pope (e) pimp (f) none of the above

___*15.* ***Socrates' Children* asserts that Democritus' philosophy has a hard time explaining**

(a) thought (b) qualities (c) values (d) all of the above (e) none of the above

___16. **The cause of Empedocles' death was**

(a) lava (b) ice (c) poison (d) cow dung (e) philosophy

___17. **The Sophists denied the reality of objective**

(a) truth (b) moral law (c) both (d) neither

___18. **Who should Socrates have been most grateful to for helping to make him the philosopher he was?**

(a) Parmenides (b) Protagoras (c) Empedocles (d) Anaxagoras (e) Gorgias

___19. **Protagoras said that "_____ is the measure of all things"**

(a) falsehood (b) confusion (c) passion (d) God (e) Man (the individual) (f) universal human nature (g) matter (h) science (i) none of the above

___*20.* ***Socrates' Children* quoted _____ as a modern Sophist**

(a) Trump (b) Biden (c) Hitler (d) Mussolini (e) Putin

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QUIZ #3: SOCRATES AND PLATO

___1. **How many books did Socrates write?**
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 4 (e) 12 (f) 26

___2. ***Socrates' Children* compares Socrates most closely to**
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Buddha (d) Jesus (e) Thales

___3. **How many other philosophers despise Socrates?**
(a) none (b) two (c) few (d) many (e) most

___4. **Socrates agreed with the Delphic Oracle that the most important thing to know is**
(a) God (b) the difference between good and evil (c) how to find truth (d) beauty (e) love (f) yourself

___5. **Which of the following is not one of Socrates' teachings?**
(a) No evil can happen to a good man (b) Learning is remembering (c) The cause of evil is ignorance (d) Souls are immortal (e) none are not; all are

___6. ***Socrates' Children* recommends Plato's dialogues for**
(a) beginning philosophy students (b) advanced but arrogant philosophers (c) atheists (d) uncertain theists seeking proofs (e) Nietzschean nihilists

___7. **How many dialogues did Plato write?**
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 12 (d) 26 (e) 48 (f) 70, but only 12 have survived

___8. **Plato's dialogues are full of**
(a) psychological insight (b) irony (c) drama (d) literary beauty (e) syllogisms (f) all of the above (g) two of the above (h) three of the above (i) none of the above

___9. **What's wrong with speaking about "Plato's famous theory of ideas"?**
(a) It's not his idea; it's from Socrates (b) it's not famous (c) it's not a theory (d) "Ideas" shouldn't be plural (e) it's "Ideas," not "ideas."

___10. **It's a theory in**
(a) ethics (b) metaphysics (c) cosmology (d) anthropology (e) epistemology (f) logic

___11. **They are also called "Forms." Which of the following is a good synonym for what Plato meant by the "Forms"?**
(a) natures (b) essences (c) "what's" (d) all of the above (e) none of them

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___**12. One of them is**

(a) the "I" (b) God (c) an angel (d) 2+2=4 (e) blue (f) all of these (g) none of them

___**13. "Forms" are**

(a) visible shapes (b) concepts (c) logical sets/classes (d) all these (e) none of them

___**14. "Plato's cave" can be found in**

(a) New York City (b) The *Apology* (c) The *Republic* (d) everywhere (e) nowhere

___**15. How many levels of being, knowing, and learning (education) are there according to Plato?**

(a) 0; they're not levels (b) the number isn't the same in all three areas (c) 2 (d) 3 (e) 4 (f) 5 (g) an infinite number

___**16. The fundamental conclusion of Plato's *Republic* is that**

(a) the ideal state is possible (b) the ideal state is impossible (c) the state should be based on true religion (d) the state should not be based on religion (e) justice is always more profitable than injustice (f) evil should be punished, good rewarded

___**17. In his anthropology, Plato saw a man as**

(a) a body that generated a soul as its "flower" or "fruit" (b) a soul alone (c) a soul imprisoned in a body (d) divine; a disguised god (e) an abstraction

___**18. Plato saw ethics as dependent on**

(a) politics (b) epistemology (c) metaphysics (d) faith (e) love

___**19. Plato's analogy for the Good was**

(a) the sun (b) Socrates (c) God (d) love (e) fire

___**20. Plato saw the soul as composed of _____ powers.**

(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3 (e) 4 (f) 10

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QUIZ #4: ARISTOTLE

___1. **The world's second university was the**
(a) "Academy" (b) "Lyceum" (c) "Stoa" (d) "Garden" (e) "I"

___2. **_____ attended it as a student.**
(a) Socrates (b) Plato (c) Aristotle (d) Alexander (e) Anaxagoras

___3. **Aristotle first outlined the basic divisions of**
(a) philosophy (b) the sciences (c) both (d) neither

___4. **How many motives for seeking knowledge are there according to Aristotle?**
(a) none (b) one (c) two (d) three (e) four (f) an infinite number

___5. **How many "acts of the mind" are there in Aristotle's logic?**
(use same six answers as question 4)

___6. **Aristotle defined man as a certain kind of**
(a) potentiality (b) god (c) animal (d) spirit (e) process

___7. **Pythagoras claimed to have discovered what Aristotle would call the _____ cause of all things.**
(a) formal (b) material (c) efficient (d) final (e) all four of the above

___8. **In "teleology" *telos* means**
(a) "science" (b) "logic" (c) "purpose" (d) "form" (e) "origin"

___9. **"The actualizing of potentiality" is Aristotle's definition of**
(a) God (b) the universe (c) substance (d) accident (e) change

___10. **Which of the following would Aristotle classify as a "substance"?**
(a) "thinking" (b) "water" (c) "Plato" (d) "greatest" (e) all of the above (f) none of the above

___11. **Which of the following would Aristotle classify as a "substantial change"?**
(a) God's will (b) evolution (c) a man becoming a cannibal (d) a man being digested by a cannibal (e) theft

___12. **Which of the following would Aristotle classify as a "prime matter"?**
(a) the hydrogen atom (b) the universe itself (c) God (d) truth (e) mud (f) a blackboard (g) none of the above

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___13. **Which of the following are man-made according to Aristotle?**
(a) categories (b) species (c) accidents (d) final causes (e) all of the above (f) none of the above

___14. **Aristotle most resembles**
(a) Buddha's mysticism (b) Confucius' common sense (c) Jesus' theology (d) Shankara's metaphysics (e) Putin's authority (Hint: Ironically, this makes him hard for *you* to "get.")

___15. **What Aristotle meant by "metaphysics" goes beyond (*meta*) physics in its**
(a) universality (b) particularity (c) materiality (d) spirituality (e) piety

___16. **Aristotle's "greatest good" and final end is**
(a) pleasure (b) happiness (c) joy (d) virtue (e) duty

___17. **For Aristotle, what has been called "the golden mean" between two opposite extremes describes the _____ cause of each virtue.**
(a) formal (b) material (c) efficient (d) final

___18. **For Aristotle, soul and body are related as**
(a) form and matter (b) matter and form (c) substance and accident (d) accident and substance (e) spirit and prime matter (f) prime matter and spirit

___19. **Aristotle agreed with Jesus about**
(a) pride (b) charity (c) sin (d) salvation (e) Jews (f) none of these

___20. **Aristotle liked _____ more than Plato did.**
(a) contemplation (b) democracy (c) souls (d) himself (e) wine

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QUIZ #5: LATER GREEK PHILOSOPHY

___1. **Pyrrho's skepticism, relativism, and critique of provincialism came partly from his life and his relationship with**
(a) Alexander the Great (b) Aristotle (c) Socrates (d) Cicero (e) Diogenes

___2. **Pyrrho's main *argument* for skepticism comes from the problematic relation between**
(a) certainty and probability (b) reality and appearance (c) truth and falsehood (d) logic and feeling (e) self and others

___3. **Pyrrho's skepticism was his means to what end?**
(a) truth (b) peace (c) honesty (d) duty (e) virtue

___4. **Aristotle would classify Pyrrho's philosophy in which division of philosophy?**
(a) metaphysics (b) epistemology (c) ethics (d) politics (e) philosophical psychology or anthropology

___5. **"Cynic" (as in Diogenes) means literally**
(a) "skeptic" (b) "beast" (c) "dog" (d) "fox" (e) "pessimist"

___6. **Diogenes asked Alexander the Great for more**
(a) sunlight (b) fame (c) gold (d) puzzles (e) wisdom

___7. **Diogenes was famous for his public**
(a) hair (b) urination (c) mistress (d) puzzles (e) voting record

___8. **Epicurus thought pleasure should be controlled by**
(a) pain (b) God (c) death (d) reason (e) nothing

___9. **Epicurus said that pleasure**
(a) was man's final end but shouldn't be (b) wasn't man's final end but should be (c) neither was nor should be man's final end (d) both was and should be man's final end (e) was pain

___10. **The late Greek and Roman world's most popular philosophy was**
(a) Platonism (b) Neoplatonism (c) Epicureanism (d) Stoicism (e) Skepticism (f) Aristotelianism (g) Cynicism

___11. **All schools of ancient philosophy except Epicureanism admired and claimed to be the true disciples of, or at least to begin with,**
(a) Thales (b) Socrates (c) Plato (d) Aristotle (e) skepticism

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___12. **Which Pre-Socratic philosopher did Epicurus agree with most basically, especially in his metaphysics?**
(a) Thales (b) Democritus (c) Heraclitus (d) Zeno (e) Pythagoras

___13. **Stoicism's first and most operative distinction is between**
(a) men and gods (b) opinion and truth (c) what is and is not under our control (d) reason and experience (e) love and hate

___14. **Stoicism prioritizes**
(a) duty (b) world peace (c) consequences (d) contemplation (e) feelings

___15. **Stoicism ignores, deemphasizes, or suppresses**
(same five answers as above)

___16. **Stoicism is mainly concerned with what division of philosophy?**
Use the five answers in question 4

___17. **Among the Stoics there was not**
(a) an emperor (b) a slave (c) a senator (d) a philosopher who wrote nothing but whose sayings were collected in a "handbook" or "Enchiridion" (e) a woman

___18. **The common goal of Stoicism, Skepticism, and Epicureanism is**
(a) happiness (b) virtue (c) peace of mind (d) pleasure (e) duty (f) finding a good quarterback

___19. **Who was "ashamed of having a body" and wrote "alone into the Alone"?**
(a) Marcus Aurelius (b) Seneca (c) Plotinus (d) Diogenes (e) Epictetus

___20. **Who wrote a treatise on Beauty, on "the One," and on "the Good"?**
same answers as question 19

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QUIZ #6: AUGUSTINE

___1. **Augustine lived through the year**
(a) 315 AD (b) 410 AD (c) 555 AD (d) 677 AD (e) 800 AD

___2. **Augustine defines "heart" in relation to**
(a) identity (b) feeling (c) reason (d) love (e) God

___3. **Augustine said, "My love is my . . ."**
(a) weight (b) height (c) age (d) gender (e) social security

___4. **In *Against the Academics* Augustine refuted**
(a) rationalism (b) skepticism (c) atheism (d) dualism

___5. **Manicheism, which Augustine believed for a decade, held that**
(a) matter was evil (b) there were two gods, one good and one evil (c) only the elite, educated mystics who were up on the latest science were in the inner circle (d) all of the above (e) none of the above

___6. **Augustine defined a "city" by its**
(a) religion (b) politics (c) philosophy (d) love (e) truth

___7. **Augustine also wrote a classic on**
(a) the history of Greece (b) the history of creeds (c) the Trinity (d) the nature of heaven (e) a refutation of the errors of all pagan philosophies

___8. **Augustine's *Confessions* contains more _____ than almost any other book.**
(a) capital letters (b) interrogative sentences (c) sins (d) hymns (e) syllogisms

___9. **Both *The City of God* and *Confessions* are about**
(a) the nature of God (b) the nature of Christ (c) Augustine's errors (d) the search for the *summum bonum* (e) refuting pagan philosophies

___10. **True or false? For Augustine faith is a feeling in the heart rather than a knowing in the mind.**

___11. **True or false? For Augustine reason is a calculation of probability rather than an instrument that ever gives us absolute and indubitable certainty.**

___12. **True or false: Augustine survived a duel before his conversion.**

___13. **True or false: Augustine approved slavery as divinely instituted.**

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___**14. True or false: Augustine identifies the City of God with the Roman Catholic Church and the City of the World with Rome, the secular capital of the world.**

___**15. Augustine's favorite philosopher was**
(a) Moses (b) Socrates (c) Plato (d) Aristotle (e) Justin

___**16. Augustine argues to the existence of God from premises taken from**
(a) nature (b) Scripture (c) the powers of the human will (d) the powers of the human mind (e) none of the above

___**17. Augustine's path toward God is from**
(a) above to below and within to without (b) above to below and without to within (c) below to above and within to without (d) below to above and without to within

___**18. What did Augustine mean by "divine illumination"?**
(a) mystical experience (b) faith (c) God putting ideas into our minds, "inspiration" (d) God's light enabling our mind to transcend sense experience and attain rational certainty (e) the correct understanding of divine revelation

___**19. Augustine thought a lot about the puzzle of**
(a) time (b) matter (c) death (d) hell (e) fear

___**20. Unlike Aristotle and Aquinas, Augustine does not have in his epistemology any theory of**
(a) certainty (b) Platonic Forms (c) eternity (d) abstraction of form from matter (e) syllogistic reasoning

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QUIZ #7: EARLY MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHERS

Identify the philosopher as JE (John the Evangelist), JM (Justin Martyr), Aug (Saint Augustine), Bo (Boethius), PSD (Pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite), E (Erigena), AC (St. Anselm of Canterbury), PA (Peter Abelard), or Bon (Saint Bonaventure).

___1. **First identified Christ with the Greek "logos"**

___2. **Wrote *The Division of Nature* and, though Irish, was Eastern rather than Western in his philosophy, prioritizing "the One" over Being and reducing causality to formal causality**

___3. **Was castrated by Eloise's uncle Fulda**

___4. **Moderate nominalist; reduced all ethics to intention**

___5. **Was imprisoned and executed, like Socrates, for false political reasons**

___6. **Wrote a Socratic dialogue with "Lady Philosophy" as one of the characters**

___7. **Contemporary and friend of Aquinas; emphasized heart over head**

___8. **Invented the "ontological argument" for God's existence**

___9. **The only major medieval philosopher who was not a cleric**

___10. **Tried all the philosophers and found them wanting; embraced Platonism; converted by an old man's Christian wisdom; found this newfound faith more rational; admired Socrates**

___11. **Wrote "Thou hast made us for thyself and our hearts are restless until they rest in Thee."**

___12. **Wrote the world's first philosophy of history**

___13. **Believed for ten years that there were two gods, one good and one evil**

___14. **Saw his native city on fire as he was dying a few years after Rome was sacked by the barbarians**

___15. **His statues have an open Bible in one hand and a burning heart in the other**

___16. **The last man in Europe to know Greek and Latin; planned to translate Greek philosophers into Latin; asked three classic questions about universals; wrote one of three most popular books for the next thousand years**

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___17. Distinguished philosophy from theology more than his predecessors did; his last book is about philosophy only, although he knew he was condemned to die

___18. Wrote a dialogue with Lady Philosophy about the problem of evil, the content of happiness, and the reconciling of divine foreknowledge with human free choice

___19. Universally acknowledged as at least the second greatest medieval philosopher, next to Aquinas

___20. Distinguished three degrees of affirmative, negative, and superlative theology

___21. Franciscan, emphasized love, affection, and faith over reason, saw things as signs

___22. Combined Augustinian illumination with Aristotelian abstraction; tried to refute Aristotle's idea that the world was eternal; said the world tended to nothingness but for God's perpetual action

___23. Eighty-century Neoplatonist

___24. Popular teacher; reduced all of ethics to intention; Saint Bernard of Clairvaux called him an arrogant rationalist; had a son named Astrolabe

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QUIZ #8: MUSLIM AND JEWISH PHILOSOPHERS

___1. **How is Maimonides different from most medieval Muslim philosophers?**
(a) he did not know Aristotle (b) he separated faith and reason (c) he made theology conform to philosophy, not vice versa (d) he denounced philosophy as inherently heretical (e) he did none of the above

___2. **Who first explicitly distinguished essence and existence in metaphysics?**
(a) Socrates (b) Plato (c) Aristotle (d) Augustine (e) Aquinas (f) Averroes (g) Al-Farabi

___3. **Which of the following was not one of the ideas in Aristotle that most medieval philosophers found problematic and troublesome?**
(a) the world is eternal, not created (b) bodies are not resurrected, individuals are not immortal (c) the "active intellect" or "agent intellect" is one for all men (d) there is no divine knowledge of earthly things (e) angels moved the planets (f) all five of these Aristotelian ideas were troublesome (g) none of them were troublesome

___4. **Who famously and influentially taught the same "double truth" theory as Siger of Brabant, which Aquinas opposed vehemently?**
(a) Averroes (b) Al Ghazali (c) the Mutazalites as distinct from the Asharites (d) all of the above (e) none of the above

___5. **Who divided people into three classes, with the theologians in the middle as more enlightened than the masses but less enlightened than the philosophers, and more confused?**
(a) Aquinas (b) Averroes (c) Al Ghazali (d) Al-Kindi (e) Al-El

___6. **Al Ashari and the Asharites denied**
(a) the existence of God (b) the supreme authority of the Quran (c) that faith and reason ever contradicted each other (d) that God's will followed his reason (e) that any events in nature were miraculous

___7. **Who wrote the book that is in its genre most similar to Augustine's *Confessions*?**
(a) Avicenna (b) Averroes (c) Al-Ghazali (d) Aquinas (e) Siger of Brabant

___8. **At least two medieval Muslim philosophers were also**
(a) mystics (b) university professors in France (c) caliphs (d) converts from Christianity (e) native to India

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___**9. The most influential Muslim philosophers lived in**

(a) the same century as Aquinas (b) earlier (c) later (d) we do not know because the historical dates are uncertain since there are so few records

___**10. All Muslims and therefore all Islamic philosophers disagree with Christianity about**

(a) whether there is one God (b) whether there is a soul distinct from the body (c) whether God is perfect (d) whether there are prophets of God (e) whether God created the world (f) none of the above (g) all of the above

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QUIZ #9: AQUINAS

___1. **Aquinas' writing is full of**
(a) common sense (b) abstract terms (c) both (d) neither

___2. **Aquinas synthesized**
(a) clarity and profundity (b) Christian faith and pagan Aristotelian reason (c) practical heart and theoretical head (d) all of the above (e) none of the above

___3. **A "summa" is a complete, closed system of**
(a) philosophy (b) theology (c) both (d) neither

___4. **An "article" in Aquinas' *Summa* is an abbreviated**
(a) Bible (b) Socratic dialogue (c) man (d) god (e) concept

___5. **Which of the following three kinds of propositions does Aquinas deny exists?**
(a) truths known by faith alone (b) truths known by reason alone (c) truths known by both faith and reason (d) none of the above

___6. **Aquinas' "five ways" have**
(a) different premises and different conclusions (b) the same premises and different conclusions (c) different premises and the same conclusion (d) the same premises and the same conclusion

___7. **The five ways presuppose and assume**
(a) the laws of logic (e.g., the law of noncontradiction) (b) truths observed by the senses (c) the principle of causality (d) all of the above (e) none of the above

___8. **"God" is mentioned**
(a) at the beginning of the five ways (b) as the conclusion of the ways (c) after the argument is concluded (d) during the process of the argument (e) none of the above

___9. **Aquinas proves that God has**
(a) potentiality (b) accidents (c) composition (d) all of them (e) none

___10. **Aquinas says we can know**
(a) God's existence (b) that his essence is existence (c) the he is simple (d) what he is not (e) what he is like, or what is like him (f) all of the above (g) none of the above

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___11. **The most distinctively Thomistic point in Aquinas' metaphysics is**
(a) the distinction between essence and existence (b) the provability of God's existence (c) causality (d) God's personality (e) God's intelligibility

___12. **Aquinas said that**
(a) we can prove that the universe is eternal (b) we can prove that it isn't (c) it is, but we can't prove that (d) it is not, but we can't prove that (e) none of the above

___13. **Aquinas says angels have no**
(a) essence (b) form (c) existence (d) matter (e) potentiality (f) actuality

___14. **For Aquinas, truth is in**
(a) concepts (b) judgments (c) arguments (d) all of them (e) none of them

___15. **Aquinas said that natural law is**
(a) our participation in eternal law (b) not able to be abolished from our knowledge (c) able to be blotted out by disordered passion (d) all of the above (e) none of the above

___16. **Aquinas says all laws are ordained by**
(a) God (b) man (c) reason (d) will (e) need

___17. **Like Aristotle, Aquinas classifies virtues as**
(a) acts (b) habits (c) values (d) substances (e) none of these

___18. **Aquinas says that man's natural end is**
(a) death (b) Heaven (c) happiness (d) virtue (e) infinity

___19. **How many of the four kinds of law are changeable according to Aquinas? (Hint: Be sure you know how the four are different and ask how many have in fact been changed.)**
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3 (e) 4

___20. **Aquinas' anthropology sees man as**
(a) a soul using a body (b) a body using a soul (c) two independent substances, body and soul (d) one substance, and therefore body only (e) one substance, and therefore soul only (f) a hylomorphic unity with soul as the form of the body and body as the matter of the soul

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QUIZ #10: LATE MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHERS

___1. **Scotus was a corrective to**
(a) rationalism (b) irrationalism (c) fideism (d) legalism (e) materialism

___2. **Scotus is usually labeled as a**
(a) rationalist (b) irrationalist (c) voluntarist (d) determinist (e) heretic

___3. **Scotus rejected Aquinas' idea that**
(a) being is analogical (b) essence and existence are really distinct (c) empirical data prove God's existence (d) all Ten Commandments are part of natural law (e) all of these

___4. **Scotus' *hecceitas* means**
(a) "thisness" (b) "withness" (c) "greatness" (d) "existence" (e) "I-ness"

___5. **In his arguments for God, Scotus focused on**
(a) love (b) wisdom (c) creativity (d) infinity (e) power

___6. **Scotus agrees with _____ on the priority of reason vs. will.**
(a) Plato (b) Freud (c) Aquinas (d) Averroes

___7. **Scotus was born in**
(a) Scotland (b) France (c) Italy (d) Algeria (e) Camelot

___8. **How many (write the *number*) of the Ten Commandments did Scotus say were part of natural law?**

___9. **Answer the same question regarding Ockham.**

___10. **Ockham's nominalism causes**
(a) atheism (b) cancer (c) skepticism (d) pantheism (e) rationalism

___11. **Nominalism denies the reality of**
(a) names (b) meaning (c) matter (d) universals (e) truth

___12. **According to the polls and the textbook, most Americans agree with _____ about the relation between faith and reason.**
(a) God (b) Satan (c) Anselm (d) Aquinas (e) Ockham (f) Bill Belichek

___13. **Ockham's Razor is a useful means to**
(a) suicide (b) simplify (c) certainty (d) synthesis (e) sin

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___**14. Ockham cannot consistently believe in the objectively real existence of**
(a) birds (b) angels (c) laws (d) truths (e) justice (f) death (g) sin (h) any of these

___**15. Ockham says God cannot**
(a) abrogate his commandments (b) make the past not to have existed (c) make hate a virtue and love a sin (d) do any of the above (e) he says he can do all of the above

___**16. Ockham's relation to most or all previous philosophers is like the relation of**
(a) God to Satan (b) Satan to God (c) being to nonbeing (d) nonbeing to being (e) the atom bomb to Hiroshima

___**17. Eckhart was a**
(a) mystic (b) pantheist (c) monist (d) heretic (e) all of the above (f) none of the above

___**18. Like Plotinus, Erigena, and Pseudo-Dionysius, Eckhart believed that intellect was superior to**
(a) God (b) itself (c) being (d) everything (e) nothing

___**19. Use the same five answers in question 5 (which is about Scotus) about Nicholas of Cusa.**

___**20. Cusa believed that**
(a) God cannot distinguish *x* from non-*x* (b) at their maximum, opposites coincide (c) Wisdom consists in affirming that we can know absolutely nothing (d) God and Satan differ in name only (e) Each individual man creates his own universe (f) all of the above (g) none of the above

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QUIZ #11: PASCAL AND MODERN PHILOSOPHY

___1. **The central, primary problem dealt with by most early modern philosophers (but not Pascal) is in**
(a) metaphysics (b) epistemology (c) philosophical anthropology (d) ethics (e) political philosophy

___2. **Accorsing to the text, in terms of stages of psychological development, focus, and interests, modern philosophers are like**
(a) infants (b) teenagers (c) young adults (d) middle aged (e) elderly

___3. **Most modern philosophers treat *x* as medievals treated *y*; *x* and *y* are, respectively,**
(a) philosophy and science (b) science and philosophy (c) theology and science
(d) science and theology

___4. **The ancient/medieval/modern difference, in general as well as in philosophy, is a difference in three different relations to**
(a) nature (b) Christianity (c) sex (d) souls (e) bodies

___5. **In terms of the analogy of the two rivers in the text's diagram, postmodern philosophy is in a position similar to**
(a) pre-historic (b) ancient (c) medieval (d) modern (e) all equally

___6. **How *many* epistemological positions are represented by the major modern philosophers?**

___7. **The text uses whose epistemology as a kind of overall map to distinguish these modern options in epistemology?**
(a) Socrates (b) Plato (c) Aristotle (d) Augustine (e) Pascal

___8. **Which of the five eras mentioned in question 6 (with postmoderns being the fifth) is described as "cosmocentric"?**
(a) prehistoric (b) ancient (c) medieval (d) modern (e) postmodern

___9. **The relation between faith and reason, soul and body, reason and sensation, is more _____ in modern than in medieval philosophy.**
(a) unified (b) antithetical (c) mysterious (d) clear (e) objective

___10. **Pascal and Descartes are both typically modern rather than medieval in being more focused on**
(a) the individual subject (b) cosmic objects (c) astronomy (d) institutions (e) politics

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___11. **Pascal can be called a(n)**

(a) existentialist (b) rationalist (c) materialist (d) heretic (e) pantheist

___12. **The fourfold data for Pascal's philosophy is based on**

(a) longing (b) science (c) faith (d) feeling

___13. **Pascal says man is**

(a) great (b) wretched (c) both (d) neither (e) none of the above

___14. **Pascal says man is**

(a) an angel (b) a beast (c) both (d) neither (e) none of the above

___15. **What did Pascal find common to human justice, reason, and love? (Hint: Think of Cleopatra's nose.)**

(a) nothing (b) everything (c) vanity (d) success (e) "the image of God"

___16. **Pascal embraced**

(a) skepticism (b) dogmatism (c) both (d) neither

___17. **Pascal saw the relation between man and nature as**

(a) oneness (b) evil (c) lostness (d) identity

___18. **Pascal's "wager" is an argument for**

(a) atheism (b) agnosticism (c) Catholicism (d) God (e) faith

___19. **Pascal criticized _____ most passionately.**

(a) diversion and indifference (b) atheism and agnosticism (c) art and science (d) institutional politics and institutional religion (e) saints and sinners

___20. **Pascal says God**

(a) hides (b) laughs (c) does not hide (d) does not laugh (e) is dead

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QUIZ #12: DESCARTES

___*1.* ***Discourse on Method* (DM) was published in**
(a) 1350 (b) 1517 (c) 1637 (d) 1776 (3) 1848

___**2. Descartes used _____ logic**
(a) inductive (b) deductive (c) both equally (d) neither

___**3. Descartes had no contact with**
(a) the pope (b) Pascal (c) the Thirty Years' War (d) the Queen of Sweden

___**4. What science did Descartes admire most?**
(a) theology (b) physics (c) math (d) medicine (e) history

___**5. Descartes begins DM by redefining**
(a) truth (b) wisdom (c) reason (d) God (e) man (f) himself

___**6. Descartes has a higher view of the power of _____ than Pascal does.**
(a) faith (b) reason (c) God (d) ethics

___**7. Descartes says we can prove _____ by his method.**
(a) nothing (b) everything (c) everything physical (d) everything except God (e) everything that can be measured quantitatively

___**8. Socrates' method in philosophy was to treat his interlocutor as right until he proved him wrong. Our laws in court treat the accused as innocent until proved guilty. Descartes' method in its first step**
(a) agrees with both (b) disagrees with both (c) agrees with Socrates only (d) agrees with our laws only

___**9. Descartes does not doubt**
(a) logical laws (b) moral laws (c) divine laws (d) practical laws (e) any laws

___**10. Descartes' criterion of truth is**
(a) common sense (b) the innate, natural feeling of certitude (c) the clarity and distinctness of an idea (d) universal human experience (e) divine revelation (f) none of the above

___**11. Descartes' famous "I think therefore I am"**
(a) is not a syllogism with an implied, missing premise (b) is a logically invalid syllogism: the conclusion does not follow (c) begs the question (d) uses a term ambiguously (e) has a false premise (f) logically presupposes that whatever exists, thinks

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___12. **The text says that Descartes' "I am" is self-evident**
(a) objectively (b) subjectively (c) both (d) neither

___13. **After proving "I," Descartes proves**
(a) "you" (b) "God" (c) "world" (d) "nothing" (e) "everything at once"

___14. **Whose argument for God does Descartes use?**
(a) Socrates (b) Aquinas (c) Anselm (d) Scotus (e) Aristotle

___15. **How does Descartes prove the existence of other minds?**
(a) he says they cannot be proved (b) he deduces them from God's existence (c) by "common consent" (d) by a causal argument (e) he doesn't

___16. **Descartes' anthropology is**
(a) materialist (b) spiritualist (c) dualist (d) monist (e) fideist

___17. **Descartes is significantly responsible for**
(a) the "Enlightenment" (b) the Thirty Years' War (c) the death of the Queen of Sweden (d) existentialism (e) modern atheism

___18. **Descartes believed that _____ is like a machine.**
(a) God (b) man (c) the soul (d) the body (e) only a machine

___19. **Descartes' *answer* to the unsolved philosophical problem that he left for his successors to struggle with without success was**
(a) mechanics (b) the pineal gland (c) the computer (d) hypnosis (e) mysticism

___20. **Descartes' *summum bonum* is**
(a) God (b) heaven (c) virtue (d) peace (e) technology (Hint: He may or may not explicitly use this word, but if you correctly define each of these five words, you will see that his answer equals one of them.)

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QUIZ #13: RATIONALISTS VS. EMPIRICISTS

___1. **Descartes, Spinoza, and Leibniz were, in that order,**
(a) monist, dualist, pluralist (b) pluralist, dualist, monist (c) dualist, monist, pluralist (d) dualist, pluralist, monist (e) pluralist, monist, dualist

___2. **Spinoza was**
(a) an atheist (b) an agnostic (c) a Muslim (d) excommunicated (e) a Catholic heretic

___3. **For Spinoza, God and Nature are**
(a) opposed (b) illusions (c) eternal (d) unreal (e) the same

___4. **Spinoza tried to imitate the method of**
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Euclid (d) Aquinas (e) Descartes

___5. **For Spinoza, you are a**
(a) substance (b) attribute (c) mode (d) all of the above (e) mistake

___6. **Leibniz was the first of many influential philosophers to come who were**
(a) Germans (b) homosexuals (c) agnostics (d) also scientists (e) universal geniuses

___7. **Leibniz wrote**
(a) *Ethics* (b) *Meditations* (c) *Monadology* (d) *Scientology* (e) *Pensées*

___8. **Leibniz invented the first**
(a) blimp (b) computer (c) mathematical logic (d) cyborg (d) cloning

___9. **Leibniz explained possibility, necessity, and contingency by**
(a) possible worlds (b) defining God (c) odd and even numbers (d) sense (e) relations in a hierarchy

___10. **In *Candide*, Voltaire satirized Leibniz's**
(a) wife (b) agnosticism (c) atheism (d) optimism (e) sex

___11. **Locke criticized Descartes'**
(a) physics (b) math (c) religion (d) "innate ideas" (e) empiricism

___12. **Locke said that all ideas originate in**
(a) God (b) logic (c) evolution (d) sensation (e) the mind

___13. **Locke saw _____ as subjective**
(a) objectivity (b) God (c) all moral law (d) colors (e) numbers

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___**14. For Locke, ideas are**

(a) a hypotheses (b) acts of knowing (c) objects known (d) illusions (e) innate

___**15. Berkeley tried to found a college in**

(a) California (b) New York (c) Bermuda (d) Tokyo (e) Iceland

___**16. Berkeley's "Esse est percipi" means that**

(a) To be is to perceive (b) To be is to be perceived (c) Existence itself is perceptible (d) Essences are perceived rather than conceived (e) God is being itself

___**17. Johnson refuted Berkeley by**

(a) threatening his life (b) a pun (c) kicking a stone (d) proving atheism

___**18. Berkeley denied the independent reality of**

(a) states (b) God (c) women (d) thought (e) matter

___**19. Both Locke and Berkeley criticize**

(a) abstract ideas (b) matter (c) ideas (d) deduction (e) induction

___**20. Bacon was a**

(a) rationalist (b) empiricist (c) American (d) mystic (e) avowed atheist

___**21. Bacon taught a new**

(a) God (b) *summum bonum* (c) ethic (d) politics (e) definition of death

___**22. Bacon discovered**

(a) Atlantis (b) America (c) scientific method (d) astronomy (e) math

___**23. Bacon's *New Organon* is about**

(a) the sex organs of animals (b) the mathematics of music (c) deductive logic (d) inductive logic (e) seductive logic

___**24. Bacon died from**

(a) pneumonia (b) being poisoned (c) a duel (d) battle in war (e) boredom (Hint: Remember the chicken.)

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QUIZ #14: HUME

___1. **Hume occupied an endowed, prestigious, famous, and financially profitable chair as a university professor in**
(a) Edinburgh (b) London (c) Oxford (d) Glasgow (e) Iceland (f) nowhere

___2. **Which of the following is true? Hume**
(a) never met or befriended Rousseau (b) was tall, dark, thin, and handsome (c) seduced thousands of pretty women (d) was a violent man who picked many quarrels and once even fought a duel to the death (e) had a deathbed conversion (f) none of these

___3. **Hume began his philosophy by**
(a) accepting Locke's metaphysics but not his empiricist epistemology (b) accepting the premise of Locke's epistemology about the relation between "idea" and "knowledge" but deducing more skeptical conclusions from this principle than Locke did (c) accepting Locke's political philosophy and trying to justify Machiavelli by it (d) accepting all of Aristotle's important principles but deducing a few different conclusions from them (e) accepting "innate ideas"

___4. **What century did Hume live in?**
(a) twentieth (b) nineteenth (c) eighteenth (d) sixteenth (e) fifteenth

___5. **Hume's "bottom line" or result at the end of his philosophy, as a logical conclusion from his principles (Hint: Remember "fire"), is the polar opposite from the metaphysics of**
(a) Plato's image of the "cave" in the *Republic* (b) what Hamlet said to Horatio: that "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy" (c) a Christian saint (d) all of the above (e) none of them

___6. **Hume says that the difference between "[sense] impressions" and "[mental] ideas" is**
(a) infinite (b) nonexistent, a myth (c) a difference in kind (essential nature), not in degree (d) a difference only in degree (of vivacity), not in kind (e) differs with different individuals

___7. **Hume is buried**
(a) under a car park (parking garage) in Scotland (b) beneath the high altar in Westminster Abbey next to some saints of the Church of England (c) his ashes were buried on the moon (d) in a cemetery near NYU, where he used to play chess (e) nowhere; he was cremated and scattered

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___8. **Which of the following is true?**

(a) Both Hume and Aristotle are "hard empiricists" (b) Hume is a "hard empiricist" and Aristotle is a "soft empiricist" (c) Both Hume and Aristotle are "soft empiricists" (d) Hume is a "soft empiricist" and Aristotle is a "hard empiricist" (e) Hume is not an empiricist at all

___9. **True or false? Since Descartes is a rationalist, who begins with a truth ("I think, therefore I am") known by reason without the senses and deduces everything from it; and since Hume is an empiricist who begins with sensation and proceeds from that beginning to the rest of his philosophy, Hume never uses deductive reasoning but only induction.**

___10. **In Hume's philosophy, "resemblance, contiguity, and causality" are to ideas, or do to ideas, what _____ does to _____ in the thought of _____.**

(a) gravity . . . material bodies . . . Newton (b) clear and distinct ideas . . . deduction . . . Descartes (c) creation . . . the universe . . . Christianity (d) empiricism . . . secondary qualities . . . Locke (e) "esse est percipi" . . . matter . . . Berkeley

___11. **Which of the following did Hume believe was real?**

(a) God (b) free will (c) life after death (d) objectively true and meaningful moral truths (e) substances (f) causality (g) all of the above (h) two of the above (i) none of the above

___12. **Which of the following propositions does not fit into either what Hume calls "matters of fact" or "relations of ideas," especially if we use Aristotelian logic and distinguish five kinds of predicates or relations between the predicate and the subject—viz., genus, species, specific difference, property, and accident—rather than just two, as Hume does?**

(a) 5+7=12 (b) I have a headache (c) The sky is blue today (d) All men are mortal (e) The sun will rise tomorrow (If the question is clearer to you if you omit all the words after "especially," you may omit them. You will get the same answer. If you understand what Aristotle means by "property," you will be able to use them. If not, they may confuse you.)

(NB: Those last two questions, 11 and 12, were very good questions. They demanded *thinking*, of all things, which is painful, like childbirth.)

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___13. **What justifies our knowledge of causality according to Hume? For example, how do we know sex causes babies, or that absence makes the heart grow fonder? (Ask the professor about a related very bad pun about that.)**
(a) deduction (b) induction (c) sense perception (d) only all three together (e) DNA (f) nothing justifies it; it is just a subjective habit or custom—which logically would eliminate paternity suits

___14. **What did Hume say about the principle of the Uniformity of Nature, that the same universal laws that have governed the entire universe in the past (e.g., gravity, entropy, F=MA, E=MC squared) will do so in the future? How do we know this is true?**
(a) we prove it by induction (b) we prove it by deduction (c) it is an innate idea (d) it is self-contradictory to deny it (e) since all knowledge reduces to sensation and since we know this principle, we must know it by sensation, so the principle itself must have sensible qualities such as size and shape (f) it is in fact a false principle, and we can prove that it is false (g) none of the above answers is correct

___15. **According to Hume, the word "I" (or ego or self or substantial self) refers to what real thing?**
(a) a perceiver (b) something perceived (c) a "thinking thing" or "thing that thinks" (d) a "thought thing" (e) God (f) a pure spirit (g) the pineal gland (h) none of the above

___16. **Which of the following positive images comes closest to what Hume thinks "I" refers to? (Hint: The text uses this image or analogy.)**
(a) Lassie the dog (b) a fart of the brain (c) a very complex machine (d) a novel (e) God (f) an angel (g) Donald Trump (Hint: Buddha says the same thing with other images.)

___17. **Hume's argument against miracles assumes, centers on, depends on, and uses the concept of**
(a) efficient causality (b) custom (c) probability (d) God (e) purpose

___18. **Hume was both an empiricist and a skeptic. Reid was**
(a) an empiricist but not a skeptic (b) a skeptic but not an empiricist (c) both a skeptic and an empiricist (d) neither a skeptic nor an empiricist (e) none of the above

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___**19. What does Hume say both is and ought to be the relation between reason and the passions?**

(a) it's a trick question; the relation is not what it ought to be; we do not usually control our passions by reason but we always can and should (b) there is no such thing as reason; there are only passions (c) there is no such thing as the passions; there are only various forms of reason (d) the passions are and should be enslaved by reason (e) reason is and should be the slave of the passions (f) a happy marriage

___**20. What image does Hume use to show us the logical consequence of believing his philosophy?**

(a) suicide (b) murder (c) rape (d) arson (e) blasphemy (f) a happy marriage

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QUIZ #15: KANT'S EPISTEMOLOGY

___1. **What two areas of philosophy is Kant most influential in?**
(a) philosophical theology (b) metaphysics and ethics (c) metaphysics and epistemology (d) epistemology and ethics (e) metaphysics and philosophical theology (f) it's not just two but all areas equally; it's a trick question.

___2. **Who does Kant say awoke him from his "dogmatic slumber"?**
(a) Luther (b) Descartes (c) Hume (d) Socrates (e) Leibniz

___3. **Is Kant a rationalist or an empiricist?**
(a) rationalist, not empiricist (b) empiricist, not rationalist (c) both a rationalist (like Descartes) and an empiricist (like Hume) in a synthesis that accepts both and reconciles them (d) neither, but a third epistemological option (e) none of the above

___4. **Kant's most prized possession was his**
(a) wife (b) watch (c) servant (d) expensive, gold-bound first edition copy of Hume's works (e) friendship with Rousseau (Hint: The correct answer tells a lot about his personality.)

___5. **Socrates, Descartes, and Kant all radically redefined**
(a) man (b) God (c) reason (d) morality (e) dreaming

___6. **Kant labeled his philosophy "revolutionary" in the same way as the ideas of**
(a) Napoleon (b) Marx (c) Socrates (d) Copernicus (e) Newton

___7. **According to this "revolution" (question 6), human knowing is like**
(a) hunting (b) spying (c) a woman being impregnated by a man (d) wearing contact lenses that we can't remove (e) geometry

___8. **According to the *Critique of Pure Reason*, the structures and principles of human reason are**
(a) objective but personal (individual) rather than universal (b) objective, universal, and necessary (c) neither objective nor universal but subjective and individual (d) universal and objective but not necessary (e) subjective but universal and necessary

___9. **For Kant, human reason is**
(a) more like what we usually think art is than like what we usually think science is (b) more like what we usually think science is than what we usually think art is (c) both of the above (d) neither of the above (e) the question is meaningless and unanswerable

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___10. **The cartoon-like image that the book used to summarize Kant's view of reason was the image of**

(a) a gorilla in a cage (b) an elephant in the living room (c) a bird in a cage (d) two castaways on a desert island (e) God preaching a four-word sermon to a medieval mystic

___11. **Which of the following propositions is what Kant calls a synthetic *a priori* judgment?**

(a) Don't kill me! (b) The sky is blue today (c) All events have causes (d) *x* is not non-*x* (e) Who farted?

___12. **Which of the above is an analytic *a priori* judgment?**

___13. **Which of the above is a synthetic *a posteriori* judgment?**

___14. **How many "forms of apperception" (sensory perception) did Kant list? Write the number.**

___15. **How many "Ideas of Pure Reason" are there?**

___16. **How many "categories" are there? (Hint: Aristotle listed ten.)**

___17. **What do the "antinomies of pure reason" prove, according to Kant?**

(a) that traditional metaphysics is a mistake (b) that some things are really both finite and not finite, and that some things are both simple (not compound) and not simple (compound) at the same time (c) that no law, even the law of noncontradiction, is universal and exceptionless (d) that Hume's skeptical conclusion was 100 percent correct (e) that feeling penetrates into ultimate reality better than reason does

___18. **Which of the following propositions is false? (only one)**

(a) Kant was not an atheist (b) Kant thought the cosmological arguments for the existence of God (from the observed nature of the cosmos—e.g., the First Cause argument) were invalid (c) Kant thought that the design argument for the existence of God was invalid (d) Kant thought that Anselm's "ontological argument" for the existence of God was invalid (e) one of the preceding four propositions is false

___19. **What did the great logician Wittgenstein say about Kant's epistemology? (Hint: It was quoted approvingly in the book.)**

(a) "It can be understood only under hallucinogenic drugs." (b) "It is the epistemology of a God, not of a man." (c) "It does not exist. It is a misunderstanding of Kant to think either that he has any epistemology whatsoever or that he does not have a metaphysic." (d) "It contradicts itself, for it tries to draw a limit to thought, but to draw a limit to thought it is necessary to think both sides of the limit." (e) "It is the single greatest

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discovery in the history of human thought and the unrefutable refutation of all possible philosophical mistakes."

___**20. What did Kant say about Aristotle?**

(a) he is a synthesis of all errors, both all the errors of rationalism (Descartes) and all the errors of empiricism (Hume), even though these two contradict each other on every point (b) he is right in his moderation (the "golden mean") but too immoderately moderate about it (c) he is right in his rationalism but too irrational about it (d) he is right in his empiricism but not empirical enough about it (e) he can be understood only under hallucinogenic drugs (f) nothing; he ignores him

___**21. Which philosopher would explain a house by saying that it has four "causes" or "becauses," for its (I) form (design) is imposed on its (II) matter (raw materials, which are only potentially a house), the form thus being the actualization of the matter, which is only its potentiality, by its (III) efficient cause (the carpenter) for the sake of its (IV) final cause (shelter)?**

(a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Descartes (d) Hume (e) Kant (f) someone on hallucinogenic drugs

___**22. Kant was born in**

(a) Berlin, Germany (b) Amsterdam, Holland (c) Koenigsburg, East Prussia, later part of the USSR (d) Prague, Czechoslovakia (e) Mars (f) none of the above

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QUIZ #16: KANT'S ETHICS

___1. **Which previous philosopher promised a purely rational ethics but did not fulfill that promise, only providing a purely practical, pragmatic, temporary one, so that it was left to Kant to finish his rational "Enlightenment" project?**
(a) Socrates (b) Plato (c) Aristotle (d) Aquinas (e) Descartes (f) Hume

___2. **Le Mettrie, a French materialist "Enlightenment" philosopher, wrote a book whose deliberately shocking title Kant, unlike Hume, deeply disagreed with. What was the title?**
(a) *I Don't Have Enough Faith to Be an Atheist* (b) *The Meaning of Life Is Simply Sex* (c) *Man [Is] a Machine* (d) *Evil, Be Thou My Good* (e) *[It Is] Better to Reign in Hell Than Serve in Heaven*

___3. **All men have an ethical dimension or a conscience. Hume said that the source of ethics is feeling. Kant said that the source of ethics is**
(a) also feeling (b) theoretical reason (c) practical reason or will (d) intuitive, contemplative reason as distinct from logical, calculating reason (e) God's will

___4. **The single question that Kant's *Metaphysic of Morals* addresses is**
(a) What is a complete morality? (b) How can I prove God, free will, and life after death? (c) What is life's meaning? (d) What is of true value in life as distinct from false, erroneous value? (e) What is the supreme principle of morality?

___5. **For Kant, the ground (foundation) of true morality is**
(a) human desires (b) divine law (c) self-interest (d) efficiency or utility (e) the observed nature of man (f) the concepts of pure (*a priori*) reason

___6. **Kant says that the only thing in this world or out of it that can be thought of as intrinsically good, or good in itself, is**
(a) God (b) Goodness itself (c) obedience to law (d) a good man (e) a good will

___7. **What does Kant say about happiness?**
(a) he says it's the wrong answer because it came from Aristotle (b) he says nothing about happiness (c) he agrees with what Aristotle said, though he does not quote him or give him credit for the idea (d) he disagrees with it because he says happiness is too indeterminate to have any content, so we do not know what we want when we want it (e) it's "stupid"

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___8. **What does Kant mean by "duty"?**
(a) obedience to every kind of law (b) struggling through suffering and "moral constipation" (c) respect for moral law as such (d) the "pressing" or "pressure" feeling that conscience gives us (e) personal loyalty

___9. **Augustine and Aquinas both say that there are three moral determinants—that is, that three things make any human act or choice to be morally good (and their lack makes an act evil): doing the right thing, for the right reason, and in the right way; in other words, the moral nature of the act itself, the motive, and the situation of circumstances. Compare Kant's answer to the same question.**
(a) it is the same (b) Kant mentions none of these three (c) Kant says morality is determined by only one of the three (d) Kant mentions two of the three and disagrees with the third one (e) none of the above answers is correct

___10. **What does Kant say about the love that the Bible and Jesus command?**
(a) nothing (b) he says it has no relation to morality (c) he defines it as an act of will, not a feeling or inclination (d) he defines it as an habitual inclination, not an act of will (e) he says it is the supreme principle of morality

___11. **What does Kant say is the worst service that can be done to morality?**
(a) to ignore it (b) to try to derive it from concrete examples (to try to imitate saints) (c) to say it is a matter of pure reason (d) to focus, in a legalistic way, on deeds that obey laws, ignoring personal character traits and moral virtues, which are spiritual habits (e) to reduce it to an effect of chemicals like alcohol, salt, milk, or drugs

___12. **Which of the following might Kant use as example of a categorical imperative?**
(a) don't be so sad unless you want me to be sad too (b) don't have sex orgies if you will regret them later (c) "keep away from Runaround Sue" because she will break your heart (d) invest your wealth wisely because that's the only safe way to get rich (e) if you want to be happy, you have to be good (f) none of these

___13. **What would Kant say you ought to do if you were a Dutchman hiding Jews in your house from the Nazis and the Nazis came to your door asking you whether you had any Jews in your house?**
(a) lie to the Nazis because life is sacred (b) lie to the Nazis because they gave up their right to know the truth (c) lie to the Nazis because lying isn't as bad as murder (d) lie to the Nazis because you rightly seek the good end of the Jews surviving rather than the bad end of them being killed (e) don't lie

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___**14. Which other thinker's or thinkers' ethics is Kant's ethics the closest to?**
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Epicurean hedonists (d) Stoics (e) mystics (f) Skeptics (g) Christ (h) pragmatists or utilitarians

___**15. Kant's first name was**
(a) Konrad (b) E. Manuel (c) Manuel (d) Amanuel (e) Immanuel

___**16. Why does Kant say you should treat every person as an end in himself to be respected rather than a means to be used (like cattle or slaves)?**
(a) he doesn't mention that (b) he says a person is not an end in himself; only abstract goodness is (c) because if you do, you will treat him well, and if you do not, you will treat him badly (d) since his epistemology forbids us to claim knowledge of objective reality, the only possible reason is our subjective desire to construct this moral reality by thinking or willing it into being (e) he says each person *is* an end in himself and not merely a means

___**17. How many categorical imperatives does Kant say there are?**
(a) none (b) one (c) two (d) three (e) an infinite number (f) an indefinite number (g) he doesn't say

___**18. What would Kant say about Jesus' morality, as Jesus himself summarizes it—viz., "I came into this world not to do my own will but the will of my Father in heaven"?**
(a) this is the highest possible moral motive (b) if Jesus is divine he must have a very different morality than we mere humans have (c) Jesus violates the third formulation of the categorical imperative, the autonomy of the will, and obeys a spurious principle of morality—namely, heteronomy of the will (d) Kant would shut his foolish mouth and bend his knee (e) he would excuse Jesus for not having had the luck to live long enough to read Kant

___**19. How does Kant justify his belief in God, free will, and immortality?**
(a) he says they can't be justified but are accepted by a free "leap of faith," which is "a leap in the dark" (b) he says these can be proved in other ways but not morally (c) he says they can be proved deductively as consequences or corollaries of a complete morality (d) he says they are presuppositions or conditions or necessary postulates of morality (e) he uses a form of Pascal's Wager to justify them

___**20. How, according to Kant, can we know we are acting morally?**
(a) only if there is a contradiction between our inclinations and our duty (b) only if there is no contradiction between our inclinations and our duty (c) by consulting all the moral laws and measuring our acts against them (d) by measuring our imitations of a holy man by the holy man rather than vice versa (e) we can't

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QUIZ #17: HEGEL AND GERMAN IDEALISM

___1. **Hegel's full name is**
(a) Hermann Hegel (b) Algernon Hegel (c) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (d) Adolf Hegel (e) Ludwig Hegel

___2. **Which of Kant's ideas did Hegel reject?**
(a) the existence of "things-in-themselves" (b) the existence of a God (c) the existence of phenomena (d) the idea that the mind is active in constructing the world (e) the idea of an "Enlightenment" and the exaltation of human reason

___3. **Kierkegaard, the Christian Existentialist, wrote that if Hegel had only added a single sentence to his works he would have been regarded as the greatest philosopher who ever lived, but for the lack of this single sentence he must be regarded as a comic figure or a buffoon. What is the sentence?**
(a) "God wrote this book, not me." (b) "My book proves the unreality of all finite things such as books, including this one." (c) "Everything I have every written is an elaborate joke." (d) "Compared to what I have seen in mystical experience, all my writing is straw (which is used to cover cattle dung—i.e. to hide bull)." (e) "To be or not to be, that is the question."

___4. **Which of the following does not change, according to Hegel?**
(a) truth (b) God (c) Hegel (d) history (e) all of the above (do not change) (f) none of the above (do not change)

___5. **Hegel is in his metaphysics**
(a) an immaterialist like Berkeley (b) an atheist like Hume (c) a materialist like Marx (d) a pantheist like Spinoza (e) a dualist like Descartes

___6. **Which of the following triads is an example of Hegel's "dialectic"?**
(a) the Socratic method of argument (b) "the antinomies of pure reason" (c) Father, Son, Holy Spirit (d) Non-being, Being, Becoming (e) Yes (affirmation), No (denial), Yo, or Yo-yo

___7. **Who used Hegel's dialectic but changed it from a dialectic of spirit to a dialectic of matter?**
(a) Hume (b) Marx (c) Darwin (d) Kierkegaard (e) Einstein

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___8. **In Hegel's dialectic, what happens to the thesis when you get to the higher synthesis?**
(a) it's a trick question; there is no "higher synthesis" (b) nothing, since it has already disappeared in the antithesis (c) it triumphs over its antithesis, as good over evil (d) it becomes indistinguishable from the antithesis (e) it becomes heightened and perfected in the higher synthesis, as does also its antithesis

___9. **The chapter contains an entire very short story about**
(a) Hegel (b) Hegel's father (c) Kant (d) Hitler (e) God

___10. **What is "the gnoseo-ontological circle"?**
(a) a circle of friends who were philosophers who tried to restore premodern metaphysis (ontology) (b) a proof that metaphysics is impossible (c) a proof that epistemology is impossible (d) Hegel's dialectical point that the two fallacies or heresies of Gnosticism and ontology logically imply or entail each other (e) the problem that ontology presupposes and depends on epistemology and vice versa; each includes the other

___11. **After Hegel's death what became of Hegelianism?**
(a) it died (b) it dominated every major philosopher for a century, even more than the philosophy of Socrates or Descartes did (c) it divided into the Hegelian ontologists, who rejected epistemology, and the Hegelian epistemologists, who rejected ontology (d) it divided politically into the Hegelian Right and the Hegelian Left (e) none of the above

___12. **What is the relationship, according to Hegel, between (I) "that which is real" and (II) "that which is rational"?**
(a) I is a sub-class of II (b) II is a sub-class of I (c) neither class is contained in the other (d) the two classes partly overlap (e) the two classes are identical: the real is the rational and the rational is the real (f) all of the above (g) none of the above (h) if you keep asking terrible questions like this, my mind will explode and leave ugly debris all over the floor

___13. **In Hegel's *Phenomenology of Spirit*, what is the first and most primitive stage of consciousness?**
(a) matter (b) God (c) nothingness (d) sense certainty (e) the law of noncontradiction

___14. **For Hegel, "the master-slave relationship" is**
(a) ironic, for the master is really the slave (b) unreal, for nothing is real for Hegel (c) permanent and eternal, with no beginning or end (d) funny (e) heterosexual

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___15. **Hegel identifies one and only one stage of consciousness with a historical philosophical school. What is it?**
(a) Platonic consciousness (b) Aristotelian consciousness (c) Kantian consciousness (d) Stoic consciousness (e) Cartesian consciousness

___16. **Hegel says in his *Philosophy of History* that "nothing great in this world has ever been accomplished without . . ."**
(a) passion, and therefore war (b) passionlessness, and therefore peace (c) ignorance, and therefore darkness (d) rational intelligence and "knowing thyself" as Socrates meant it, thus discipleship under Socrates (e) divine help (f) Amazon.com

___17. **What did Hegel call "the Divine idea as it exists on earth"**
(a) Christ (b) the Church (c) the State (d) Bismarck (e) Hitler

___18. **Hegel's dialectic distinguishes three stages of Spirit—viz.,**
(a) one, two, three (b) personal, impersonal, neither (c) subjective, objective, absolute (d) sensory, rational, mystical (e) real, unreal, half-real

___19. **Hegel loved**
(a) war (b) democracy (c) tyranny (d) evil (e) many women

___20. **Who satirized Hegel comically?**
(a) Kant (b) Schopenhauer (c) Kierkegaard (d) Donald Trump (e) Schelling, while shelling oysters at the beach

___21. **In this critique Hegel is pictured as leaping and dancing and bringing his philosophy to**
(a) the moon (b) an alternative universe like Narnia (c) the twelve apostles (d) God (e) the devil

___22. **Hegel was a**
(a) biblical Christian (b) Jew (c) Muslim (d) Hindu (e) Buddhist (f) none of the above

___23. **Fichte was a strong**
(a) wrestler (b) communist (c) German nationalist (d) internationalist and pacifist (e) orthodox Christian

___24. **Schopenhauer**
(a) fought a duel with Schelling (b) threw an old lady down the stairs (c) attempted to assassinate Napoleon (d) was an early pop psychologist who invented the happy face (e) named his dog "Kant"

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___**25. Schopenhauer wrote**

(a) *Throw Mama from the Train* (b) *The Actual Critique of All Possible Critiques* (c) *The World as Will and Idea* (d) *How to Become a Superman* (e) *Why Buddha Was a Fake and a Failure*

___**26. Which of the post-Kantian German idealists was closest to, or most sympathetic to, orthodox Christianity?**

(a) Fichte (b) Schelling (c) Hegel (d) Schopenhauer (e) Nietzsche

___**27. Post-Kantian idealists found a self-contradiction in Kant's notion of**

(a) synthetic *a priori* propositions (b) things-in-themselves (c) the antinomies of pure reason (d) the second formulation of the categorical imperative (e) the categories

___**28. When Fichte speaks of _____, it is not clear whether he is speaking of himself or God.**

(a) the ego (b) the "other" (c) the greatest philosopher (d) the refutation of Kant (e) "the One"

___**29. Hegel criticized Schelling's notion of _____ as "the night in which all cows are black" and preferred his own notion of _____ as full of content rather than as the mere empty identity of two apparent opposites**

(a) the Absolute (b) being (c) oneness (d) God (e) logic

___**30. Which of these five German idealists was the most familiar with, favorable to, and interested in Hinduism and Buddhism as a partial solution to his most pressing practical problem?**

(a) Kant (b) Fichte (c) Schelling (d) Hegel (e) Schopenhauer

___**31. Here is a list of seven philosophers. Put them in chronological order: which ones respond to which? Once you have them in order, write the code letter for the one that is *fifth* in that order.**

A=Hegel, B=Descartes, C=Leibniz, D=Spinoza, E=Kant, F=Schelling, G=Fichte

___**32. Which of those seven philosophers is most influential for his idea of "historical relativism," the idea that everything, even truth and meaning and value, changes and progresses through history?**

___**33. Which of those seven philosophers was insulted the most by both Schopenhauer and Kierkegaard?**

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QUIZ #18: FOUR POLITICAL PHILOSOPHERS

Label each of the following M for Machiavelli, H for Hobbes, R for Rousseau, X for Marx, 0 for none of the four, and 4 for all four. (If you don't know, guess; no credit for blanks.)

___1. **Leo Strauss called him "the father and founder of modern political philosophy."**

___2. **Either implicitly or explicitly, he was a nominalist rather than a metaphysical realist concerning universals; in other words an anti-Platonist on the Ideas, Forms, or species; thus did not believe in "natural law."**

___3. **Believed that "man is by nature a political animal"; that the state, or civil society, was natural, not artificial, and not created by a "social contract," and should follow "natural moral law" rather than man-made human law.**

___4. **He was the first since the Sophists who took his view of man and the state not from natural ends (final causes, teleology, natural, cosmic purpose, or good, especially the *summum bonum*) but beginnings (efficient causes), either in nature, human beings, or history.**

___5. **Took most of his data, examples, and lessons from ancient Romans.**

___6. **Born in Russia, a Russian nationalist.**

___7. **Had at least three religious conversions, all probably faked.**

___8. **Used Hegel's dialectical logic but not his metaphysics.**

___9. **Used Hegel's idealist pantheistic metaphysics but not his dialectical logic.**

___10. **Said God existed and was made of matter.**

___11. **Englishmen used his name as a nickname for the devil; they called him "the devil's son."**

___12. **Said the "general will" was infallible.**

___13. **An anti-Semite, said that "money is the jealous god of Israel."**

___14. **In a famous essay that won a prize, attacked the "Enlightenment" and said that modernity had regressed, not progressed, in morality.**

___15. **Wrote *Leviathan*, an exaltation of absolute monarchy.**

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___16. The first thinker to claim to have reduced history and politics to a science, expressible in a single simple mathematical (quantitative) formula for success.

___17. Wrote *The City of God*, the world's first philosophy of history and politics.

___18. Admired and used Aristotle.

___19. Was allergic to Aristotle, even to syllogisms.

___20. The long last half of his major book is an attack on the Catholic Church, which he called "the Kingdom of Darkness."

___21. His "epiphenomenalism" meant that thought was essentially a fart of the brain.

___22. Was happily and faithfully married, with five children and fifteen grandchildren.

___23. A political failure, he was betrayed by his political "friends" and tortured by *strappado* and by exile into a beautiful country estate, whose beauties he found endurable.

___24. His favorite thing is "feeling." Sentimentalist, emotionalist, Romanticist.

___25. Seduced many rich little old ladies to support him, then abandoned them.

___26. Divided history into five incommensurable and incompatible stages, the last of which will last forever; this plot of history he said was not free but necessary and determined.

___27. Knew, admired, and used Plato's *Republic*.

___28. Used the shocking image of beating a woman into submission as his image for success.

___29. He was voted the greatest philosopher of all time by a poll of English citizens on the BBC.

___30. Said it is better to be feared than to be loved (as in the movie *A Bronx Tale*).

___31. Defended and exalted democracy.

___32. Said the natural state of man is "nasty, solitary, poor, brutish, and short."

___33. Was personally nasty, solitary, poor, brutish, and short. Also dirty, abusive, and could not handle money.

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___34. He was not a metaphysical materialist, either implicitly or explicitly.

___35. Spent most of his life in the reading room of London's greatest library doing very selective research for his long two-volume "masterpiece" in economics.

___36. Put his five children into an orphanage knowing this amounted to their death sentence.

___37. Adoring women virtually worshipped him at his three-day-long state funeral.

___38. Wrote: "All armed prophets succeed, all unarmed prophets fail."

___39. Wrote: "Work is the curse of the drinking class"; a comedian, light, funny, unserious, ironic, and as "bouncy" as Tigger in *Winnie the Pooh*; fun to read, full of jokes.

___40. Married Jenny, a beautiful, faithful Scotch noblewoman; had an affair with his servant Lenchen, and never acknowledged his illegitimate son Freddy.

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QUIZ #19: KIERKEGAARD

___1. **Kierkegaard's vocation came to him early between two**
(a) cigars (b) prostitutes (c) rivers (d) suicides

___2. **How many of the following three statements are true: 0, 1, 2, or 3?**
(a) Kierkegaard's "aesthetic" stage is about art (b) Kierkegaard's "ethical" stage is about the road to personal happiness (c) Kierkegaard's "religious" stage is about moral virtue

___3. **Marx kept Hegel's dialectical form and changed the content from pantheism to materialism. Kierkegaard changed Hegel's**
(a) content but not dialectical form (b) form but not content (c) neither (d) both

___4. **In his last book, *The Point of View for my Work as an Author*, Kierkegaard saw his lifelong literary mission as**
(a) "digging philosophy's grave" (b) being "man's enemy and God's friend"
(c) destroying "the idol of human happiness" (d) a spy smuggling Christianity into Christendom (e) "a good insanity"

___5. **In *Either/Or*, Judge William's criticism of Don Juan the Seducer is that he is**
(a) boring (b) going to hell (c) masked, avoiding himself (d) a stranger to all four cardinal virtues (e) disrespectful to women

___6. **For Don Juan the "aesthete," the greatest evil is**
(a) boredom (b) pain (c) death (d) hell (e) heaven

___7. **Kierkegaard's first name was**
(a) Snorri (b) Svet (c) Svetlana (d) Søren (e) Sven

___8. ***Fear and Trembling* is about the transcendence of**
(a) evil over good (b) virtue over vice (c) faith over reason (d) the universal over the individual (e) Christianity over Judaism

___9. **Who felt what Kierkegaard called "fear and trembling"?**
(a) God (b) Christ (c) Satan (d) Abraham (e) Isaac

___10. ***Philosophical Fragments* compares the epistemologies (how truth is learned) of**
(a) Socrates and Jesus (b) Descartes and Hume (c) materialism and spiritualism (d) good and evil (e) God and man

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___*11.* ***Concluding Unscientific Postscript* calls truth**

(a) objective (b) subjective (c) subjectivity (d) unattainable (e) indefinable

___**12. Kierkegaard gave as an example of the above "truth"**

(a) a pagan worshipping an idol (b) Nietzsche (c) Hegel (d) "But what if I say that I hate the fact that 2+2=4?" (e) the mysticism of Buddha

___**13. Kierkegaard attacked and satirized**

(a) Socrates (b) Hume (c) Kant (d) Nietzsche (e) Hegel

___**14. In *Works of Love*, Kierkegaard defines love as a**

(a) feeling (b) hope (c) faith (d) work (e) grace

___**15. Kierkegaard, in one of his titles, said that "purity of heart is . . ."**

(a) to will one thing (b) impossible for us (c) God's only demand (d) the abolition of lust (e) a subtle idol

___**16. Late in life Kierkegaard attacked**

(a) Christ (b) the Church (c) Christianity (d) all institutions

___*17.* ***The Present Age* attacked**

(a) everything since the Middle Ages (b) uniformity and conformity to the spirit of the age (c) nonconformity (d) traditionalism (e) the idea of progress

___**18. Kierkegaard lived in**

(a) Berlin (b) Copenhagen (c) New York (d) Warsaw (e) Paris

___**19. What century did Kierkegaard live in?**

(a) twentieth (b) nineteenth (c) eighteenth (d) seventeenth (e) sixteenth

___**20. The fundamental "either/or" choice in *Either/Or* is the choice between**

(a) the ethical and the aesthetic (b) good and evil (c) life and death (d) faith and reason (e) atheism and theism

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QUIZ #20: NIETZSCHE

___1. **Which of the five "takes" on Nietzsche does the text prefer?**
(a) "gentle" (humanist) (b) "screaming" (Nazi) (c) "neat" (deconstructionist) (d) "nuts" (insane) (e) "culture hero" (prophet)

___2. **Nietzsche's god was**
(a) himself (b) Jehovah (c) Satan (d) Apollo (e) Dionysus

___3. **Nietzsche says he is the first to question the value of**
(a) value (b) truth (c) religion (d) morality (e) Socrates

___4. **This (above point, in question 3) is manifested or illustrated in *Ecce Homo*, which means**
(a) "To be or not to be" (b) "I exist" (c) "Behold the man" (d) "I am gay" (e) "My will be done"

___5. **In Nietzsche's writings, who announces the death of God?**
(a) Nietzsche (b) a madman (c) a clown walking a tightrope (d) God himself (e) Satan

___6. **"The Overman" and "the Last Man" are**
(a) opposites (b) identical (c) equally denounced (d) equally embraced (e) equally impossible

___7. **Nietzsche's masterpiece, by both his and most others' judgment, is**
(a) *Ecce Homo* (b) *The Birth of Tragedy from the Spirit of Music* (c) *Thus Spake Zarathustra* (d) *The Twilight of the Idols* (e) *The Will to Power*

___8. **Whom did Nietzsche call a buffoon, ugly, decadent, a dialectician, and an example of "slave morality" and "resentment" who got himself taken seriously?**
(a) Saint Francis (b) Jesus (c) Socrates (d) God himself (e) Nietzsche himself

___9. **According to *The Genealogy of Morals*, morality was invented by**
(a) "savages" (b) Jesus (c) the Jews (d) Germans (e) Nietzsche himself

___10. **Nietzsche called himself**
(a) the Antichrist (b) the true Christ (c) the Last Man (d) the Overman (e) God

___11. **Nietzsche's cosmology is close to**
(a) Thales (b) Parmenides (c) Pythagoras (d) Heraclitus (e) Xenophanes

___12. **Nietzsche admired**
(a) Hitler (b) war (c) peace (d) Saint Paul (e) Plato

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___13. **Nietzsche spent the last ten years of his life in**

(a) politics (b) jail (c) exile (d) an insane asylum (e) a coma

___14. **Who admired Nietzsche the most?**

(a) God (b) Mussolini (c) Kierkegaard (d) his mistresses (e) Marx

___15. **What did Nietzsche call "the most fatal and seductive lie that has ever existed" and "the greatest of all possible corruptions"?**

(a) love (b) Christianity (c) Nietzsche himself (d) the Sophists' rationalism (e) music

___16. **Nietzsche wrote, "We (atheists) are not getting rid of God because we still believe in . . ."**

(a) Satan (b) ourselves (c) grammar (d) courage (e) the will to power

___17. **Nietzsche denied that _____ was an end in itself and said that _____ was an end in itself.**

(a) good . . . evil (b) evil . . . good (c) God . . . man (d) man . . . God (e) power . . . truth (f) truth . . . power (g) none of the above

___18. **In *Zarathustra*, what does the crowd say?**

(a) "We shall overcome!" (b) "Hurrah for the Overman!" (c) "Give us the Will to Power!" (d) "Give us the Last Man!" (e) "Crucify him!"

___19. **Nietzsche's first name, in American English, was**

(a) Bill (b) Fred (c) Joe (d) Jack (e) Hermann

___20. **Nietzsche's "Last Men"**

(a) blink (b) kill (c) spit (d) defecate (e) sing

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QUIZ #21: HEIDEGGER, SARTRE, AND MARCEL

___1. **What does Heidegger call "the fundamental question"?**
(a) What is a being? (b) Why are there beings, or why is there anything rather than nothing? (c) Is Being God? (d) Is Hitler the new god? (e) Is our being a "being-toward-death"?

___2. **For Heidegger, "Dasein" is a**
(a) myth (b) god (c) substance (d) field (e) "mere thought-experiment"

___3. **Heidegger's first, most famous, and unfinished book is**
(a) *Being and Nothingness* (b) *Being and Time* (c) *The Being of Being* (d) *Being and Thinking* (e) *To Be or Not to Be*

___4. **Heidegger says we raise the "fundamental question" (question 1) in moments of**
(a) despair (b) joy (c) boredom (d) all of the above (e) none of the above

___5. **Heidegger calls our being**
(a) "a" being (b) "being-toward-death" (c) being-in-itself (d) being-for-itself (e) "the being of nonbeing"

___6. **So what would Heidegger answer if you asked him "But what *is* Being, anyway?"**
(a) not a concept or a "what" (b) a problem, not a mystery (c) a mystery, not a problem (d) being-in-itself, not being-for-itself (e) what bees do

___7. **Heidegger, like Hegel, never wrote an _____ or a book about _____**
(a) poetry (b) epistemology (c) metaphysics (d) politics (e) ethics

___8. **What method does Heidegger use to explore "Dasein"?**
(a) "Socratic" (b) "Scholastic" (c) "Cartesian" (d) "phenomenological" (e) "analytic"

___9. **Heidegger was fascinated with**
(a) Socrates (b) Kierkegaard (c) Nietzsche (e) Kant (f) Hume

___10. **Heidegger says that "_____ are not wrappings in which things are packed for the commerce of those who write and speak. Rather, it is in _____ that things first come into being and are." What is _____?**
(a) Nazism and Democracy (b) Being and Nothingness (c) words and language (d) consciousness and conscience (e) good and evil

___11. **Sartre has the same first name as a famous**
(a) pope (b) pimp (c) poet (d) philosopher (e) pig

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___12. **What does Heidegger affirm and Sartre deny?**
(a) democracy (b) Being (c) nothingness (d) God (e) being-for-itself

___13. **During most of his lifetime Sartre was very**
(a) poor (b) handsome (c) unpopular (d) unknown (e) famous

___14. **Sartre's "nausea" means**
(a) absurdity (b) ugliness (c) evil (death) (e) hate

___15. **Sartre says that his whole philosophy is an attempt to draw out all of the consequences of his premise of**
(a) atheism (b) nihilism (c) subjectivism (d) relativism (e) individualism

___16. **What Sartre calls being-in-itself and being-for-itself are equivalent, respectively, to**
(a) being and non-being (b) nonbeing and being (c) essence and existence (d) existence and essence (e) good and evil (f) evil and good (Sartre uses these alternative terms in *Existentialism and Human Emotions*.)

___17. **Sartre's example of being-for-itself aiming hopelessly at an identity or synthesis with being-in-itself is the example of**
(a) a dying bachelor (b) a waiter in a café (c) a man converting to religion (d) a man losing his religion (e) the Christian idea of God becoming man

___18. **Sartre argues from, and quotes, the saying of which writer that "if God does not exist, everything is permissible"?**
(a) Socrates (b) Plato (c) Nietzsche (d) Hume (e) Hobbes (f) Aquinas (g) Dostoevsky

___19. **Which of the following is an example of what Sartre means by a being-in-itself?**
(a) an egotist (b) the subconscious (c) the life of an angel (d) love (e) hate (f) himself (g) a galaxy

___20. **Sartre despised, feared, hated, or resented**
(a) Nietzsche (b) masculinity (c) nihilism (d) seducers (e) the family

___21. **Sartre says that there is no such thing as human nature because**
(a) there is no thing at all (b) every person is different (c) there is no God to conceive it (d) freedom is an illusion (e) existence is an illusion

___22. **Marcel's most famous idea is**
(a) his "existential proof for God's existence" (b) his inversion of Sartre's distinction between being-in-itself and being-for-itself (c) his definition of being (d) his distinction between problems and mysteries (e) his phenomenology of love

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___**23. The first of the seven points or themes that Marcel begins with in the long, quoted excerpt is**

(a) Being (b) God (c) human nature (d) love (e) hope (Hint: He contrasts it with "functionalism.")

___**24. Which of the following is an example of what Marcel means by a "mystery"?**

(a) Who killed JFK? (b) How are my body and my soul united? (c) How did the universe begin? (d) How many grains of sand are there on all the beaches of the world? (e) Is the concept of "God" logically incompatible with Trinity?

___**25. Of the seven themes quoted in the textbook, the longest passage is about**

(a) God (b) being (c) mystery (d) hope (e) love

___**26. What example does Marcel give for it?**

(a) a flea (b) a man punching tickets on the subway (c) Satan (d) a friend dying of an incurable disease (e) an error in a mathematical calculation that can't be undone

___**27. Marcel sums up his ethics in the title**

(a) *To Be or Not to Be* (b) *Creative Fidelity* (c) *Natural Law* (d) *The Humanity of God and the Divinity of Man* (e) *The True Categorical Imperative*

___**28. Marcel says that the true introduction to ontology (metaphysics) is**

(a) death (b) Sartre's philosophy (c) skepticism (d) sanctity (e) the Socratic method

___**29. Marcel contrasts what he means by "presence" with**

(a) a far distant galaxy (b) hate (c) keeping a photo of a dead loved one on your fireplace mantelpiece (d) a student hiding under his desk as the teacher calls the roll (e) hell

___**30. Marcel says that hope is a**

(a) prophecy (b) wish (c) erotic desire (d) prediction (e) guarantee

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QUIZ #22: JAMES AND DEWEY

___1. **James is more unlike and more averse or allergic to _____ than he is unlike, averse and allergic to any other philosopher.**
(a) Dewey (b) Kant (c) Hegel (d) Hume (e) religious existentialists like Kierkegaard (Hint: See question 18.)

___2. **James' brother William was a famous**
(a) murderer (b) novelist (c) painter (d) homosexual activist (e) surgeon

___3. **James called his pragmatism a "radical . . ."**
(a) rationalism (b) empiricism (c) idealism (d) relativism (e) moralism

___4. **Did James classify pragmatism as "tough minded" or "tender minded"?**
(a) it's a trick question; he questioned these categories as stereotypes (b) tough minded (c) tender minded (d) both (e) neither

___5. **What is the point of his paragraphs about Chautauqua?**
(a) cities are more human than the countryside (b) evil (murders, fights, garbage, corruption) is really good, not evil (c) the worst thing in the world is boredom (d) "If this world was perfect, it wouldn't be" (Yogi Berra, and also Aldous Huxley in *Brave New World* and Jim Carrey in *The Truman Show*) (e) you can take the New Yorker out of New York but you can't take New York out of the New Yorker

___6. **James says that to understand any author you must first**
(a) grasp his central vision by an act of imagination or intuition (b) be sure you have an accurate, clear, and distinct understanding of his two or three fundamental concepts (c) know his personality (d) find his premises, his assumptions, the logical the reasons for his conclusions (e) know his culture, ancestry, history, background, and influences

___7. **James wrote a famous essay entitled "The Will to . . ."**
(a) Power (b) Happiness (c) Truth (d) Believe (e) Live

___8. **According to James, pragmatism is a**
(a) system (b) goal, end, ideal (c) consequence (d) method (e) "revolution against what is dreamily believed to be 'common sense'"

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___9. **Which of the following concrete cases does James use as an example of the use of pragmatism?**

(a) the Dutch lying to the Nazis about the Jews' hiding place (b) using Kant's categorical imperative to decide whether or not to lie (c) Chautauqua (d) a man chasing a squirrel around a tree (e) a hunter deciding whether or not to follow a deer down a path in the woods

___10. **Which of the following images does James use when discussing free will?**

(a) a leap in the dark (b) a hunter deciding whether or not to follow a deer down a path in the woods (c) a perfect utopian community (d) a man in the street knocking on the doors of two philosophy clubs (e) choosing to jump into a house on fire to rescue a baby

___11. **Who first invented pragmatism, or at least its logic, by an article in *Popular Science Monthly*?**

(a) Jules Verne (b) Aldous Huxley (c) Charles Sanders Peirce (d) Henry James (e) John Dewey

___12. **Dewey is more _____ than James.**

(a) atheistic (b) naturalistic (c) ideological (political) (d) all of the above (e) none of the above

___13. **What is the criterion by which James says we should judge any idea?**

(a) It's a trick question; there is no "one size fits all" criterion for all ideas (b) Does the idea fit in with the whole of past human history and evolution? (c) Will it make us happy? (d) Is there a preponderance of scientific evidence for its truth as over against the evidence against it? (e) What difference would believing in its truth make to our life and our experience?

___14. **James was personally a(n)**

(a) atheist (b) agnostic (c) mystic (d) nondenominational Protestant (e) maverick Roman Catholic

___15. **Truth, for James, is one species or kind or example of**

(a) God (b) happiness (c) good (d) beauty (e) nothing; it is an absolute in itself and defined by itself

___16. **What is "Clifford's Rule"?**

(a) "Beware large red dogs." (b) "Use nothing but the scientific method at all times." (c) "It is always wrong to accept any idea unless the rational evidence is logically sufficient to prove it is true." (d) "The only honest subjective motive for accepting any idea is to believe that it is true, whether there is sufficient objective evidence or not." (e) "The so-called will to believe is justified if and only if you have to make a choice that is necessary."

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___17. **At the end of his most famous essay, in order to understand the human situation in a single image and to justify his practical philosophy of how to make practical choices, James quotes Fitz-James Stephen, who uses the image of**
(a) a hunter tracking a deer down a forest path (b) a blind man making a leap in the dark to avoid a fire (c) a player at a game of dice (d) a man standing on a mountain pass amid blinding snow and mist (e) different rational species (e.g., hobbits, elves, and dwarves) heroically risking their lives to cooperate to destroy a great evil (e.g., Sauron's Ring)

___18. **James opposes what he calls the idea of "the _____ universe" that many philosophers assume.**
(a) random (b) block (c) intelligible (d) divine (e) evolving (Hint: See question 1.)

___19. **James wrote two classics, which are still used, about**
(a) ethics and epistemology (b) scientific method and morality (c) psychology and institutional religion (d) mysticism and psychology (e) medicine and art

___20. **The critique of James at the end of the chapter centers on James' apparent confusion between**
(a) God and man (b) better and best (c) means and end (d) meaning and truth (e) idea and belief

___21. **Dewey was born in**
(a) England (b) Scotland (c) China (d) Turkey (e) Vermont

___22. **Dewey's greatest influence is in the field of**
(a) logic (b) scientific method (c) education (d) politics (e) religion

___23. **Dewey's life was unusually**
(a) dramatic, extreme, wild, dangerous (b) sexual (c) short (d) long (e) sad, troubled

___24. **Which of the following books would Dewey encourage his children to read?**
(a) the Bible (b) *The Lord of the Rings* (c) *Dick and Jane Go to the Supermarket* (d) the screenplay for *Monty Python and the Holy Grail* (e) *How to Build your Own Suicide Machine*

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QUIZ #23: POSITIVISTS AND UTILITARIANS

___1. **"Positivism" means essentially**
(a) optimism (b) scientism (c) metaphysical materialism (d) atheism (e) progressivism

___2. **The supreme science for Comte is**
(a) logic (b) physics (c) psychology (d) sociology (e) philosophy

___3. **The second of the three "stages" of human history for Comte is**
(a) ethical (b) religious (c) scientific (d) metaphysical (e) polytheistic

___4. **In his later life Comte turned his philosophy into a**
(a) political party (b) religion (c) metaphysical, rationalistic, and deductive science (d) deliberate joke (e) skepticism

___5. **Comte's first name is**
(a) Jules (b) Bernard (c) Jeremy (d) Auguste (e) Etienne

___6. **Bentham's first name is (use the five options in question 5)**

___7. **Where is Bentham buried?**
(a) St. Paul's in London (b) Scotland, under a car park (c) Westminster cathedral (d) an unmarked grave in Oxford (e) nowhere

___8. **Bentham is a**
(a) skeptic (b) Stoic (c) hermaphrodite (d) hedonist (e) metaphysician

___9. **What is push-pin?**
(a) I dunno; who cares? (b) a method of torture (c) a kids' game played in pubs (d) a technique in sewing (e) a primitive way of calculating, a kind of abacus

___10. **To what question did Bentham claim that the correct answer was "the greatest happiness for the greatest number"?**
(a) "What is 'the first and greatest Commandment'?" (b) "What is the ultimate, eternal, and unchangeable meaning of life?" (c) "What is the First Cause of everything?" (d) "What is the one moral absolute, the greatest good and final end?" (e) "What is the only adequate substitute for the Will of God?" (f) none of the above

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___11. **Bentham said that "Nature has placed mankind under two sovereign governors, namely . . ."**

(a) good and evil (b) God and Satan (c) theism and atheism (d) pain and pleasure (e) self and others

___12. **The textbook says that utilitarianism is the most popular ethical philosophy in the English speaking world because**

(a) the English are morally insane (b) it's a trick question; utilitarianism is *not* the most popular philosophy (c) it's clear and simple (d) the English are hopelessly stupid (e) all our law schools teach legal positivism and utilitarianism

___13. **What did John Stuart Mill's childhood lack?**

(a) childhood (b) Greek and Latin (c) a father with authority (d) a teacher, a role model (e) a remarkably unusual native intelligence

___14. **John Stuart Mill's most famous and simple disagreement with Bentham concerning happiness concerns which of the ten Aristotelian categories?**

(a) substance (b) quantity (c) quality (d) action (e) passion

___15. **The "egotistic hook" is Mill's answer to the problem of**

(a) free will vs. determination (b) altruism (c) voluntarism vs. intellectualism (d) rationalism vs. empiricism (e) the "hookup culture" (f) a fishing lure

___16. **Mill wrote a whole book on**

(a) the history of England (b) the psychology of mystical experience (c) inductive logic (d) reducing astronomy to physics (e) the morality of divorce

___17. **Which of the following propositions is false? (only one)**

(a) Mill is a naturalist rather than a supernaturalist (b) Mill did not believe in a traditional "natural law" ethics (c) Mill believed that "nature" had only two meanings: the material universe and that portion of it that has been untouched by human hands (d) Mill believed that human intelligence (and mental states) was not essentially different in kind from animal intelligence and that the mind was simply the brain (e) Mill once fell in love

___18. **The fundamental principle of utilitarianism concerns**

(a) motive (b) duty (c) law (d) happiness (e) relativism as ideology

___19. **Utilitarianism judges the morality of an action by**

(a) feeling (b) inductive logic (c) social consensus (d) consequences (e) tautological (self-evident) principles

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___20. **To weigh your cat at the vet, you first step on the scale holding your cat, then step on the same scale without your cat, then compare the two scale readings. This is an example of which of Mill's methods for finding the cause?**
(a) all (b) none (c) the Method of Residues (d) the Method of Concomitant Variations (e) the Joint Method of Agreement and Difference

___21. **What does Mill say is the only proof that *x* is good (i.e., desirable)?**
(a) *x* gives me pleasure (b) *x* gives all men pleasure (c) *x* frees me from all pain and gives me satisfaction (since it's not true that "I can't get no satisfaction") (d) someone desires *x* (e) *x* is a means to the end of *y*, which is good in itself

___22. **The textbook says that Mill has great difficulty accounting for**
(a) pleasure (b) happiness (c) agnosticism (d) justice (e) kindness (f) Nazis

___23. **An insane, drug-addicted, atheistic, racist, neo-Nazi Satanist rides his polluting motorcycle round and round his own basement without helmet or seat belt at 90 mph, shouting obscene and blasphemous hate speech and trying to commit suicide. What would Mill say a wise and benevolent state ought to do to him?**
(a) make him go to school and learn philosophical lessons about "the egotistic hook" (b) enter his basement as a salesman with free samples of the "hookup culture" (i.e., free prostitutes) (c) benevolently, altruistically, kindly, and nonviolently stop him for his own good (d) stop him not for his sake but for society's sake (e) have a family intervention (f) nothing

___24. **Of which philosophy is it true that it is a means to the end of social ethics and "progressive" social ideology? In other words, for which philosophy is truth not an end in itself but the means to get the power for social change?**
(a) Comte's positivism (b) utilitarianism (c) both (d) neither

___25. **If you were to ask Mill to summarize his metaphysics, he would reply**
(a) materialism (b) immaterialism (c) Cartesian dualism (d) Aristotelian hylomorphism (e) none

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QUIZ #24: THREE EVOLUTIONIST PHILOSOPHERS

___1. **What do all three have in common?**
(a) they were unpopular at first, then kept increasing in popularity (b) their popularity declined more suddenly and radically than any other philosophers (c) they all said Darwin made no mistakes (d) they all said Darwin made an important mistake (e) they all said that philosophy ought to conform to physical and biological science, not try to transcend it

___2. **Their philosophies were all**
(a) analytic and carefully detailed rather than synthetic "big pictures" (b) synthetic rather than analytic (c) explicit attempts to marry these two things (d) none of the above

___3. **All three treat evolution as**
(a) universal, cosmic (b) terrestrial, concerning humanity only (c) a self-evident certainty needing no empirical evidence (d) an empirical hypothesis rather than a universal certainty (e) a political issue such that political progressivism is the end and evolutionary ideas are justified as being the means to that end

___4. **Spencer is associated with "_____ Darwinism."**
(a) Theological (b) Social (c) Ethical (d) Methodological (e) Logical (Hint: Think of eugenics.)

___5. **Which of the following did not evolve and is not evolving, according to Spencer?**
(a) God (b) Man (c) matter (d) mind, intelligence (e) morality

___6. **Many of Bergson's students experienced him as**
(a) a "liberator" (b) a mathematical genius (c) ordinary and unimpressive (d) extremely absentminded and eccentric (e) it's a trick question; he did not have students and never was a teacher, only a writer

___7. **Bergson's central idea is the distinction between two different kinds of**
(a) people (b) truth (c) being (d) time (e) evolution

___8. **Bergson's most startling idea is that**
(a) the past is present, not lost (b) personhood extends beyond humans into all things (c) death and life are identical (d) matter is mind and mind is matter (e) since evolution is universally true, entropy (the second law of thermodynamics, that energy and order always dissipates) is false, even though it is accepted as a working principle by all scientists

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___**9. Bergson denied the existence of**

(a) any kind of God (b) free will (c) matter (d) mind (e) evolution (f) time (g) all of the above (h) none of the above

___**10. What is Bergson's *découpage*?**

(a) solving philosophical problems by distinguishing two meanings of the key term (b) finding a common, hidden, questionable assumption behind both of two opposite philosophies (c) using Hegel's "dialectic" backward (d) translating all claims about both past and future into claims about the present (e) changing metaphysical claims (*x* is, or is not) into epistemological and experiential statements (*x* is observable in this way or is not)

___**11. Bergson distinguished two ways of knowing—namely,**

(a) experience and authority (b) reason and faith (c) science and feeling (d) individually and collectively (e) by what Pascal called "the geometrical mind" and "the intuitive mind"

___**12. Bergson wrote a book on a topic most philosophers do not write books about—namely,**

(a) hate (b) nothingness (c) childhood (d) music (e) humor

___**13. Bergson claimed that God**

(a) did not exist (b) evolved (c) was known best by Hindu mystics (d) had personally inspired his philosophy (e) was destined to come into existence at the end of time

___**14. Bergson had an ongoing conversation with**

(a) Freud (b) Darwin (c) Marx (d) Einstein (e) Nietzsche

___**15. Teilhard de Chardin was a(n)**

(a) Jesuit priest (b) Dominican Thomist mystic (c) Franciscan friar who performed apparently miraculous healings (d) exorcist (e) atheist at the end of his life

___**16. Teilhard's longest, most theoretical, and most famous book is entitled *The Phenomenon of* _____**

(a) Man (b) God (c) Time (d) Being (e) Evolution

___***17. The Divine Milieu* is Teilhard's attempt to see _____ everywhere**

(a) death (b) time (c) evolution (d) man (e) God

___**18. What name does Teilhard give to God?**

(a) it's a trick question; he is something of a mystic, so he says that we cannot name God (b) "Evolution Itself" (c) "Omega" (d) "Creator" (e) "Universal Friend"

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___**19. What controversial aspect of Teilhard's thought do Catholics critique him for?**
(a) that he confuses Christ with the cosmos (b) that he is ignorant of or unsympathetic to past religious and philosophical history, especially Saint Augustine (c) that his optimism is naïve about technology (d) all of the above (e) none of the above

___**20. Teilhard tried to do with modern science the same thing as**
(a) Saint John and Saint Paul did with the Stoics' "logos" (b) the Sophists did with Socrates (c) Socrates did with the Sophists (d) Locke did with Descartes' "innate ideas" (e) Marx did with capitalism

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QUIZ #25: THREE ANALYTIC PHILOSOPHERS

___1. **Which of the following statements about Russell is false? He**
(a) seduced hundreds of women (b) taught at Oxford, Cambridge, and NYU (c) was an atheist (d) was tall, skinny, white-haired, and looked as mad as the "Mad Hatter" in *Alice in Wonderland* (e) was so used to being a rich lord that he could not boil tea for himself (f) died at age ninety-eight

___2. **The dramatic, long, eloquent, one-page excerpt on the first page of the chapter on Russell is a satire on**
(a) Hegel (b) America (c) Moore (d) medieval philosophers (e) God

___3. **What influential book did Russell coauthor with Whitehead in 1910 that changed the landscape of this whole division of philosophy?**
(a) *Principia Mathematica* (b) *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* (c) *The Humanist Manifesto* (d) *The Positivist Manifesto* (e) *Metaphysics for Savages*

___4. **If we keep to the rules of the above book, which of the following three questions, I, II and III, are meaningful? I. The sky is blue today. II. God does not exist. III. 2+3=5**
(a) only I (b) only II (c) only III (d) none of them (e) all of them (f) all but I (g) all but II (h) all but III

___5. **Russell claimed to solve for the first time**
(a) the liar paradox (b) Kant's "Copernican Revolution" (c) how to square the circle (d) whether perpetual motion was possible (e) the problem of evil

___6. **Russell wrote that "the principal enemy of moral progress in the world" was**
(a) sexual repression (b) National Socialism (c) the Christian church (d) America (e) "logical muddleheadedness"

___7. **Russell described common sense as**
(a) "the metaphysics of savages" (b) "the only god I worship" (c) "Moore's substitute for sex" (d) not existing in sufficient quantity anywhere outside of my own head" (e) "alive and well only within the walls of Oxford and Cambridge"

___8. **What philosopher would G.E. Moore probably like best?**
(a) Hegel (b) Heidegger (c) Schopenhauer (d) Socrates (e) Thomas Aquinas

___9. **Moore says that "the naturalistic fallacy" is to deny the fact that goodness is**
(a) nonexistent (b) ubiquitous (c) indefinable (d) relative (e) natural

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___10. **Moore and Russell disagreed about**

(a) whether Oxford contained any geniuses (b) whether women were beautiful (c) whether philosophy ought to invent an ideal language or to analyze ordinary language (d) whether philosophy ought to construct universal metaphysical systems (e) whether linguistics was crucial to philosophy

___11. **Moore and Russell both**

(a) hated bicycles (b) lived in a nudist camp for a week (c) fought a duel with swords, though not to the death (d) played soccer and rugby (e) none of the above

___12. **Ayer's influential book was entitled**

(a) *Tractatus Logic-Philosophicus* (b) *Principia Mathematica* (c) *Language, Truth and Logic* (d) *How to Overcome Metaphysics* (e) *The Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysics of Savages*

___13. **This book was published in**

(a) 1899 (b) 1912 (c) 1936 (d) 1966 (e) 1984

___14. **Ayer once won an argument with**

(a) Mike Tyson, the heavyweight champion of the world (b) God (c) Queen Elizabeth (d) John F. Kennedy (e) Mussolini

___15. **Ayer's "verification principle" is about**

(a) the rules of deductive logic (b) truth (c) meaningfulness (d) happiness (e) the difference between subjective certitude and objective certainty

___16. **The consequences for philosophy, if Ayer is right, are similar to the consequences for philosophy if _____ is right.**

(a) Socrates (b) Nietzsche (c) Schopenhauer (d) Hume (e) Kierkegaard

___17. **What mistake does the text find in the fundamental claim of Ayer's most influential book?**

(a) vagueness (b) political correctness (c) political incorrectness (d) false premises (e) self-contradiction

___18. **The early analytic philosophers conceived the purpose of philosophy to be more like _____ than like _____**

(a) science . . . art (b) art . . . science (c) building a skyscraper . . . washing windows (d) washing windows . . . building a skyscraper (e) riding a horse into battle . . . picking up after a horse with a pooper scooper

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___**19. The text claimed that analytic philosophy, at least in its early days, was**

(a) "anal-retentive" (b) a "plague" (c) full of noble ideals rather than humble (d) similar to existentialism (e) Aristotelian in its logic

___**20. The claim of early analytic philosophers, especially Ayer, was to have refuted and eliminated almost all previous**

(a) science (b) logic (c) philosophy (d) psychology (e) logical fallacies

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QUIZ #26: WITTGENSTEIN

___1. **Three of Wittgenstein's brothers**
(a) committed suicide (b) had amnesia, thought they were the three persons of the Trinity, and were committed to an insane asylum for life (c) were assassinated by the Nazis in peacetime as they worked as altar boys in the cathedral of Vienna (d) were famous scientists, two of whom helped Hitler with his attempts to make atomic bombs in Norway (e) lived ordinary, happy, human lives by creating and profitably running a cooperative vanilla farm in Madagascar that saved the lives of many poor, starving natives

___2. **Wittgenstein's favorite writers were**
(a) Moore, Ayer, and Russell (b) Aristotle, Hume, and Kant (c) medieval mystics, Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Kierkegaard, and the New Testament (d) the writers of comic books (e) mathematicians

___3. **Wittgenstein said that his first and most famous book was most importantly about**
(a) truth (b) ethics (c) God (d) mathematics (e) common sense (f) linguistics

___4. **What is the last and most famous line of that book?**
(a) "Whereof man cannot speak, thereof man must be silent" (b) "The Tao [way] that can be told is not the true Tao [way]." (c) "I have now solved every problem of philosophy that has ever been or ever will be." (d) "The end is the beginning and the beginning is the end." (e) "Amen, amen, hallelujah!" (f) "The only things worth teaching cannot be taught. And the thing that is the most worth teaching of all, and the thing that is therefore also the least able to be taught, is what I have just taught you—namely, the fact that the only things worth teaching cannot be taught."

___5. **Which philosopher did Wittgenstein part from the most deliberately and radically and explicitly in his later work?**
(a) Kant (b) Hume (c) Moore (d) Russell (e) Kierkegaard

___6. **Which of the following philosophers influenced Wittgenstein?**
(a) Socrates (b) Plato (c) Aristotle (d) Saint Thomas Aquinas (e) Kant (f) Hegel (g) all of the above (h) none of the above

___7. **Wittgenstein spent time**
(a) in Norway alone in the forest (b) in a monastery working as a gardener (c) teaching young schoolboys (d) all of the above (e) none of the above

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___8. **Wittgenstein criticized the notion of**
(a) "language games" (b) "imponderable evidence" (c) "Übersicht" (intellectual intuition of a *Gestalt*, or "seeing connections") (d) "family resemblances" among meanings (e) a "private language" (f) all of the above (g) none of the above

___9. **Wittgenstein classified the I (self), music, ethics, and the fact that something exists as**
(a) mystical (b) provable (c) myths (d) postulates (e) philosophy's main topics

___10. **Who did Wittgenstein say deeply misunderstood him?**
(a) Moore (b) Russell (c) Ayer (d) God (e) his students (f) everyone

___11. **With whom did Wittgenstein agree concerning the self or "I"?**
(a) Buddha (b) Shankara (c) Western religious mystics (d) Hume (e) scientific determinists (f) Berkeley

___12. **Wittgenstein's *Tractatus* teaches a kind of**
(a) pantheism (b) logical atomism (c) materialism (d) utilitarianism (e) atheism

___13. **Wittgenstein called that book a**
(a) ladder (b) puzzle (c) self-contradiction (d) pretzel (e) drug

___14. **The main point of Wittgenstein's *Philosophical Investigations* is closest to the position of**
(a) James (b) Comte (c) Ayer (d) Moore (e) Russell

___15. **Wittgenstein never said anything about**
(a) modern Western culture (b) a fly in a bottle (c) private language (d) Mussolini (e) why there is something rather than nothing

___16. **Wittgenstein's first name was**
(a) Otto (b) Ludwig (c) Alfred (d) Walter (e) Steppenwulf

___17. **Wittgenstein maintained throughout his career, early and late, that philosophy was not**
(a) a science (b) mathematical (c) a matter of insight or intuition (d) the construction of a better language than ordinary language (e) anything other than the construction of a better language than ordinary language

___18. **The language of the *Tractatus* is the language of**
(a) savages (b) poets (c) mystics (d) computers (e) Aristotelian metaphysical realists

___19. **Wittgenstein's wife was**
(a) Helen Bemuth (b) a computer (c) a fiction (d) an animal (e) nonexistent

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___**20. What topic did Wittgenstein write on to get a degree and a professorship at Oxford?**
(a) he did not teach at either Oxford or Cambridge (b) Frege's mathematical logic (c) only the *Tractatus* itself (d) the whole history of Western philosophy from the viewpoint of his new logic (e) the philosophy of Russell

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QUIZ #27: PHENOMENOLOGISTS AND DECONSTRUCTIONISTS

___1. **"Phenomenon" means**
(a) wonder (b) surprise (c) appearance (d) light (e) genius

___2. **Husserl's earliest book, *Cartesian Meditations*, sought**
(a) God (b) meaning (c) happiness (d) certainty (e) logical consistency

___3. **Husserl's *epoché* "bracketed" the question of**
(a) God (b) self (c) other minds (d) epistemological realism versus epistemological idealism (e) rationalism versus empiricism

___4. **Phenomenology, like pragmatism, is primarily a(n)**
(a) metaphysics (b) logic (c) method (d) epistemology (e) cosmology

___5. **Von Hildebrand reacted against Husserl's**
(a) Nazism (b) Jewishness (c) epistemological realism (d) epistemological idealism (e) phenomenology

___6. **Von Hildebrand distinguished three basic kinds of**
(a) God (b) good (c) happiness (d) forms (e) truth

___7. **More than most philosophers, Von Hildebrand emphasized, and wrote a book about,**
(a) humor (b) music (c) myth (d) the heart and affectivity (e) math

___8. **Von Hildebrand labeled honor, tradition, duty, and the laws of the state as**
(a) primary moral obligations (b) substitutes for real moral norms (c) not moral values at all (d) all of the above (e) none of the above

___9. **Ricouer focused on**
(a) hermeneutics (interpretation of texts) (b) deconstructionism (c) an ideal logical language (d) economics (e) the effects of science on feelings

___10. **Ricouer's political philosophy was**
(a) "soft Marxism" (b) "soft fascism" (c) "soft Machiavellianism" (d) so moderate and traditional that left-wing students rioted against him and forced him into exile in 1968 (e) nonexistent; he was fanatically apolitical

___11. **Levinas claims that philosophy should begin with**
(a) faith (b) ethics (c) metaphysics (d) logic (e) epistemology

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___12. **Levinas' style is notably**

(a) scientific (b) commonsensical (c) incomprehensible (d) angry (e) beautiful

___13. **Derrida was**

(a) an anti-Nazi German (b) a Nazi sympathizer (c) an Algerian Jew (d) an Italian Catholic (e) an assumed name; his name was really Schickelgruber

___14. **Deconstructionism denies**

(a) the existence of philosophy (b) the existence of the universe (c) the existence of error (d) the law of noncontradiction (e) the idea that a thing might not be itself

___15. **Which of the following does Derrida not deny?**

(a) hierarchy (b) boundaries, distinctions (c) identities (d) "purity" (e) "logos" (f) he denies none of them (g) he denies all of them

___16. **One of the ways Derrida differed from all other philosophers is that**

(a) he was allowed to be a passenger on an orbiting space satellite (b) Woody Allen made a movie about him (c) he was a hermaphrodite and a schizophrenic (d) he had six toes on each foot (e) he was the only philosopher Queen Elizabeth loved

___17. **Which philosopher does he single out by name as the object of his central attack?**

(a) Thales (b) Plato (c) Aristotle (d) Aquinas (e) Jesus (Hint: Heidegger said something similar, and so did Nietzsche.)

___18. **Deconstructionism is at the heart of what is usually labeled**

(a) "modernism" (b) "postmodernism" (c) "primitivism" (d) "libertarianism" (e) "the Enlightenment"

___19. **Derrida claims that**

(a) man came before monkeys (b) adulthood came before childhood (c) the future came before the past (d) writing came before speech (e) "3" comes before "2" (f) the effect comes before the cause (g) Satan comes before God

___20. **What does Derrida say about violence and peace?**

(a) nothing (b) he prefers violence to peace (c) that peace is violence and violence is peace (d) that all men are equal but some are more equal than others (e) that Orwell's "Newspeak" in *1984* is the greatest language ever invented because in it violence is defined as perpetually enforced peace

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QUIZ #28: THOMISTS

___1. **What is distinctive about Thomism is that it is the only philosophical school named for a philosopher that**
(a) is compatible with Catholic theology (b) is seven hundred years old (c) remains alive and popular and growing new branches like a tree (d) dares to ignore modern developments like existentialism and personalism (e) is founded on rejecting analytic philosophy as a method

___2. **Two of the four Thomists in *Socrates' Children* were**
(a) Jesuits (b) Dominicans (c) agnostics (d) pantheists (e) not Catholics

___3. **One of the themes or theses of Aquinas was the metaphysical priority of existence over essence because existence actualized essence, so that essences are not already existing Platonic Forms but only potentialities for existence. This meant, to Aquinas and to most Thomists, that existence, or rather the act of existing, was**
(a) an act rather than a fact (b) a fact rather than an act (c) subjective (d) not just an essence but the supreme essence (e) not what God is

For the next set of questions, answer 0 (none of them), 4 (all of them), G (Gilson), M (Maritain), L (Lonergan), or C (Clarke):

___4. **A native New Yorker, taught at Fordham, wrote *The One and the Many*, a textbook of Thomistic metaphysics that includes many additions from modern science and psychology, and *Person and Being*, which the author of your textbook regards as the wave of the future of true philosophical progress.**

___5. **Was influenced by the emphasis common to Buber, Marcel, Levinas, and Kant's second categorical imperative, as also were Karol Wojtyła (Pope John Paul II) and Joseph Ratzinger (Pope Benedict XVI), who were also philosophers; and his thinking is similar to theirs, and also similar to Dietrich Von Hildebrand's, although he was not a phenomenologist as Von Hildebrand was. (There is a whole page that quotes Kolakowski summarizing seven theses of traditional Thomism and eight typically modern theses of a modern philosophy that has another name and is usually contrasted to Thomism, but he thinks the two are happily marriable, or synthesizeable.)**

___6. **Of the four, he was by far the most active politically; he was the main philosopher behind the United Nations' "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" in 1948.**

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___7. Labeled himself a disciple of Descartes; early in his career he wrote *Cartesian Meditations*.

___8. Disagreed with Aquinas' "real distinction between essence and existence" and the priority of existence over essence; a Thomist in ethics but not in metaphysics.

___9. More a theologian than a philosopher; thought that faith was "in every way superior to reason."

___10. Opposed modernity's focus on the personal subject and argued that it could not be compatible with Thomistic metaphysics.

___11. A Canadian, he added a modern sense of history and temporality and process to Thomas, and also much of modern science.

___12. Was a close friend of Wittgenstein on the basis of their common love of Dostoevsky and Tolstoy; he praised Wittgenstein's *Philosophical Investigations*. He also loved dogs.

___13. He and his wife had a suicide pact in their younger years and were saved from it by Bergson's philosophy.

___14. His books (I) defended Aquinas' epistemological realism against epistemological idealism (*Thomistic Realism and the Problem of Knowledge*) (II) defended the legitimacy of a "Christian philosophy," and (III) critiqued many modern philosophers' reduction of philosophy to science (*The Unity of Philosophical Experience*).

___15. There is an institute here at BC named after him; he actually taught at BC for a little while. He wrote *Insight*, which used Husserl's phenomenological method and also Kant's "transcendental method" without Kant's "Copernican Revolution in philosophy."

___16. He is the major historian of medieval philosophy in modern times; he rescued the historical Thomas from modern misunderstandings of him and from dull, rationalistic, essentialistic scholastic manuals of Thomism; taught at Toronto.

___17. Two of his books are *The Degrees of Knowledge*, a classic of epistemology, and *The Person and the Common Good*, an influential work of social and political philosophy, which distinguished the person from the individual. He also wrote on the Thomistic principles of art and of education. Of all the Thomists, he wrote the most books on the most diverse subjects.

___18. His most important book begins with "the pure, unrestricted desire to know all that there is to know about all that there is." He did not deny metaphysics (in fact

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he was a Thomist), but he began not with metaphysics but with epistemology, as typically modern philosophers do.

___19. His central text quoted from Aquinas is: "Person is that which is most perfect in all of nature [i.e., in reality, in being]." This, he thinks, is an opening to the central and most valuable insight of modernity, and he grounds it in the metaphysics that modernity rejects.

___20. Claimed that Thomas' philosophy is "a sufficient and complete system that will never be surpassed until the end of time."

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QUIZ #29: GILBERT KEITH CHESTERTON

(Most of the questions after the first few contain Chesterton quotations. Even if you do not remember the quotation in each question, if you remember Chesterton's style and typical content, you can often guess intelligently. This is not so much a test of your memory as of your intuitive ability to identify Chestertonianisms.)

___1. **What university did Chesterton graduate from?**
(a) Oxford (b) Cambridge (c) St. Andrews in Scotland (d) Harvard (e) none

___2. **"The Dumb Ox" is his book about**
(a) himself (b) Marx (c) Socrates (d) Descartes (e) Saint Thomas Aquinas (Hint: Gilson said it is the best book anyone ever wrote about this man.)

___3. **Chesterton is famous for his**
(a) paradoxes (b) common sense (c) both (d) neither

___4. **What philosopher's technical, abstract vocabulary does he use?**
(a) Kierkegaard (b) Descartes (c) Plato (d) James (e) none

___5. **Like Saint Thomas, Chesterton begins with our awareness of**
(a) ourselves (b) being (c) God (d) sin (e) ideas

___6. **In metaphysics Chesterton is a**
(a) nominalist (b) pantheist (c) skeptic (d) rationalist (e) none of these

___7. **What term of Aristotle's does Chesterton say we moderns usually get completely wrong?**
(a) "form" (b) "matter" (c) "cause" (d) "God" (e) "reasoning"

___8. **Chesterton identifies his cosmology with that of**
(a) Einstein (b) Newton (c) medieval astronomy (d) mystics (e) fairy tales

___9. **Which term is used most by Chesterton and goes to the heart of his philosophy as well as his personality?**
(a) "certainty" (b) "virtue" (c) "wonder" (d) "open-mindedness" (e) "integrity"

___10. **Chesterton questions the adequacy of explanations by**
(a) evolution (b) Einsteinian relativity theory (c) mathematics (d) logic (e) faith

___11. **What does Chesterton say makes the madman mad?**
(a) irrationality (b) reason (c) mysticism (d) poetry (e) romanticism

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___**12. Chesterton says that "Man is not a _____ or a _____ but a _____."**

(a) male . . . female . . . hermaphrodite (b) mind . . . body . . . feeling (c) mole . . . balloon . . . tree (d) rationalist . . . empiricist . . . idealist (e) illusion . . . certainty . . . hypothesis

___**13. Chesterton says, "It is idle to talk always of the alternative of reason and [or] faith." Why?**

(a) "They are like six and half a dozen. They are identical." (b) "Reason itself is a matter of faith. It is an act of faith to assert that our thoughts have any relation to reality at all." (c) "Faith itself is a matter of reason. It is an act of reason by which we choose to believe." (d) "Faith must believe in itself and reason must prove itself." (e) "They are not alternatives but eternal opponents, like two gigantic invisible Sumo wrestlers in the heavens."

___**14. Chesterton is a**

(a) skeptic (b) Platonist (c) Thomist (d) Lutheran (e) existentialist

___**15. Which of the following divisions of philosophy does Chesterton have nothing to say about?**

(a) method (b) epistemology (c) cosmology (d) metaphysics (e) anthropology (f) ethics (g) philosophy of religion (h) aesthetics (i) politics (j) philosophy of history (k) none of the above (is one on which he says nothing)

___**16. In speaking of "the god within" and "the inner light," Chesterton says that "the men who really believe in themselves are in . . ."**

(a) the front lines of every battle (b) the roll call of the saints (c) the white coats holding surgical instruments of life or death (d) three-piece Brooks Brothers suits (e) lunatic asylums

___**17. Many historians of ideas and culture claim that modern astronomy makes it impossible to believe that man is important because it has shown that man and his whole planet are extremely tiny compared with the rest of the universe. What does Chesterton say about this?**

(a) "Modern astronomy does *not* show this." (b) "Modern biology also shows that man is the hero and final product of millennia of evolution." (c) "Why should a man surrender his dignity to the solar system any more than to a whale?" (d) "Man is spirit, not body; he is tiny in body but large in spirit." (e) Chesterton wrote in *Horton Hears a Who*, "A person's a person no matter how small." (f) "This applies only to skinny people. I weigh 300 pounds."

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___18. **Chesterton disbelieves in**

(a) determinism (b) free will (c) wine (d) open-mindedness (e) fairy tales

___19. **Chesterton says the greatest drama in the world is**

(a) mystical experience (b) family (c) war (d) sin (e) death

___20. **Which of the following phrases does Chesterton say is an oxymoron (self-contradiction)?**

(a) "reasonable faith" (b) "free love" (c) "government of the people, by the people, for the people" (d) "liberty, fraternity, and equality" (e) "military intelligence"

___21. **Chesterton writes, about modern feminists, "Ten million young women rose to their feet with the cry, 'We will not be dictated to' . . ."**

(a) "by men, whether human or divine" (b) "by anyone but a dictator" (c) "by others, but only by each other" (d) "by our husbands, but by our children" (e) "—and proceeded to become stenographers"

___22. **Chesterton says that children love fairy tales that end with villains being punished because**

(a) they are far more cruel than adults (b) they are innocent and love justice while most of us are wicked and naturally prefer mercy (c) It's a trick question; he doesn't say that, and in fact he says that children do not like fairy tales at all, they just pretend to in order to please adults (d) they are arrogant little scoundrels who do not see their own villainy (e) until they reach the age of reason they all think they are God administering the Last Judgment

___23. **Chesterton defines an adventure as**

(a) "an inconvenience rightly considered" (b) "the consequence of Original Sin" (c) "an invention of the Press and cheap novels" (d) "something we are never in until we are not in it anymore" (e) "something only princes and paupers have, but not ordinary people"

___24. **Chesterton did not criticize**

(a) socialism (b) capitalism (c) euthanasia (mercy killing) (d) abortion (e) birth control (f) liberalism (g) conservatism (h) any of the above (i) he criticized all of the above

___25. **Chesterton defined tradition as**

(a) "the democracy of the dead" (b) "the opposite of democracy" (c) "the dam that retards the progress of a polluted river to the sea" (d) "the only infallible authority in the world" (e) "the most untraditional idea conceivable"

___26. **What does Chesterton say about the cliché "You can't turn back the clock"?**

(a) "You can." (b) "But you can turn it off." (c) "But why would anyone want to?" (d) "But it can turn you back." (e) "Stop spouting thoughtless clichés!"

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___**27. Chesterton says that "art copies life in . . ."**

(a) not copying life, for life copies nothing (b) everything (c) nothing (d) being as stupid and incorrigible as life itself (e) always seeking an escape from life

___**28. Chesterton summarizes history as: "Paganism was the biggest thing in the world, and Christianity was bigger, and . . ."**

(a) "everything else has been comparatively small" (b) "our post-Christian culture is only paganism again" (c) "since we can't turn back the clock, we can never be pagans again, alas" (d) "there is nothing else on the market" (e) "who knows what rough beast is even now slouching toward Bethlehem to be born?"

___**29. What is Chesterton satirizing when he writes, "Ugg says Ugg makes the best stone hatchets"?**

(a) modern naivete and credulity succumbing to advertising (Stone Age men would never think that self-promotion would work on rational men) (b) the idea that there ever were "cave men" (c) the invention of "the world's oldest profession, advertising, which began in the Garden of Eden when Satan sold Eve an apple" (d) self-referential logic (e) himself trying to sell his own book, the one he is writing

___**30. Chesterton visited Broadway in NYC and, seeing the brightly colored advertisements for tawdry shows, said that this would be a garden of wonders to anyone who**

(a) could not read (b) was color blind (c) was blind (d) had just recently evolved from an amphibian (d) made a lot of money from it

___**31. Chesterton suggested that auditors and bankers**

(a) retire (b) give away all their money (c) sing with joy in praise of simple addition, "Two and Two are Four" (d) audit themselves (e) become bank robbers

___**32. Chesterton says, in the last excerpt, "If we really loved modern life, we would make it . . ."**

(a) virtuous (b) beautiful (c) end (d) last forever (e) into the world's longest and funniest shaggy dog joke

___**33. Chesterton says, "If one could see the whole universe suddenly, it would look like . . ."**

(a) God (b) an illusion (c) a logical fallacy (d) a mirror (e) a bright colored toy, like the South American hornbill

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