

QUESTIONS IN HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

- 1. Define philosophy. What is a history of philosophy? What is its value? *reasoned* *41st. of that* *Help us understand our own + other times* *Preparation for phil. speculation.*
- 2. Why do we begin with Greek philosophy? What was their environment in general? *Politics? People voted, talked.* *Democracy* *Oriental phil. never amounted to much* *1st literature + our culture is greek.* *vs to her. a genuine phil.* *Commerce* *Stimulating*
- 3. How is philosophy related to criticism of traditions? Criticism of religion? How related to a theogony? *awaken mind. Power on life.* *Skeptical of mythology.* *If mythology couldn't explain, what could?* *Preparation for phil. - desire for explanation.*
- 4. How did Greek philosophy begin? What were its two original problems? *What is nature? man* *" " man? nature* *Inquiry into essence of objective world. Phil of nature.*
- 5. Describe briefly the four great periods of Greek philosophy indicating the time period, characteristics, and principal philosophers. *595-450. Naturalistic, Hylomorphic, ontological, moralistic. dogmatic* *Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus, Zeno* *Reconstruction: I. Pre-Socratics - 600-450. II. Plato, Aristotle - 400-350. III. Hellenistic - 350-100. IV. Roman - 100-500.*
- 6. For what is Thales famous? Why is he important in philosophy? *1st noted philosopher - water substance.* *Attempted philosophical explanation.* *without ref. to mythical beings.*
- 7. How did Anaximander improve on Thales? How was he more abstract? *Waters has to come from something i.e. the infinite* *Doesn't define infinite* *Thales to go back to ultimates. Explained process of change more (stages of becoming).*
- 8. What was Anaximenes' view? Contrast the three answers to the problem of substance offered by Thales, Anaximander and Anaximenes. *Everything from air, rain, mist.*
- 9. With what problem did the Pythagoreans concern themselves? *Numbers is basis of everything.* *Ques. of form or relation. Harmony.*
- 10. What was the problem considered by Heraclitus and the school of Elea? What was the theory of Heraclitus? How is his principle "rational"? How did he find a basis for ethics? *Change* *Continuous change. Fire* *God's alive + there is reason to things.* *Man's soul part of fire. Driest + warmest soul best.* *Man must subordinate self to reason.*
- 11. What was the answer of the Eleatics to the problem of change? Name the four leading exponents and state briefly what each contributed. *Denied change* *How can a thing be + not be* *Xenophanes - theological form* *Zeno - shows absurdity of opposite* *Parmenides - ontological* *Melissos - positive proof.*
- 12. What was Xenophanes concept of God? What was the Parmenidian sphere? *unity + unchangeable. Unlike mortals in body + mind.* *World is a unity, unchangeable + immovable.* *Pantheist. God is the world.*
- 13. Explain how Zeno proved that motion was impossible. *Space = 1/2 space - 1/4 - 1/4 -> infinity*
- 14. How does Empedocles attempt to solve the problem of change? How does Anaxagoras? How do the Atomists? *Absolute change impossible; Relative, possible.* *Earth, air, fire + water are original. Change in-creates them.* *More than 4. Many* *Very small particles. These things that are unchangeable but their motion causes change. Space exists.* *Not sep. by spaces.* *+ voids, who were less than* *infinite number of substances unchangeable.*
- 15. Explain some of the features of the early atomic theories. What did the atomists do with the sphere of Parmenides? Who said, "All things have power of thought"? How is this hylozoistic? *Thought of.* *ascribe psychic life to all things.*
- 16. What was the character of the ultimates of Anaxagoras? What was his intelligent principle? How was this a forerunner of dualism? *voids included since god is in world. Mind + matter.*
- 17. How did the atomists improve on the theory of Anaxagoras? Who was Leucippus? For what important? Who was Democritus? In what fields did he write? *Changed quality of atoms. Did away with voids which was last resort.* *founder of atomists.* *4460 Co-founders.* *physics, metaphysics, ethics, history, math.* *pupil of Leucippus*
- 18. To what extent did the atomists agree with the Eleatics? In what particulars did they disagree? Describe their concept of the atom. *Absolute change impossible* *Divisible, indivisible, impermeable, solid, elastic.* *Things in constant motion* *Same quality - diff. sizes.*
- 19. How do the atomists account for motion? How does the motion account for the universe? How does it account for the soul? *different motion in atoms.* *Some heavier. Fall + begin swirling.* *Soul is finest, fiery atoms scattered over entire body.*
- 20. How do the atomists account for sense-perception? *Change produced in soul by action of emanations or idols. Fly off body + shape air.*
- 21. How does Democritus define the true end of life? How attained? *Happiness which is inner satisfaction depending on tranquility, fearlessness of soul.* *Refined hedonism.* *not by material gain but by reflection + contemplation of beautiful acts.*

George's Palace

History of Philosophy Questions

22. Explain the rise of the sophists in Greek history. How did they come out of the Greek enlightenment?
Independent thinking. Skill in argument nec. so hired teachers - sophists. Demand for instruction & need for trained men in govt.
23. To whom was the term sophist applied? What was the attitude of the sophists toward truth? Toward morals? Why?
prof. teachers who travelled about preparing men for what seems true to each is true. Man law to self. Turned light on self. Isolated life.
24. What is the meaning of the phrase, "Man is the measure of all things"? How does this apply to the concept of knowledge? Who said it?
Protagoras. Last known ultimate truth. Individual is law unto self. Truth is subjective.
25. What were some of the good results of sophistry?
Brought phil. down fr. heaven to sala. Made it practical. Forced a self-exam in phil. Made people think.
26. Who was Socrates? What are the main facts of his life and background?
469-399. D. as a martyr. Poor. Very sarcastic. Condemned to death.
27. What was the Socratic method? How did he counter the sophists? What was his concept of truth? What was the highest good? What in general is important about his philosophy?
ask ques. Common ground on which all can stand. Met challenge of skepticism which was undermining morals & soc. Enclides, Protagoras, Antisthenes. Said we could find agreement + basic principles. Knowledge.
28. Who are the important pupils of Socrates? In what sense is Socrates the father of later philosophy?
Did not offer theory of know., conduct, or metaphysics. Applied his method. Enclides, Protagoras, Antisthenes.
29. Who was Euclides? What school did he found?
Pupil. Founder of Megarian school. Notion of good constitutes eternal essence of things.
30. What two basic schools of ethics were derived from Socrates? What were the names of these schools and what did they hold? Into what schools did these two develop?
Cynic - pleasure is highest good - Epicurean. Cynic - virtue for virtue's sake - Stoics.

History of Philosophy Questions.

31. Describe the life of Plato, his background, relation to Socrates, extent of his writings. ^{427-347. Noble birth. Mystic, poet, logician. Pupil of Socrates.} Extensive.

32. What were the problems facing Plato? How far had these been solved by Socrates? What theories in general did Plato offer as the answer? ^{Possible to attain knowledge but didn't give theory of method of reaching it. Logic, metaphysics & ethics}

33. How did Plato go about solving the so-called knowledge-problem? ^{Some percept. + opinion do not reach} How did dialectics play a part? ^{Scattered (particular to generalization) as the art of thinking in concepts} How far does sense-perception go in revealing truth? ^{only gives appearance} How far does opinion go? ^{No value bec. it's mere opinion} What is genuine knowledge? ^{Knowledge that is rationally demonstratable.}

34. To what extent does Plato make man the measure of all things? ^{In that he has limited knowledge} How does this form the starting point of knowledge? ^{Explicit ideas come fr. the implicit.}

35. To what extent does Plato agree with Heraclitus? ^{World perceived by sense is changing, fleeting.} Contrast sense-knowledge and conceptual knowledge? ^{True being is permanent} Which expresses truth? ^{appearance, genuine, must, conceptual.}

36. How does Plato relate conceptual knowledge to objects of sense-knowledge? ^{Idea is eternal, object changes.} What is Plato's cave? ^{Experience is check on innate knowledge. One knowledge is like a person shading back to opening of a cave. Sees shadow & that is sense-perception + opinion.}

37. What is meant by the statement, "There is only one idea of a class of things." How do these form "numberless independent forms"? ^{Idea of human race. Many copies. Many ideas of chain.} Illustrate.

38. Under what central idea do all others unite? ^{The idea of the Good.} How are the truly real and the truly good related? ^{Identical.}

39. How is matter related to the ideal world of Plato? ^{It is the raw material upon which forms are impressed. Matter non-being, unreal. Nature is action of ideal on matter.} To what extent does the sensible world partake of reality? ^{Partake as it takes on form} In what sense is the world evil? ^{Non-ideal is evil. That which is not identical with good.}

40. Describe Plato's cosmology. ^{Everything made for use. Lower animals created by lesser gods. Many gods. impersonal. Architect. Forming by mind & matter. Mystical} What is the Demiurge? ^{Demiurge fashions world after pattern of ideal world. As perfect as possible. Haunted by principle of matter.} What is the world-soul? ^{Immutable & divisible, identity & change, mind & matter. Has original motion. Intermediate bet. world of ideas & world of phenomena.}

41. What three kinds of knowledge are there according to Plato? ^{Sense-perception, opinion, opinion-knowledge} How are these related to the soul of man? ^{genuine know. fr. soul alone. Known before & just reminded in this world.}

42. How does Plato account for the soul in the body? ^{Was a star in the world of ideas. Imprisoned in a body. Each to star or falls to lower animals.} To what extent is this preincarnation? ^{Soul only recalls what it knew from prev. incarnations when sees in this world.}

43. What is Plato's answer to the question of the good? ^{Reason is highest good} What is the ultimate end of life? ^{release of soul fr. body & contemplation of beautiful world of ideas.}

44. What is Plato's concept of the well-ordered soul in this life? ^{Higher function (art, beauty) rule lower (appetites). Virtue of wisdom courage self-control justice} How is this related to reason? ^{Reason must rule.}

45. What is Plato's concept of the State? ^{Reason rules. Ruling class (phil.), warriors, workers. Large family.} What is the ideal State? ^{Propose - common possession for 2 upper classes. Favors} Cite Plato's idea on private property, monogamous marriage, eugenics, education, art? ^{Compulsory state ed. led. of women for war & govt. censorship but is a means to moral culture.}

46. In what sense is Plato's philosophy rationalist? ^{Rath. knowledge of universe possible. Reason source of knowledge.} idealistic? ^{world conceived of as ideal or mental world.} phenomenalist? ^{sens-world is phenomena of real world.} pantheistic? ^{All phenomena are manifestations of an intelligible world-order.} theistic? ^{Admits Creator or Demiurge} dualistic? ^{2 principle of explanation - mind & matter.}

Ques. of universals
Idealism - Universal is real but particular is not
Nominalism - Universal is just a name, but particular is real.

History of Philosophy Questions

That & being coincide. Truth is the agreement of that with being.

394-322

Prot. of transcendent ideas. Definition of the secondary element. Gully bet. form & matter had to be bridged.

47. What in general were the problems which Plato left to Aristotle? How did Aristotle differ from Plato in his concept of forms? matter? the phenomenal world? - not imitative of real but it is the real world. Idealistic & teleological (purpose of universe) of Plato accepted.

Form & matter are both eternal. Infinite no. of changeless forms.

48. In what fields of human thought and investigation did Aristotle work? Logic, Rhetoric, Metaphysics, Natural Sciences (Physics, Cosmology, Psychology), Ethics, Politics.

49. How does Aristotle relate philosophy and science? What is the field of metaphysics? What are theoretical sciences? practical sciences? Science which cannot be taught as such. Math, physics, metaphysics. Ethics & politics.

Knowledge is a priori truth latent in the mind awakened by sense-perception.

50. What place does logic play in philosophy? Contrast deductive and inductive reasoning. What is a syllogism and how used by Aristotle? - same as ded. trail form in which all that move.

51. What is a valid or scientific demonstration? Why deductive? How do we arrive at the premises themselves? Self-evident truths (axioms) & law of contradiction & law of excluded middle.

52. How is experience and intuitive or self-evident principles related? How does knowledge begin? Name some of Aristotle's categories. Are categories mere forms of thought? No Why? How does Aristotle explain the problem of metaphysics? What is his solution? How is change explained? How related to form and matter?

53. Name some of Aristotle's categories. Are categories mere forms of thought? No Why? What it is, how constituted, how long, how related, where, when, state, posture, activity, passivity. They have something real corresponding to them.

54. How does Aristotle explain the problem of metaphysics? What is his solution? How is change explained? How related to form and matter? Matter changes, forms are not possible for world around us. Essence of the being is constituted by its form.

55. Name and explain the four causes of Aristotle? Idea or form (that which is in mind) formal cause. Cause of motion (that thru which it moves) moving cause. Purpose or end (that for which) final cause. Matter (that from which) material cause.

56. What is action according to Aristotle? Describe his concept of the unmoved first mover. Union of form & matter. No. perfect. Unifying principle of world. god's activity consists in that. He is all actuality. His thinking is intuitive. Happy. No pain. Everything a phil. thought to be.

57. Does Aristotle accept the idea that all changes in corporeal world are quantitative? What kinds of changes are possible? Quantitative (change in size), Qualitative (transformative pr.) thing & another. Local (change of place). Substantial (origin & decay).

58. Explain the statement: "Man is the microcosm." What is Aristotle's concept of the soul? Controls lower vital functions, processes faculties of percept. Has power of Conceptual that. Has irrational part (appetite). Needs not, rel. not reason, thinking, desire. Man's proper of

Virtue is habit involving choice consisting in a mean relative to self to be determined by reason.

59. Discuss Aristotle's concept of the golden mean? How related to pleasure? Accompanies highest good for man to exercise habitually function which makes him a human being. It is included in highest good but not = not the end of life.

60. What is Aristotle's concept of the ideal state politically? Aim of state is to produce good citizens. City state best. In it only those qualified & educated can be citizens (aristocracy). Slavery OK. Aliens foreigners are inferior to Greeks.

Questions in History of Philosophy

ethic by knowledge (clear thinking)

61. What outlook is provided for the ethical movement by Socrates? By Plato? By Aristotle? - ethics is conforming to larger world scheme. - standard ideal world. - Knowledge of ideal world, Idealism.

62. What is the ethical problem essentially? what is the highest good. Summa bonum.

63. What in general is the origin and nature of epicurean philosophy? Stoic philosophy? Epicurean (atomist, materialist) Stoic - vertigo of its whole. Sec. Ma. Aristotle. From I happy. Follow every man for self. Play with fear.

64. What answer did Epicurus give to the question of the object of philosophy? To the value of the sciences? To the place of logic? To the question of supernatural causes? 341-270. enable man to lead a happy life. Happiness is summa bonum. No value if don't help us lead happy life. Even to himself. Freedom from pain.

65. How did Epicurus explain sensation as the criterion of truth? How is this related to the reality of matter of space? copy of object is sensation. Nominalists (universal is a name). Matter alone by itself. Its space.

66. Explain the stonic theory of Epicurus. How does he explain spontaneity? How related to the soul? How to Life after death? All going downward at same rate. Some call seven. No life after death. When material enters, everything does.

67. Explain the ethics of Epicurus. How related to pleasure? What is meant by pleasure? Happiness is highest good. Pleas is happiness. Freedom from pain. Pleas. pleas. should not be pain.

68. How does Epicurus relate his theory to politics? What is his concept of justice? People joined together for self-interest. No principle of justice. That have of our avoid fear of punishment injustice etc.

69. How was the theory of Epicurus perverted by his followers? Does it provide a satisfactory ethic? A satisfactory "religion"? How would you relate this to modern materialism? sensualists. Majority of people think happiness is highest good.

70. In what was Socrates, Plato and Aristotle to be contrasted to the epicureans? in materialistic, hedonistic & egoistic phil of Epic.

341-270 71. In what sense was the stoic philosophy predominantly ethical? Why do they begin with logic? Goal was to find rational basis for ethics. Atomists. Logic gives criterion of truth & theory of universe which helps understand meaning of the good.

72. What is the stoical attitude toward innate ideas? What to them is the basis of all knowledge? In what way are the stoics and epicureans similar in regard to universals? Both nominalists. Above, soul is erased tablet. Sense perception.

73. How do the stoics believe we can have real knowledge from sense-perception? Can the mind create its own knowledge? See 2 things over & over & bec. knowledge. No Can form good idea - reason (logos).

74. What two principles do the stoics borrow from Aristotle? How is matter and force related? Subject & object. Active & passive prin. Two are interwoven. Can't have without other.

75. What is the stoic concept of God? God: world-soul, body. Pantheism. Permeates whole world. Not a free creator. God is Mother Nature.

76. Discuss the stoic cosmology. How related to human will? How related to evil? Fate. Man free only in that he can assent to fate. Five. air, water, earth. Everything related to law. Diff. ans. (1) Demer evil (2) Inevitable consequence of nature (3) Universe a whole.

77. How does the stoic ethical philosophy relate to their world-view? How do they define virtue? How contrasted to happiness as an end? Virtuous act is one consciously directed toward highest good. Highest good is happiness - conformity to law of nature. Virtue is conformity of action - not an end.

78. How is freedom from passion or apathy the stoic ideal? Ac. passion result of false judgment & knowledge. Passion is false opinion.

79. What was the stoic attitude toward politics? toward religion? Universal good above own interests. All brothers. No slavery. All in state. One law etc. Universal reason. Morality is sole test. Submission to universal will is true law.

80. Discuss the general contrasts between the stoics and epicureans in regard to ethics. Love neighbor. do. dignity of man. Virtue for sake of happiness. self-interest. Virtue whether makes happy or not.

Questionnaire for History of Philosophy

- Piprko. Union of Philus Arcesilanus Carneades*
81. Who are some of the leading skeptics in Greek philosophy?
Can't get outside, sense-percept. : can't really know & must suspend judgment
82. What are the arguments in support of the skeptical position? How does this relate to certainty? sufficient certainty? probability? morals?
can't know anything with certainty. We have the... here on certain degrees of... suspend judgment here.
83. What were some of the results of skepticism? How did it promote eclecticism?
weakened dogmatism. forced modification of views.
84. In what ways can epicureanism, stoicism, and skepticism be contrasted to the religious movement? Why was there a return to religion?
world a machine - pt happiness subordinate to universal will. follow nature & custom bec. can't understand universe longed to see & know God.
85. What were the three currents in religious philosophy in Alexandria?
(1) Gnostic Judaism & Gk speculators (2) Neopythagoreanism (3) Neoplatonism
86. What were some of the ideas common to religious philosophy in general?
God transcendent, revealed & mystical knowledge of God, asceticism & world-denial, bel. in demons, angels.
87. What did Aristobolus contribute to Jewish-Greek philosophy? What was his hermeneutical method in dealing with Scripture?
Commentary on Pent. Harmony bet. OT & Gk phil. allegorical
88. Who was Philo? What was his main idea? How did he regard Judaism?
Alexandrian Jew 50 BC - 50 AD. read Gk phil. with Scrip. sum total of human wisdom
89. Discuss Philo's concept of God, angels and demons, Logos, man, human body?
Transcendent. Know what he is, not what. properties of God. Also manages... contains of all soul & matter. (logos) added body source of evils. asceticism. not set by asceticism
90. What is Philo's way of salvation for man?
Deliverance fr. body. God help. asceticism
91. Describe the rise of neopythagoreanism.
School d. 4th c. BC. Plato absorbed some of Pythagoras' ideas. In secret for a while. 1st c. revealed but took Plato's form. Py. source of divinely revealed knowledge
92. What are the three main schools of neoplatonism and their leading exponents?
Alexandrian - Roman (Iamblichus, Plotinus, Porphyry) (2) Syrian (Iamblichus) (3) Athenian (Plotinus & Proclus)
93. Who was Plotinus? Who was his teacher? Who was his pupil?
2nd - 4th c. Egypt. 3rd school in Rome. Ammonius Saccas Porphyry
94. What is Plotinus' idea of God? of the world? What similies does he use?
Source of all existence. One. Can only say what He is not. Higher than beauty, goodness etc. For God but He didn't create. Emanation of God. God spring fr. which streams flow. God sun. Light radiates without loss.
95. According to Plotinus what are the stages of being? How is each produced?
One that is God. Soul (copy of One) matter - evil - far fr God.
96. What are the three stages of emanation according to Plotinus?
Emanat. of world-soul, creates of matter, forming of matter into bodies.
97. How is the human soul related to the Plotinian view?
Part of world soul. originally it contemplated God but fell when looked earthward. If fails to turn back become attached to another body.
98. What is the way of salvation according to Plotinus?
Ecstasy in which soul becomes one with God. Mystical return to God.
99. What was the result of Plotinus' teaching after his death? What excesses developed? What was its attitude toward Christianity?
Psychic path. wh. Supernatural beliefs & practices. Depended. popular polytheism. Attacked.

History of Philosophy Questions.

100. What in general was the appeal of Christianity to the Roman world according to Hilary? *Spiritual monotheism, doctrine of life to come, gospel of love, example of suffering X*

101. What were the problems which Christianity had to solve? To what extent was this accomplished by the scholastic philosophy? Describe scholastic method. *Justify its faith to reason, defend ag. paganism & philosophy, show reasonableness of its teachings. Had to meet challenge of own. Had to define the creed. Had to define creeds to*

102. How does Hilary describe Paul's contribution to Christian philosophy? Criticize it. What did the gnostics contribute? *Offer a phil. of Xty & a Xty phil., a harmonizing of faith & knowledge, rel. to science. gave impetus to phil. study.*

103. Outline the important teachings of the Apologists. *World points to an eternal, just, & merciful God who is rational. God creates the world for benefit of mankind. Man free will. Fall. May regain thru Xty life.*

104. What are the three principal ideas of Christianity theological controversy? How did the logos-doctrine solve the problem? What writer was very influential in the early centuries in promoting the logos-doctrine? When and how was the question settled by the church? *are God, X, man. Race addressed by JC, son of God, who came to del. mankind. metaphysical nature & rel. of being on to another & to God. Council of Nicaea 325. X of 1 substance with Father.*

105. What was the Christological problem? How and when was it settled? *rel. of nature of X. Chalcedon 451. 2 natures, 1 Person. each distinct.*

106. What according to Hilary was the problem of free will and original sin? What was the solution of Pelagius? *Place of man in scheme of sal. Sin implies guilt -> responsibility & freedom to choose. God good. Human nature good. Adam's sin not transmitted. Xty parents. Knowledge which enables man to choose good. Bad habit of sin passed on to Adam. Hard to overcome.*

107. Who was Augustine? What was his theory of knowledge? *435 NB Africa. Xty pastor. Served 387. Monastery. Bishop Hippo. d. 430. Only know. worth learning is of God & self. Know of God. Must see rationality of faith but can't understand all. authority of Church. Truth has real existence - it is objective. Source of changeless world of truth is God.*

108. What according to Hilary are the leading tenets of Augustine's theology? What was its impelling motive? How does Augustine meet the problem of the goodness and omnipotence of God in relation to sin? *God is good in its way. His presence enhances universe. V) Denial existence of real evil or makes it relative (2) before it as a privation of good (3) & left responsible to man.*

109. What is Augustine's concept of psychology? of ethics? What is Augustine's ideal life for the Christian? *Man highest creature in world. Union of soul & body (not evil & not a prison). Soul is immaterial. Inferior & superior soul, learned thru creation. Soul never dies. (Renunciation of world, withdrawal fr. social life, asceticism, imitation of X.) Monastic life.*

110. What is Augustine's concept of freedom of will? of predestination? *Man free to sin or not in Adam. Now non posse non peccare. Mystery but not unjust. Simple. Free knowledge.*

What is the City of God? *those whom God has chosen for redemption. Church brings it in.*

Neoplatonic concept: Subordination & mastery of God, insignificance of creatures against His. Him.
 Not eternal transcendent. Created out of nothing. God is cause of everything bec. ungenerated.

Prob. to disintegrate Roman-Byz culture & transform people. Phil was merely preserving traditions of past. Barbaric people had no int. in phil. 7-8th C. darkest except for monasteries. Charlemagne founded schools. No script. wk. appeared till Erigena.

111. What were the general characteristics of the period from Augustine to John Scotus Erigena? What was the situation in the East? In the West? ^{St. in theo? Not fruitless disc. & smitten dogmas.} ^{Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was} ^{Barbaric people had no int. in phil. 7-8th C. darkest except for monasteries. Charlemagne founded schools.}

112. What is meant by the principle of authority in Christian philosophy of the Middle Ages? How did it affect philosophy? ^{Sub of organized state is supreme. Church vice, request of God on earth, no sal. outside. Superior to state.} ^{Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was}

113. What was the problem of scholasticism in respect to philosophy? What were some of the assumptions which were involved? ^{Confronted with fixed doctrine & organized hierarchy. Prob: wk out a system of that that will square with the dogmas; Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was} ^{Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was}

114. Characterize the object of chief interest to the schoolmen. How did this affect their interest in natural and mental sciences? Their interest in logic? ^{Transcendent world - God, angels, saints. Relatively unimportant. Important} ^{Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was}

115. What period is involved in scholasticism? What are its dominant influences? How did it regard universals at the beginning? ^{9-14 C. Plato (before) 972. Aristotle (in) 13. Decline 14. Romanism after this. John Scotus & Erigena.} ^{Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was}

116. Among the schoolmen what was the first form of realism followed? What succeeded it? What was the difference? What decline followed? When did it begin? What is its leading characteristic? What was its ultimate effect on scholasticism? Upon the belief in the power of reason? ^{Platonic. destruction of scholastic presuppositions. weakened or broken down completely.} ^{Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was}

117. What was the relation of faith and reason according to Scotus Erigena? Explain his pantheism. In what sense is God both immanent and transcendent? What is his concept of man? How does man "return to God?" ^{Spinoza beg. read of all. Created world out of self. But is not something created off. Platonism appears as a metaphysics but is an undivided whole. Faith is not mere acceptance but such acceptance as is supported by reason. It is a rational, intelligent faith in the world but universe does not exhaust divine nature. All things above is divine depriving God of the fullness of his being. Ex-pantheism, within the framework of the faith & reason.} ^{Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was}

118. How does the problem of universals vs nominalism affect the schoolmen? What is the issue? When did nominalism become an issue with the schoolmen? Who introduced it? Why did it not become immediately popular? ^{Paramount issue. Been on metaphysics & theol. If your real thing with is what you're supposed to do. made it a basis for saying I really a mere name. it was opposed to official doctrine. He was condemned.} ^{Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was}

119. Who was Anselm? When did he live? What was his approach in proving the Platonic conception of universals? Discuss his ontological argument. ^{arch. of Canterbury, opposed Roscelin 1033-1109. Attempts to prove to reason what has to be accepted on authority. Includes Trinity, sal. Anselm. Idea of God is idea of a perfect being. If he didn't exist this idea would not exist. God must exist.} ^{Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was}

120. In regard to universals, how did Anselm view man? the Trinity? ^{Adson but sin to whole race. Justice & love satisfied in X. Since particular objects of a class form a real unity: the person in the Trinity, each a perfect God, are 1 God.} ^{Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was}

121. Describe the date, general characteristics of Peter Abelard. What is his general position? ^{1099-1142. Talented, brilliant. States views & lets reader draw conclusion. Middle ground bet real & nom. Opposes view that universals are real before things exist in mind of God. Univ. not a mere name either.} ^{Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was}

122. How did Abelard regard universals? reason? faith? ethics? What was the general method followed by Abelard in his teachings and writings? ^{Univ. words are concepts (conceptualism). R. precedes faith. Dogma can't be accepted unless it's supported by reason. act in pt.} ^{Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was}

123. What was the reaction against reason, or the anti-theological current? Why were representatives of this school considered conservatives? ^{Yearning for practical expression of rel. life. Ag. theorizing. Want to experience. Mysticism. Followed Augustine.} ^{Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was}

124. Describe the mystics approach to God. What are the three stages? ^{Mystic's ascension of the soul to heaven. Men can only prepare for "plunge into ocean of infinite truth" by way of what will God bestow. Contemplatio, meditatio, contemplatio.} ^{Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was}

125. Explain how the realistic philosophy adopted by the Roman Church had the curious result of going into pantheism. ^{Wanted to rationalize faith. Reasoning of f. some premises logical deduct. & consequences of Platonic realism. If universal real, God the highest is real & everything is an expression of the divine essence. Pantheism was} ^{Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was}

126. What were some of the symptoms of unrest at the end of the twelfth century and following? ^{Some want more conservative & less phil. Some teach concl. opposed to Ch. Other practical. Ch was powerful. Out of Ch. new educational institutions & independent thinkers were not. Aristotle rediscovered.} ^{Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was}

127. Why is Arabian philosophy important? What did it do for western Europe? ^{Aristotle to W Europe. He interpreted Aristotle. Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was}

128. What were the leading characteristics of Arabian philosophy? When did it begin its decline? Why is the Spanish school important? ^{Arab. people, Neoplatonism. Some emphasized one; some, the other. Occultism. Astrology, Magic, good logicians. Cont'd existence of Arabian phil. after books burned in E.} ^{Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was}

129. How did Aristotelian philosophy fit into the viewpoint of the schoolmen? With what were the schoolmen in agreement? What in Aristotle did they find of serious difference from their own point of view? What did the schoolmen do about the differences? ^{Helped rationalize faith & reason. Was dialectical. Good logic. Ready, complete system. They harmonized, reconciled, modified, & supplemented to suit their own needs.} ^{Plat. was creating logical, phil. texts written. Plat was}

130. For what is Alexander of Hales important? For what is Albert of Bollstadt important? *free to argue. Teachers of phil & wrote commentaries on Aristotle's metaphysics. Begun to see nec. to separate phil & theo. 14th offer a scholastic system based on Aristotle.*

131. What was the fundamental aim of Thomas' system? How does he distinguish faith and reason? How did the distinction affect natural theology in relation to revealed theology? How philosophy in relation to theology? *Demstrate rationality of universe as a revelat. of God. Certain dogmas cannot be demonstrated by reason. They are beyond but not contrary to. Can't be proved or disproved. Eventually led to elimination of theo. ? fr. phil.*

132. How does Thomas answer the question of how the mind can know? What is implicit knowledge? What is explicit knowledge? *Can know only thru sensation's nat. disposition for forming universal notions. Sensational know. = explicit = implicit avowed to action. That which is in it - conceptual.*

133. Discuss Thomas in relation to metaphysics. Are universals real? How do universals exist? How does a universal require matter to account for the world? *Yes. in past. objects as they are in many. They are immanent in God's mind. Is union of form & matter. Universals are abstracted fr. things in the mind.*

134. How does Thomas demonstrate the existence of God? *cosmological arg. & teleological. a posteriori arg.*

135. What are Thomas' arguments for the immortality of man? *Platonic. Soul knows universals & is immaterial. Sep. fr. body can't destroy it. Cannot perish. Soul's desire for union must be fulfilled.*

136. How does purpose enter in to Thomas' ethics? What is the highest good according to him? The highest form of action? What is the supreme criterion of moral conduct? What is the way to blessedness? *Everything is for a purpose. Greatest good is to realize it & be like God. Dedication of life self. Contemplation (fr. of God). total abandonment of earthly goods. asceticism & monasticism. The reason of God, the eternal law, laws of OT & NT.*

137. Explain how mysticism constituted an anti-scholastic tendency. *Practical vs. Rational & theoretical.*

138. What in general did Roger Bacon contribute to the decline of scholasticism? How was he a forerunner of naturalism? *Experience is external & internal (empiricism). Helped dist. bet. phil & theo. Emphasized need of observation in study of nature.*

139. What in general was the position of the Franciscans as opposed to the Dominicans? *Full. Arguing & pluck. Emphasized practical, emotional, devotional side of rel. Will be upset. (cf. intellect). Ethical content of rel more imp than theory.*

140. What were the presuppositions of Duns Scotus? How did this lead to separation of philosophy from theology? Why is this important? *Dogmas beyond dispute; faith is basis of highest truth; love is fundamental virtue; Faith & love based on will; they are conditions of vision. Will superior. No conflict bet. faith & reason. Reason very limited & phil & theo have own fields. "Libertated Phil."*

141. How did Duns Scotus regard universals? The argument for the existence of God? *Exist before things as forms in God's mind; in things as their cause; after as abstract concepts in our mind. Can affirm His existence only fr. His works, i.e. a posteriori.*

142. Does Duns Scotus hold that the will of God or the nature of God determine what is right? Explain. *Whatever He wills is right.*

143. How did Duns Scotus lead to abandonment of rational theological proofs? How did this lead to nominalism? *Limited bounds of reason & relegated many theo. arg. to faith. If object is ultimate reality then it is only object of scientific study. Concepts are not real. - nominalism. Said articles of faith can't be acquired & reason by unaided nat'l reason.*

144. What in general was the position of William Occam? *begins with part. thru intuition we become aware of things. Universals do not exist in things, nor in God's mind. Only particular exist & all our knowledge.*

145. What were the two main types of mysticism and what was the relation of each to the church? *Latin - Submissive to the Church. Germanic - Independent & ind. doct. & govt of ch.*

146. Estimate briefly the mysticism of Meister Eckhart in its relation to the accepted doctrines of the church. *Intellectual mysticism. World is an eternal creat. thru grace man becomes reunited with God. thru grace man becomes.*

147. What in general were some of the evidences of the rise of free thought of separation of philosophy from the influence of the church? *Rev. of nominalism. Heretical tendencies (wyclif - Huss). Spirit of free inquiry. (w/m of Occam. Mysticism)*

Revised Questions on History of Philosophy

Found fault with tradition. Criticism & reason vs authority. Ch vs state & state won. Authority of Ch weakened in mind. Reason triumphant. Independent spirit

Could either create something new or go back to old stat. Chose latter. Turned antiquity to its spirit. humanity is rediscovered.

148. What were some of the causes and the general result of the "New Enlightenment"? In what sense was this a Renaissance? In what sense humanism? culture of Petrarch & lower revived.

149. Why did the study of Plato tend to help the renaissance? Interpreted as neoplatonism. Moved church. First to rival Aristotle. Reformers were able to place a rival in the field ag. ch. phil. Aristotle.

150. For what is Nicolas of Cusa to be remembered? What in general is his view of reason? His conception of God? His conception of the world? Only original system of that in 15th C. Did not follow scholasticism. Sufficiently to know that it is real in things. Absolute knowledge will etc. Christ before him. Copy of God. Pantheism. altho tries to say it is different he. finite

151. What did Ludovico Vives suggest to take the place of the scholastic system? What did Petrus Ramus suggest in regard to logic, education? Attracted Aristotle. Saw he author of better dialectics. Substituted art of disputation. (find a principle & exp. part) Humanism instead of Scholasticism. activity, alchemy. rational & soul, but also back to scholasticism in sel. in belief in God.

152. Explain the presence of occultism in the philosophy and science of the renaissance. Why was there a recurrence to a philosophy of nature? How were the occult elements eliminated eventually? Important to find secrets of nature so needed to occultism - super-nat. or magic (to gain power over nature). Occ. men can be understood only by understanding nature. Introduced of scientific experiment & sciences of chemistry, astronomy.

153. What did Galileo suggest as a basis for scientific truth? What discoveries by Galileo, Kepler, and Newton helped to establish this concept? wider we can measure, we can know & vice versa. Can explain occurrences in terms of Newton's laws. Observation & experiment. Heliocentric universe (Copernicus).

154. What in general is contributed by Bruno and Campanella? Both look back & forward. Bruno would Aristotelian forms & adds doctrine of worlds (God higher). Cam. says ought to have an experience of itself. Old. state under Ch. object of God is welfare esp. spiritual. new - sovereign state. Yet fact is a form of knowledge & source of itself.

155. Contrast the old and the new theories of the state. What were some of the political ideas of Machiavelli? Of Jean Bodin? Of Hugo Grotius? Independent study free for Pope. Republic best but when men are corrupt then must force with force etc. tricker by tricker. which regards sovereignty transferred. no ruler. natural higher of man are limited by regard for social welfare. State not on reason & human welfare. Depends on contract but people are always sovereign.

156. What new form of philosophy of religion is advocated by Herbert of Cherbury? Independent of any historical real. takes truths of all rel. 19th, should be unalloyed, reward first. These beliefs belong to all men, corrupted by priests, but restored by X. Relat. must be rational. Predecessor of deists.

157. Who was Michel de Montaigne and what was his attitude toward certain knowledge? toward nature? toward ethics? French phil of 16th C. wants return to uncorrupted nature. Do our duty & submit to divine commands even tho can't have knowledge. doubts possibility of it.

158. What were the characteristics of religious reform in the Renaissance? In Italy? In Germany? In Protestant scholasticism? in mysticism? Scholasticism gave way to salacious. Protest of the head ag. intellectual coercion. Most protested ag. such amount of fact. Return to Bible & Aug. doctrine. Melancthon, Tauler, Caban, Gough. Independent in search for truth. Breathes spirit of modern times.

159. What are the general characteristics of modern philosophy? In what sense rationalistic? empiricist? What are the answers to the question of the origin of knowledge? - innate (a priori) or empiricism. makes human reason highest authority in pursuit of knowledge. Or know. consists of universal & nec. judgments e.g. math. know. thru senses - no a priori truths.

160. Who is Francis Bacon? When did he live? What was his proposal? What was his new method? Eng. empiricist. Give conscious expression to new scientific spirit. 1561-1626. To start over from a new firm & solid basis. clear mind of idols. Genuine induction. Raising up propositions by degrees & arriving at general well-defined axioms. Combine experimental & rational faculties.

161. What are the four idols of Bacon? Explain each. 1. Idols of tribe - inherent in nature of human mind. e.g. teleology. 2. Idols of cave - those peculiar to each individual (education, likes, reading etc.) 3. Idols of marketplace - for assoc. of phrases & words which are often badly defined etc. 4. Idols of the theater - false theories of phil. or perverted laws of demonstration.

162. What according to Bacon is the aim of human knowledge? What was his attitude toward final causes? What was his attitude toward theology? Application of the truth acquired to the good of mankind. Have no place in physics. No practical value either. Nat'l & revealed rel. Nat'l - light of nature. Revealed - phil. doesn't help. Drawn fr. Word & Eng. Bible. Broke with past. Saw theod as a science, accepts new science. Separate phil & theod. 1579-1679. Phil is know. effected fr. their cause. Method is analytic.

163. Who was Thomas Hobbes? When did he live? What is his concept of philosophy? His theory of knowledge? His concept of will? His concept of the state? Notion is basic. Know. originates in sense. Produces motion to brain. Don't see real world. / Appetite lead to deliberation lead to will. Man's will - unresolvable. Not free bec. Man by nature has less right to all things. But would lead to perpetual war. So surrenders some rights - contract. subject to reason. His right to make laws, money, Sovereign power ought always to be absolute. No rel. liberty. Supports divine right of kings. Sovereign can do no injury. Emphasis on practical char. of phil. French. Math is model of phil. study.

164. Who was Rene Descartes, and when did he live? What is his aim in his philosophy? Reconcile mechanism & the notion of God, soul, freedom. Aim to find a body of certain truth endowed with common sense so that reason will accept. 1596-1650.

165. What is Descartes' tree? Explain. Metaph. All phil like a tree. Metaphysics the root (principles of knowledge, attributes of God, soul). Physics is trunk (how universe & esp. earth framed. Nature of animals & man). Other sciences which he reduces to medicine, mechanics, morals & jurisprudence are branches. Morals is highest science & presupposes knowledge of others.

Scholasticism gave way to salacious. anatomy of reflective spirit. Weakening of criticism. Revolt ag. authority & tradition. Protest ag. absolutism. Demand for freedom. Nationalism. Democracy. loosely fair.

Method - 1. Positive instances of a quality 2. Negative " 3. Comparative instances.

I doubt. Doubt implies a doubter, thinking, a thinker. I think, ∴ I am.

I exist: whatever is clearly perceived is true; nothing can be without a cause; Cause must be how does

166. With what certainties does Descartes begin his philosophy? ^{He starts from effect. god exists & cannot deceive us. ∴ our perceptions don't deceive us & the external world exists.} this lead to the knowledge of the external world? of God? in what sense is Descartes a dualist? ^{Does 2 related substances - mind & body. doesn't show how they interact. forms existing in mind a priori & not not by influence.} In what sense did he insist on innate ideas? ^{says certain truths are clearly perceived. these are principles.}

167. Explain occasionalism. What is the contribution of Malebranche? ^{Physical occurrences can't produce ideas in us. occ = 11ism = mental & physical processes are not causally related but run || to one another.} How can what we see be real worlds? ^{God took away world but affected us as he does - we would see same things. Holds to 1 supreme Reason embodying the ideas of all possible things. ∴ part Reason.}

168. What was Pascal's view of philosophy? ^{Mysticism & partial skepticism. Reason cannot lead us to a knowledge of ultimate - God, immortality. Must accept Authority of Church.} Pierre Bayle's philosophy? ^{Makes distinction bet. Reason & Res.; Science & rel. Res is limited to law & Res must submit to reason.}

Substance is that which exists in itself or independently of anything else. - Infinite, self-caused, free, self-determined.

169. What turn did Spinoza give to Descartes' dualism? ^{Single, infinite, self-caused, principle = god. He is immanent. ∴ the world (part Reason); God & the world are one. Devis personality of God.} What is his concept of substance? of God? ^{Because gave way to monism (God is the substance), affects in to pantheism, interaction to parallelism.}

170. What does Spinoza mean by modes? ^{they are finite, eternal in the sense that the face of the universe remains unchanged. These are necessary modes. Contingent modes are the consequences of substance since they have their source in it.} What is Spinoza's theory of knowledge? ^{Intellect: soul's knowing ideas. Will: soul's affirming or denying what is true or false. No free will. Will = intelligence. Passions (desire, joy, sorrow) are part of will.} What is the basis of ethics? ^{Metaphysics. Highest virtue is to know God.}

Opinion ≠ genuine knowr. Rational knowr. thru Reason. Instinctive knowr. through Error is lack of knowr.

171. Who was John Locke? ¹⁶³²⁻¹⁷⁰⁴ When did he live? ^{Novel} What is his attitude toward innate ideas? ^{Education & reflection. Experience & e. influence} What is the origin of all ideas? ^{mind at birth is blank tablet.} What is meant by tabula rasa?

172. What is meant by primary and secondary ideas? ^{Qualities in the object (solidity, extension etc) Qualities in us (color, taste, sound)} What is the difference between simple and complex ideas? ^{Simple ideas compound, united, varied} What are the three types of complex ideas? ^{Modes (dependent on substance), Substances (combination of qualities), relation (comparing)}

173. To Locke what is the extent of validity of knowledge? ^{Ideas must be clear & distinct} How does he define knowledge? ^{Knowr can't reach further than our ideas. Can't go beyond experience & don't know all god would decide to.} What are the limits of knowledge? ^{of highest certainty - about my faith - but must be sure it is true ∴ must not contradict our reason.} What is his attitude toward revelation? ^{How did this lead to deism? - X^{ty} fashioned into rational rel. Seek true rev of God in nature.}

Knowr is the perception of the connection & agreement or disagreement & dependence of any of our ideas.

174. What is Locke's theory of metaphysics? ^{Common sense view of Descartes. World composed of substances (bodies & souls). Souls: immaterial substance, God is active. Matter soul is active & passive. What is interaction bet soul & body? No innate truths. Empirical ending in hedonism. but don't know how. Dualism. No innate knowr of god. Pleasure & pain which is atoms.} What is his ethics? ^{Not free. Happiness motivs the desire} What is his concept of will? ^{of politics? of education? Oppose divine right of Kings Mean give up freedom for protection. Legislators shouldn't execute laws. Country left passive to realize happiness. Body must be hardened. Private instruction. Youth to be trained to be useful members of society.}

175. What was the influence of Locke on other philosophers? ^{Stated viewpoint of Berkeley, Hume, Kant. Empiricism, Ethics influenced others. Theory of education inf. Rousseau & thru him whole world. Deism in Eng & Fr. Represents spirit of independence which seen in Ref.}

Questions on History of Philosophy

Irish. Came to R.D. Bishop

1685-1753

177. Who was George Berkeley? When did he live?

He gives up matter. God causes in us sensations which appear as real things.

178. How did Berkeley use Locke's philosophy to combat materialism and atheism? What was his idea of being?

Locke said matter must come thru senses. Berkeley says if we perceive the world there must be a mind behind it. esse est percipi. Being consists in being perceived or known. Matter cannot exist without a mind.

179. What did Berkeley do with Lock's primary and secondary ideas? What was his attitude toward dualism? abstract ideas?

No distinction Locke's primary and secondary acc to B.

last. Famous as historian during life

1711-1776

180. Who was David Hume? When did he live?

181. What conclusions does Hume draw from Locke and Berkeley? What was the result for universal knowledge? for necessary knowledge?

Locke - origin of know is thru senses. B - esse = percipi. Draws to absurdity. There is no kind of substance, ideal or real. Hume says we know only what we experience. Must have a foundation in which we are confined. Heterophysics, math, metaphysics can't yield other.

182. How is Hume's view empiricism? how positivism? how agnosticism? how humanism?

Hume has source in experience limited to world of phenomena. Don't know ultimate, soul, immortals. Human mental world is the only real subject of our study.

183. What according to Hume is the origin of knowledge? What was his view of cause and effect? Is there necessary connection? What is the certainty of matters of fact beyond immediate experience?

origin of knowledge is in our impressions. Impression strikes sense, copy remains - idea. Hume's view empiricism. (Sense of ideas)

184. To what extent could Hume know the external world? himself? substance? mind?

only as experience is supported by reason. limited to world of experience. Rational cosmology impossible. No idea of a simple or identical self. No rational psychology. Mind is a heap of diff. perceptions united by certain relations.

185. How is cause and effect related to freedom by Hume? morality?

regularity is not constant, but uniformity of action (but not = cause + effect) to - to be moral, acts spring fr. internal characte, passions & are free. They depend fr. external objects they are not free.

186. According to Hume can we know the nature and attributes of God? What is his view of the origin of religion? Upon what is belief in God based?

Based on concern for happiness, dread of future misery, terror or death etc.

Design in universe. Propensity to bel in God is mark of Creator or workman. But in light of other remarks this is doubtful.

187. What in general was the reaction against Hume?

That there is universal & nec. truth not demand sense school etc. fr. sense of presence. Scottish common-

188. Who was Leibniz and when did he live?

German. 1646-1716

189. What was the problem of Descartes and Spinoza as Leibniz found it?

D - 2 principles - mind & body (attributes are extension & thought). S - 1 universal substance which is that of an extended & thinking. wanted to reconcile mechanism & theology.

190. What notion did Leibniz use as the solution to these problems? explain?

Sometimes presents other notion - emanation Pythagorean-Platonic notion of harmony of universes. Can be no interaction without force.

191. What is the doctrine of monads? Describe the monad. How related to God?

Body = many forces. Force indivisible. Atoms, units - eternal, not created, no voidness, differ in power of perception. Evolve. - God highest

192. What was Leibniz theory of knowledge? Contrast to Locke.

All knowledge lies implicit in mind. Made explicit by experience. No mind know.

193. What reactions were there to the philosophy of Leibniz?

Common - sense phil. Mysticism - wanted more experience. Platonism.

Revised Questions on History of Philosophy

194. Who was Voltaire? When did he live? What in general was his attitude toward philosophy? theism? religion? oppression? - *1694-1778*
 Fr. who spread new ideas in Fr.
 He was a deist. Bel in god but became skeptical thru life after death.
 Revealed rel. is deceitful - a product of priests. His rel based on morality.
 Demanded political rights for 3rd estate, but not 4th. Combatting oppression of all kinds & fought for freedom of election, press, etc.
 Lockean ideas. His rel = phil.

195. Characterize the enlightenment in England; in Germany; in France.
 Eng. took longer & not so spectacular bco. social conditions were more advanced. Deists & moralists all encouraged it.
 Germany - Leibniz & Wolff influenced until 18th c. Eng. who inf. Result was common-sense phil. Bel in god, freedom of will & immortality of soul. Rationalism dominant. ∴ social distinctions contrary to reason.
 France - Descartes had mechanical explanation - man a machine. Others tried to reduce all mental processes to sensations. Materialism. Phenomena of nature governed by law - mental & moral life of man is nec. product of nature.

196. Who was Jean Jacques Rousseau? When did he live? What was his general philosophic position? What were his views on government? Education? Materialism?
1712-1778
 Naturalist who shook teaching of enlightenment.
 Demanded a return to nature & simplicity of nature. Men is by nature virtuous & good. All men = civilization has corrupted. Return to nature!
 Direct govt by people. Should 4th estate. Return to nature - Contract - Individual surrenders to general will of people.
 Natural-ed. Free development. Protect child from social environment so he can develop naturally.
 Combines materialism & atheism, accepts nat'l rel. deism. Bel is matter of heart not head.

197. Explain how Locke, Berkeley and Hume lead up to Kant.
 Berkeley - know is fr experience - no know of existence of external world
 Hume - No external world to know. Ideas only. No primary + secondary qualities, sense but perceptions. If everything is in mind how can know anything. Skepticism.
 Examined Locke's premises. No a priori know but watermarks.

198. Who was Kant? When did he live? What was his basic problem?
1724-1804
 German. Pietist parents. Followed Leibniz & Wolff but later dev. his own phil. Taught in U.
 To limit Hume's skepticism & his dogmatism & superstition. Examined criticism of human reason.
 To ans. intellect's destructive criticism of its own competence.

199. What was Kant's answer to the problem of knowledge? How related to the apriori? How related to the mind? What in general makes knowledge possible?
 Some a priori. Know expressed in form of judgments. Synthetic (ampliative) judgment must be nec. & universal to be know.
 Know consists in synthetic judgments a priori.
 Can be no synthetic judgments without a synthetic mind. Mind like unprogrammable paper.
 Faculties must be capable of receiving impressions.

200. Into what four categories does Kant divide the twelve judgments necessary to human thought? How are these necessary?
 Quantity, quality, relation, modality.
 Nec. bco. understanding is product of judgment. World of experience is made possible by these categories.

201. What are the limits of knowledge according to Kant? Why did Kant hold metaphysics was impossible?
 Thing exists otherwise than it is experienced is inexplicable.
 Cannot transcend own experience. Can't know thing-in-itself. We do not possess intellectual intuition. Can know phenomenon but not noumenon.
 bco. it transcends experience & is non-perceivable.

202. What was Kant's attitude toward rational theology? What importance did he place on moral laws as a theistic argument? What kind of a God did Kant produce out of his moral theology?
 Justified all ideas of God. then we make an object of ideas, then an entity, & finally personify it. Nec. Transcendental Idealism.
 Only good arg. He rejects physics, biological, cosmological & ontological arg. as worthless.
 All-perfect & rational original being, omnipotent, omniscient, & present.
 Remarks atheism.

203. Explain Kant's attitude toward ethics.
 Based on moral law which lays out the principle that you should always act so that you can will the determining principle of your action to become universal law, i.e. act so everybody shall follow the principle of your action. This categorical imperative is a priori.
 Implied is the law to act to treat ~~man~~ humanity as an end in every case, not means. If governed by this moral law, man is free & may improve law of himself. Will is free. Moral arg for existence of God.

204. Who was Fichte? When did he live? What was the basic principle of his philosophy?
 German. Followed Kant, then self. *1762-1814*
 Taught in German U's.
 Notion of freedom - the idea that the will or ego is free, self-determining activity. Basis of knowledge. Aimed to discover source of knowledge. Only what can be created freely in act is know.

205. Why was Fichte's philosophy called ethical idealism? *It is a world-view based on moral faith. Man must be able to free self from machinery of nature in order to know that which he has not experienced.*

206. In what sense was Fichte a realist? *In sense of assuming a universal principle of reality & not merely individual consciousness.*

207. Who was Schelling? When did he live? Explain briefly his philosophy of nature. Why is Schelling accused of pantheism? *1775-1854. Nature is visible spirit, nature & mind are stages in evolution of absolute mind. He points out the nature ought to be: it is. Universe is a fall for God. Meaning of universal history is set in mythology & rev. Nothing static - all dynamic. In its developed state his phil is pantheism in which universe is living evolving system. Everything is one.*

208. Who was Schleiermacher? When did he live? Why is he important to theology? *1768-1834. Founder of modernism. Protestant based unitarian. Not theist.*

209. What is Schleiermacher's basis for knowledge? What related to religion? What is his concept of God? of immortality? *Notion of God. Can't reach adequate know except fr. experience. No possible rational know. Since God can't be known, there must be a theory of rel. feeling. Not personal. Not infinite. He is the universal creative force, the source of all life.*

210. Who was Hegel? When did he live? What is his aim in philosophy? How related to Fichte and Schelling? *1770-1831. No personal immortality. Sense of rel consists in becoming one with the infinite. To be immortal is to be eternal in every moment of time. To know nature & entire world of experience - to study as it is & comprehend the reasons in it. Builds on their foundations. Agrees with F in insisting on a logical method & with Sch in identifying logic with metaphysics, with both in concerning reality as a living developing process.*

211. What is meant by Hegel's dialectical process? What is its goal? *One thing becoming opposite & thesis - antithesis, synthesis. Evolution. Goal to reach a concept where all contradictions & oppositions are resolved. Absolute Mind to become conscious of self. Everything tends to change & contradict self.*

212. What was Herbart's ground for opposition to the idealistic movement? *Said can't divide reality for a principle but vice versa. Experience is only hope of progress in know.*

213. Who was Schopenhauer? When did he live? What is his explanation of the thing-in-itself? What is his basis for ethics? Why is he called a pessimist? *German. Not famous early. Pessimist. 1788-1860. It is will. Pity. There is a worm in every flower.*

214. To what extent does Hartmann agree with Schopenhauer? *Directing principle in things is will - but intelligent will i.e. idea + will.*

215. Characterize the neokantian school. What is its extent of influence today? *Part of knowledge impo. Criticism. Some say can't know phenomenal world. Ideal world can't be proved to exist but its conception has practical worth. not everyone is consistent. Every German thinker is influenced by it. But not so much to day.*

216. What was the nature of the philosophy of Hermann Lotze? In what sense did he reestablish philosophy? *Now idealism. Combined monism & pluralism, mechanism & teleology, realism & idealism, pantheism & theism = teleological idealism. Had come into disrepute bec of prominence of nat'l science. He knew both. Reconstructed metaphysics with help of nat'l sciences.*

217. What was positivism? How related to Saint-Simon? *Principle of authority excluding everything but nat'l phenomena or properties of knowable things. Knowledge of nat'l phenomena only. + that only relative know. He wanted new science of society based on equality. Need positive phil based on experience & science. Forerunner of positivism.*

218. Who was Comte? What was his concept of the evolution of knowledge? What does he mean by positive knowledge?
factious
 you from previous. Real, useful, certain know.
 Theological stage - childhood - anthropomorphism - false
 Metaphysical " - youth - process instead of being - mistaken
 Positive " - adulthood - effort is to discover uniform relations existing bet. phenomena
219. Why was sociology so important to Comte? What are the stages of society?
 Depends on others. Most complex. He was intense. His ideal was reform of state.
 Stages - Militarism, Revolutionary - positive (industrialism).
220. What in general was the contribution of the Scottish rationalistic philosophy?
 Criticized empiricism. Some of them say there are a priori truths.
 Whewell had good writings on inductive sciences. Gave impetus to study of popular hist. in Eng.
 Rationalistic / Common-sense phil.
221. Who was John Stuart Mill? When did he live? With what philosophies did he begin his system?
Empiricist Eng.
 1773-1836
 Hume & Hartley, Inf by Comte & Mill & Bentham
222. How was the idea of cause essential to Mill's system?
 Inference is basis. Experience (uniformity) is basis of that. Causation is universal truth. Every fact that has a beginning has a cause. Cause is root of whole theory of induction. Arrive at universal law of causation by generalizing from many particulars
223. What was Mill's idea of the thing-in-itself?
 Can't know. Only know phenomena. He says there is nominal world but it is unknown & unknowable.
 What was his ethical theory?
 Utilitarianism. Happiness - the greatest good of the greatest number - is summum bonum. Pleasures differ in quality - higher ones are better. Theory vacillates - is inconsistent. Liberal & fought intellectual battles for democracy, RTS for women.
224. Characterize Herbert Spencer's philosophy. What is his ethical ideal?
synthetic phil. Phil is unaided know built on other. Evolutionary.
 Production of perfect & happy individuals: the survival of the fittest individuals & the spread of the most adapted varieties.
 How related to force? evolution?
 Force is beyond our know. Matter (i.e. force) is indestructible. Everything doesn't come to something other nothing must become something. Essential to know of matter. *Force is the universal law of things. Phases are concentration, differentiation, & organization.*
225. Characterize the philosophy of Thomas Hill Green. How related to Kant?
objective idealism Eclectic
 to Hume? to Mill? to Spencer?
 attacks his empiricism attacks his utilitarianism attacks his evolutionism. *was his criticism as basis*
226. According to Green, what is the supreme goal of social reform?
 The perfection of man on the spiritual side, the development of men of character & ideals.
227. Characterize in general the philosophy of F. H. Bradley.
Idealistic
 No unity in phenomena. Red to know Absolute. Know it thru coming as near to immediate feeling as possible. Absolute is the unity in which all things come together. Not personal & has no history of its own.
228. Who is Josiah Royce? When did he live? Where?
 leader of idealistic school in US 1855 Prof. Harvard.
229. Why is Royce called an idealist? What is his philosophy of loyalty?
 World has no fact in it that we cannot interpret in terms of ideas. Such an ideal being. *Nothing real that exists must exist as an idea in a mind.*
 Loyalty to cause from simply a universal cause - highest spiritual value. Loyalty is a guide to life & shows us spiritual life.
230. In what way is Ernst Mach a leader of reaction against rationalism and idealism?
 Metaphysics impossible. Immediate experience is basis of knowledge. Know is an instrument of the will, the result of the needs of practical life (pragmatism).

231. Who was William James? When did he live? What is the test of truth according to James? *Pragmatist. 1842-1910. Practical consequences in us. Knowledge is an instrument.*

232. In what sense does James find experience real? What is pure experience? *Experience is real bef. it has been shot in human mind. Experience before it has been manipulated by conceptual thinking.*

233. Why does James advocate pluralism? *Radical empiricism shows no diversity, not a harmonious system of the Absolute; Monism creates evil, fatalism. Pluralism bec. the practical consequences are good.*

234. What is the essence of faith according to James? *Will, not feeling or intelligence. The will to believe what cannot be scientifically demonstrated or refuted.*

235. Who was John Dewey? What is his concept of the universe? What is his concept of knowledge? *Pragmatist. The success of an idea is its truth. Human will investigates thinking. Knowledge is practical outgrowth of belief. Against fixed universe. It is not a system at all but changing, growing, developing things. The world is in the making & we must help to make it.*

236. Who was Friedrich Nietzsche? Characterize the basic elements of his philosophy? *German individualist; Against all old theories. Will is the principle of existence (will to power). Mind is an instrument. No universal know. Know. is tool for power. Goal of creation is Superman. Not pessimistic. Best men should rule. Ag. democracy. Xth repudiated.*

237. Describe the intuitionism of Henri Bergson. How does intuitionism complete the process of pragmatism? *Mystic of concept can be known by intuition. Reason not nec. Science incapable of showing reality. Intellect is an instrument. Pragmatism is only "it will be need inwardness - intuition". Intuition is not static but alive. Intuition is nearer life than intellect & science.*

238. What is the viewpoint of the school of neo-realists? Why is this school analytic? *Divorce of phil. & science disantions for phil. Know not external. Existence doesn't depend on knowledge. Must get to simple elements of which complexes are composed. Science is most certain body of know.*

239. What is Thilly's defense of rationalism? How does rationalism affect the will to believe? Is rationalism productive of only a bony skeleton or reality according to Thilly? What is the fundamental aim of philosophy? What is Thilly's attitude toward intuition? pure experience? How would you classify Thilly? *Those who say rat. is wrong appeal to reason anyway. Reasoning appeals to reason. The will to bel. must be rendered intelligible & rat. does this. Care for intelligence is more intelligence. Aim is interpretation of experience as he finds it to seek to understand it, to render intelligible, to ask & ans. questions. Intuition is OK if reasonable. Experience nec. Spin out of experience a priori truth. No pure experience.*

Broad-minded Rationalist

Examination in Philosophy 1918

May 3, 1918

Prof. J. F. Walvoord

1. Who was Rousseau? When did he live? What was his general philosophic position? What were his views on government? Education? Materialism?
2. What was Kant's answer to the problem of knowledge? How related to the a priori? How related to the mind? What in general makes knowledge possible?
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Examination in Philosophy 762

Prof. J. F. Walvoord

May 3, 1948

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Examination in History of Philosophy

Prof. J. F. Walvoord

March 24~~5~~ 1948

1. What are the general characteristics of modern philosophy? In what sense rationalistic? empiristic? What are the answers to the question of the origin of knowledge?
2. Who was Rene Descartes, and when did he live? With what certainties does he begin his philosophy? How does this lead to the knowledge of the external world? of God? In what sense is Descartes a dualist? In what sense did he insist on innate ideas?
3. To Locke what is the extent of validity of knowledge? How does he define knowledge? What are the limits of knowledge? What is his attitude toward revelation? How did this lead to deism?
4. What conclusions does Hume draw from Locke and Berkeley? What was the result for universal knowledge? for necessary knowledge? How was Hume's view empiricism? how positivism? how agnosticism? how humanism?