

Chapter 2--The Early Greek Philosophers

Student: _____

1. Viewing all of nature as though it were alive is called:

- A. anthropomorphism
- B. animism
- C. primitivism
- D. mysticism

2. Projecting human attributes onto nature is called:

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3. According to the author of your text, magic, religion, philosophy, and science can all be viewed as efforts to:

- A. satisfy irrational desires
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4. The Olympian gods emphasized:

- A. a belief in the transmigration of the soul
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5. The early Greeks referred to a substance from which everything else is derived as a(n):

- A. spirit
- B. atom
- C. universal
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6. The first philosopher was:

- A. Heraclitus
- B. Anaximander
- C. Thales
- D. Democritus

7. Who was the first to emphasize natural explanations and to minimize supernatural explanations?

- A. Heraclitus
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8. Anaximander proposed a rudimentary theory of evolution, which included ____ and humans.

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9. What important epistemological question was raised by Heraclitus' philosophy?

- A. What does it mean to be me?
- B. How can something be known if it is constantly changing?
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62. Of the two major Greek theologies, the Olympian religion was favored by the large class of peasants, laborers, and soldiers.

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67. Alcmaeon, like Aristotle, proposed that mental processes occurred in the heart.

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68. The Sophists, professional teachers of rhetoric and logic, believed that there was one truth, which was knowable through introspection.

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69. Socrates used the method sometimes called inductive definition.

True False

70. For Plato, objects in the world are inferior manifestations of the pure forms.

True False

71. Plato's allegory of the cave was a narrative way to describe his theory of a universe composed of tiny particles called atoms.

True False

72. For Plato, knowledge was innate and can be attained only through introspection.

True False

73. For Aristotle, the essence of an object could be known by experiencing individual manifestations of the object.

True False

74. Aristotle's philosophy included the concept of teleology, the idea that everything in nature has a purpose.

True False

75. Happiness, for Aristotle, was the satisfaction of biological drives.

True False

76. Contrast the views of nature and the universe of Heraclitus and Parmenides.

77. Describe Democritus's view of the universe. Why is his description of the universe described as exemplifying determinism, elementism, and reductionism?

78. Describe Socrates' method of inductive definition as a way of gaining knowledge.

79. Compare and contrast Plato's and Aristotle's views of acquisition of knowledge.

80. Discuss Aristotle's description of remembering and recall, include the laws of association.

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70. For Plato, objects in the world are inferior manifestations of the pure forms.

TRUE

71. Plato's allegory of the cave was a narrative way to describe his theory of a universe composed of tiny particles called atoms.

FALSE

72. For Plato, knowledge was innate and can be attained only through introspection.

TRUE

73. For Aristotle, the essence of an object could be known by experiencing individual manifestations of the object.

TRUE

74. Aristotle's philosophy included the concept of teleology, the idea that everything in nature has a purpose.

TRUE

75. Happiness, for Aristotle, was the satisfaction of biological drives.

FALSE

76. Contrast the views of nature and the universe of Heraclitus and Parmenides.

Heraclitus assumed fire to be the physis because in the presence of fire everything is transformed into something else. To Heraclitus, the overwhelming fact about the world was that nothing ever "is"; rather, everything is "becoming." He believed that all things existed somewhere between polar opposites and the two poles are inseparable. Heraclitus raised an epistemological question that has persisted to this day: How can something be known if it is constantly changing? Parmenides believed that all change is an illusion; there is only one reality, it is finite, uniform, fixed and can be understood only through reason. Knowledge is attained only through rational thought because sensory experience provides only illusion. He also believed that being able to speak or think of something implied its existence because we cannot think of something that does not exist (reification).

77. Describe Democritus's view of the universe. Why is his description of the universe described as exemplifying determinism, elementism, and reductionism?

Democritus said that all things are made of tiny, indivisible parts called atoms. Atoms themselves were believed to be unalterable, but they could have different arrangements. Because the behavior of atoms was thought to be lawful, Democritus' view was deterministic. His view also incorporated elementism, because no matter how complex something was, he believed it could be explained in terms of atoms and their activity. Democritus' philosophy exemplified reductionism, because he attempted to explain objects and events on one level in terms of events on another level.

78. Describe Socrates' method of inductive definition as a way of gaining knowledge.

Inductive definition starts with an examination of instances of such concepts as beauty, love, justice, or truth and then moved on to such questions as, "What is it that all instances of beauty have in common?" Socrates sought the essence of general concepts, such as beauty, justice, and truth. To truly know something, according to Socrates, is to understand its essence. For Socrates, an essence was a universally acceptable definition of a concept. The understanding of essences constitute knowledge and the goal of life was to gain knowledge.

79. Compare and contrast Plato's and Aristotle's views of acquisition of knowledge.

Plato believed that essences correspond to forms that exist independently of nature and that could only be arrived at by ignoring sensory experience and introspection. For Aristotle, essences existed but could become known only by studying nature. He believed that if enough individual manifestations of a principle or phenomenon were investigated, eventually one could infer the essence that they exemplified. Plato was a rationalist, while Aristotle embraced both rationalism and empiricism. Plato believed the body was hindrance in the search for knowledge, while Aristotle did not.

80. Discuss Aristotle's description of remembering and recall, include the laws of association.

Remembering is a spontaneous recollection of something that had been previously experienced. Recall involves an actual mental search for a past experience. The laws of association include:

- 1) law of contiguity--when we think of something, we tend to think of things that we experienced along with it
- 2) law of contrast--when we think of something, we tend to think of its opposite
- 3) law of frequency--the more often experiences occur together, the stronger their association