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Chapter 1—The Nature of Philosophy

Student:
1. What is the goal of philosophy?A. AutonomyB. AngstC. AuthorityD. Ambivalence
2. Who wrote of the Myth of the Cave?A. PlatoB. AristotleC. GygesD. Epicurus
3. In the United States, at least, philosophy once proceeded as if A. Only the wise should do philosophy B. Only the elite should do philosophy C. Only ancient people did philosophy D. Only Caucasian males did philosophy
 4. The belief that there is just one God is A. Pantheism B. Agnosticism C. Monotheism D. Heresy

- 5. Gail Stenstad is a
- A. Greek theologianB. Platonic philosopher
- C. Feminist philosopher
- D. Religious theologian

6. Karma means literally A. Action B. Movement C. Rightness D. Fate
7. The idea of karma can combine A. Rightness and wrongness B. Determinism and freedom C. The whole and the part D. Life and death
8. Rachels says that finding satisfaction in helping others is not A. Selfishness B. Worthwhile C. Moral D. Karmic
9. Who said that whatever the gods love is holy?A. SocratesB. PlatoC. EuripidesD. Euthyphro
 10. According to whom does philosophical knowledge free us from the cycle of birth, suffering, death, and rebirth? A. Plato B. Aristotle C. Krishna D. Buddha
11. Philosophy begins with wonder. True False
12. Pericitione suggests that philosophy is ultimately a search for an understanding of why we and our universe are here. True False

13. Socrates held that the gods agreed on what is holy. True False
14. Crito was unwilling to help Socrates escape from jail. True False
15. When people talk about getting along, then generally mean satisfying their maintenance needs. True False
16. Moulton and Lloyd claim that philosophy is a male activity with a male bias. True False
17. Plato tells the Myth of the Cave in the <i>Republic</i> . True False
18. Philosophy is not hard work. True False
19. Monotheism is the belief that there are many gods. True False
20. Holbach was a determinist. True False
21 means "the study of knowledge".
22. Monotheism is the belief that there is just

23	is the view that all to	things and all human beings are unfree because everything that
	i accordance with some law.	_
	is the study of the r	most general characteristics of reality.
	is the study of mora	ality.
	-	because humans always try to satisfy themselves is called
	ed that he had a(n)	to obey the law.
28. Genevieve Llo	oyd is a(n)	philosopher.
29. The freedom o	of being able to decide for your	rself what you will believe is called
	is the love and purs	suit of wisdom.

31. What is Plato's Myth of the Cave, and how does it illustrate the challenges and advantages associated with philosophy?
32. Some people believe that the term "philosophy" is only a verb, while others hold that it could function as a noun, as well. What is your view, and why do you hold it?
33. Philosophy is traditionally divided into three categories of philosophical topics. Do you think that these divisions are strict ones, or do you think that the questions that fall under one category are relevant to those tha fall under others? Explain and illustrate your answers.
34. What are the advantages of Socratic questions¾and what might its dangers be?

35. Do you think that we have an obligation to obey the law? What if the law is unjust? Would we still have an obligation to obey it? Or would we instead say that the law in question was not properly a law, since it was unjust? What do your answers to these questions tell you about (a) your views concerning the nature of law; (b) your views concerning the nature of obligation?		

Chapter 1--The Nature of Philosophy Key

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23happens does so in accordance	is the view that all things and all human beings are unfree because everything that with some law.
24. Metaphysics	is the study of the most general characteristics of reality.
25	is the study of morality.
26. Harry Browne's view that egoism	morality is a sham because humans always try to satisfy themselves is called
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