

1301 STUDY GUIDE #2
MWF Fall 2010

What is the subject: 'Epistemology?'

Conditions for knowledge according to the 'Standard Analysis of Knowledge':

1. _____ condition

which involves _____ and _____

2. _____ condition

Three truth theories are (list and define-explain):

1)

2)

3)

3. _____ condition

Which is a matter of:

What characterizes rationalist theories of epistemology?

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

Rene Descartes – explain:

his “method of doubt”

“cogito ergo sum!”

the role of God in his account of knowledge: God is a _____ being who “must” exist!

= how he came to trust again in reason as a source of knowledge:

= how he came again trust the senses as sources of knowledge:

The nature and problem of his standard of certainty for knowledge was:

Define – Explain:

‘Local Skepticism’

‘Global Skepticism’

What characterizes empiricist theories of epistemology?

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

Explain:

tabula rasa =

the basis of all our ideas is:

primary qualities / properties =

secondary qualities / properties =

Why did David Hume deny that we have *knowledge of* causal connections in objective reality?

How was Immanuel Kant's epistemology a 'synthesis' account of knowledge?

What was Kant's view of the mind's role in knowing?

What were 'categories of the understanding' according to Kant?

Explain what 'synthetic a priori' judgments / truths are:

So what was the status of causal relations according to Kant?

Explain the significance of Kant's statements:

- 1) "Concepts without perceptions are empty. / Perceptions without concepts are blind."

- 2) 'It is true that all knowledge begins with experience. / It is not true that all knowledge arises from experience.'

List and explain eleven accounts / perspectives on personal identity.

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

8)

9)

10)

11)

Explain four theories of mind and body:

1) Substance Dualism

identify: Rene Descartes

identify: Gilbert Ryle

explain: “ghost in the machine” criticism of dualism

‘category mistake’ criticism of mind-talk

2) Physicalism / Materialism

a) Behaviorism

identify: B.F. Skinner

b) Functionalism

identify: Daniel Dennett

c) Epiphenomenalism:

d) Eliminative Materialism

identify: Paul Churchland

3) Idealism

identify: George Berkeley

4) Dual-Aspect theory / Property Dualism

identify: Baruch Spinoza

Explain and give the significance (for the issue of mind and body) of:

‘first person perspective’

‘qualia’

‘Three Marks of the Mental’ are:

1)

2)

3)

Explain: ‘universal causal determinism.’

What problems does its affirmation present for human freedom and moral responsibility?

What problems does its affirmation create for rationality / truth?

Explain the following views of freedom and determinism:

- 1) Hard Determinism / 'No-Freedom View'

identify: B.F. Skinner

- 2) Soft Determinism / Compatibilism

Explain-distinguish:

'Traditional Compatibilism'

'Deep-Self Compatibilism'

identify: Daniel Dennett

- 3) Libertarianism / Libertarian Freedom

identify: William James and Richard Taylor

What is the significance of "could / could not have done otherwise" for the freedom-determinism issue?