

STUDY GUIDE FOR EXAMINATION #1B
Fall 2010 TTh

Define / explain '**epistemology**' as a field of philosophical investigation.

According to the 'standard analysis of knowledge,' knowledge is:

1. _____ **condition/element**

which involves _____ and _____

2. _____ **condition/element**

Three _____ **theories** of which are (list and explain):

1)

2)

3)

3. _____ **condition/element**

which provides _____ for the belief

Five characteristics of **Rationalist epistemology** are:

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

Identify: Plato and Rene Descartes as rationalists

Five characteristics of **Empiricist Epistemology** are:

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

Identify: Aristotle

John Locke and David Hume

What is the meaning of / significance of *tabula rasa*?

Why Did David Hume say that we do not know (as features of “the way the world is”) causal connections between events?

What is ‘**local skepticism**?’

What is ‘**global skepticism**?’

How was **Immanuel Kant’s epistemology** a ‘synthesis’ account in epistemology?

What was his view of the mind’s role in knowing?

What were ‘**categories of the understanding**’ according to Kant?

Explain the nature and importance of ‘**synthetic a priori**’ truths / judgments.

So what was the status of causal relations / ‘connections’ according to Kant?

- What was the status of the statement: “Every event has a cause?”

Explain Kant's distinction between '**phenomena**' and '**noumena**'

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 eight accounts / bases of **personal identity**.

1) body self

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

8) 'will self'