

1301 STUDY GUIDE #2
Summer II 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 (externalist view) is a matter of:

What characterizes **rationalist theories** of epistemology?

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

Explain how Plato was a rationalist in his epistemology.

Rene Descartes – explain:

his “method of doubt”

“cogito ergo sum!”

the role of God in his account of knowledge: God is a _____ being

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

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

Explain the problem of Descartes' / Rationalists' **standard of certainty** for knowledge:

What characterizes empiricist theories of epistemology?

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

Explain:

tabula rasa =

role of perception in knowledge:

the basis of all our ideas is:

According to **John Locke**, 'primary qualities / properties' =

According to John Locke, 'secondary qualities / properties' =

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

Why was Hume's view conducive to skepticism?

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

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

What were '**categories of the understanding**' according to Kant?
(What do they do?)

Explain what '**synthetic a priori**' judgments / truths are and where Kant 'grounded' them:

So, what was the status of causal relations according to Kant, against Hume's account and skepticism?

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

What is the 'Problem of Interaction?'

What is 'Interactionism?'

identify: Rene Descartes

identify: Gilbert Ryle

explain: 'mind-substance' as a 'category mistake.'

: Cartesian Dualism as the 'ghost in the machine' view.

2) Physicalist Views

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 – '**Compatibilist Freedom**'

identify: Daniel Dennett

3) indeterminism

4) **Libertarianism** / **Libertarian Freedom**

identify: William James and Richard Taylor

What is the significance of "could / could not have done otherwise" for one's view of 'free will'?