

**STUDY GUIDE FOR EXAMINATION #1**  
**Philosophy 1301 – TTh Spring 2010**

**What is Philosophy?:**

- 1) according to the meaning of the word 'philosophy'?  
  
- who was Pythagoras?
- 2) as exemplified by Socrates?
- 3) according to Michael Novak?
- 4) according to Ed Miller?
- 5) according to Stumpf and Abel?
- 6) according to Rauhut / your text

**Bernard Lonergan's 'Dynamics and Demands' of Philosophical Understanding:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ so be: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ so be: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ so be: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ so be: \_\_\_\_\_

## **SOCRATES**

The birth / death dates of Socrates =

### **Eleven more important facts about the life and philosophy of Socrates:**

- 1) how he was “the wisest man in Athens” =
- 2) his motto / theme (from the Delphi temple) =
- 3) his famous statement about the best life =
- 4) his famous method of philosophy (explain) =
- 5) how he was like a ‘gadfly’ =
- 6) how he was like a ‘midwife’ =
- 7) his view of knowledge and the soul
- 8) one charge brought against him (and why it was charged) =
- 9) another charge brought against him (and why it was charged) =
- 10) manner of his death =
- 11) his student and his student’s student =

**Explain Francis Bacon's concept of 'mental idols.'**

**List and explain the 'Four Idols of the Mind' according to Bacon:**

1)

2)

3)

4)

**Rene Descartes' 'Four Rules of Method' are:**

1)

2)

3)

4)

**Arguments**

A definition of philosophical 'argument': =

List and define **three components** of an argument:

1) one or more \_\_\_\_\_

2) an inference

3) a \_\_\_\_\_

**Five uses of argument are:**

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

Define: '**Logic**'

**Inductive** logic / **Induction** is =

**Deductive** logic / **Deduction** is =

A **‘valid’** deductive argument is =

Recognize: **Modus Ponens**

Recognize: **Modus Tollens**

A **‘sound’** deductive argument is =

A **‘strong’** inductive argument is =

A **‘fallacy’** is =

A **‘formal fallacy’** is =

Recognize: **Fallacy of Affirming the Consequent**

Recognize: **Fallacy of Denying the Antecedent**

An **‘informal fallacy’** is =

Common Informal Fallacies (explain and be able to recognize)

1. ambiguity
2. equivocation
3. hasty generalization
4. false dichotomy
5. false cause
6. appeal to emotions
7. appeal to crowd
8. appeal to tradition
9. straw man

10. red herring

11. ad hominem

12. appeal to force

13. appeal to unqualified authority