

STUDY GUIDE FOR EXAMINATION #1B
MiniMay 2010

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

Four characteristics of **Rationalist epistemology** are:

1)

2)

3)

4)

Identify: Plato and Rene Descartes as rationalists

Four characteristics of **Empiricist Epistemology** are:

1)

2)

3)

4)

Identify: Aristotle

John Locke and David Hume

What is the 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 is the significance of Kant’s affirmation of the “active mind?”?

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

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

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

- What is 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.’”