STUDY GUIDE FOR EXAMINATION #1 Summer II - 2010

What is Philosophy?:

1)	according to the meaning of the word 'philosophy'?
2)	- who was Pythagoras? according to / 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
Berna	ard 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 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 =
"The life is"
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 =

Arguments		
A definition of philosophical 'argument': =		
List and define three components of an argument:		
1) one or more		
2) a logical		
3) a		
Five uses of argument are:		
1)		
2)		
3)		
4)		
5)		

Inductive logic / **Induction** is =

Define: **'Logic**' =

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.	straw man

9. red herring
10. ad hominem: -personal =
-circumstantial =
11. appeal to force
12. appeal to unqualified – unreliable authority