

# Lesson 4

## Study Guide

### **Vocabulary:**

Animists  
Attributes  
Consciousness  
Cosmology  
Dialectic  
Dualist  
Forms  
Idealism  
Immaterialism  
Logos  
Materialism  
Metaphysics  
Monads  
Monist  
Ontology  
Pessimism  
Pluralism  
Plurality  
Reality  
Reality Behind the Appearances  
Teleology  
Will  
World of Becoming  
World of Being

### **Philosophers:**

Anaximander  
Anaximenes  
Aristotle  
George Berkeley  
Democritus  
René Descartes  
G. W. F. Hegel  
Heraclitus  
Aldous Huxley  
Immanuel Kant  
Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz  
Parmenides  
Blaise Pascal  
Plato  
Pythagoras

Arthur Schopenhauer  
Thales  
Zeno of Elea

A problem for Descartes is that if substances are by definition ultimate and totally independent of one another, then

- a. how can we know them?
- b. how can they be real?
- c. how can God create them?
- d. how can they interact?

According to Eddington, the physicist sees a plank on the street as

- a. mostly emptiness consisting of myriads of electrical charges dashing about at great speeds.
- b. God, or Absolute Spirit.
- c. existing relative to the observer.
- d. a solid, unyielding object.

According to Immanuel Kant, we live in two separate but equal worlds:

- a. the world of nature, and the world of action and belief.
- b. the world of mind, and the world of body
- c. the world of sense, and the world of intellect.
- d. the world of being, and the world of becoming.

According to Kant, when we *act* and actually *do* something,

- a. we can only do so after having proved the principles our actions are based on.
- b. our bodies simply become the means by which we carry out our *intentions*, obey certain *principles*, and achieve certain *ends*.
- c. we are inhabiting a purely natural world.
- d. we view our bodies as physical *nerves* and *muscles*.

Approaches to the question "What is real?" seem to start from two very different places,

- a. science and religion.
- b. science and common sense.
- c. physical science and biological science.
- d. folk psychology and scientific psychology.

Because Leibniz believed that monads are completely independent of one another and that physical substances are illusions, he was led to conclude that

- a. as minds, we are able, through God, to interact with physical bodies.
- b. we actually perceive both a virtual and a real version of the world and one another
- c. we only actually perceive a virtual version of the world and one another
- d. there was only one substance, God.

*Cosmology*, unlike *ontology*, is the study of

- a. the cosmos.
- b. what is.

- c. how the most real things pass out of existence.
- d. how the most real things have come into being.

In a teleological view of the world, the world

- a. has a telos or goal and is continually developing toward it.
- b. is a vast network of efficient causes.
- c. is like a giant machine.
- d. is a monad.

One of the two basic assumptions of Western metaphysical viewpoints is that

- a. the universe has a purpose.
- b. reality is many.
- c. reality is somehow a unity.
- d. reality is pure idea.

Plato's "myth of the cave" illustrates the point that

- a. there are three worlds: the world in the cave, the world outside the cave, and the world within the mind.
- b. people are like cave dwellers when they attend only to physical things, not perceiving what is real directly.
- c. people spend their lives cooped up indoors when they might be outside enjoying the beauties of the natural world.
- d. people are like cave dwellers, in learning how to perceive true reality without much light.

We are forced to introduce the concept of "reality" by the distinction between

- a. what *appears* to be the case, and the "deeper" picture that allows us to explain it.
- b. what is mind and what is body.
- c. what is sacred and what is profane.
- d. what is material and what is spiritual.

According to Bertrand Russell, if reality differs from its appearances, we have to wonder whether we have any way to know what reality is at all.

Select one:

- True
- False

According to Descartes, there are only two substances, mind and body.

Select one:

- True
- False

Berkeley's statement "esse est percipi" implies a form of subjective idealism.

Select one:

- True
- False

Descartes was the first idealist.

Select one:

True

False

Spinoza begins by assuming that, because substance is ultimate and totally independent, and because substances cannot interact, there can be only *one* substance.

Select one:

True

False

Thales was the first Western philosopher to argue that the ultimate reality was air.

Select one:

True

False