

Lesson 6

Study Guide

Vocabulary

Authentic Self
Bad Faith
Behaviorism
Dualists
Egocentric Predicament
Essential Self
Facticity
Functionalism
Functionalist
Identity Theory
Intentionality
Irrational
Mind-Body Problem
Self-Identity
Soul
Thinking Self
Transcendence

Philosophers

René Descartes
John Dewey
G. W. F. Hegel
Martin Heidegger
Hermann Hesse
William James
Karl Marx
Thomas Nagel
Friedrich Nietzsche
Derek Parfit
Jean-Paul Sartre
Adam Smith

A person's self-identity consists in

- neither a general nor a particular description.
- only a general description, such as "I am a human being."
- both a general and a particular description.
- only a particular description, such as "I am from Toledo."

According to Jean-Paul Sartre, our relationships

- a. are really more about "we" than "us versus them."
- b. demonstrate the existence of a core self.
- c. are always characterized by conflict.
- d. begin in harmony, and then break down.

According to Sartre, the way I choose to respond to the facts of my life is my

- a. transcendence.
- b. essence.
- c. egocentric predicament.
- d. facticity.

An objection to the idea of cultivating our self through our passions or emotions is that

- a. our emotions sometimes make us misperceive the way things really are and motivate us to do things that, with just a moment's clear thinking, we certainly would not do.
- b. the self is a set of memories that define who we are.
- c. our emotions are mental and not physical.
- d. our emotions are physical and not mental.

If John Locke's theory of the self as consciousness is correct, then

- a. only God knows who our selves are.
- b. someone who has amnesia about his life in the past could be said to be a different self.
- c. solipsism is true.
- d. bodies do not exist.

If substances cannot interact, then it must be true that either (1) mind and body do not interact or

- a. (2) mind and body are not separate substances.
- b. (2) mind and body are social constructions.
- c. (2) mind and body do not exist.
- d. (2) mind and body are one.

In Spinoza's dual-aspect theory, the mind and the body are

- a. two aspects of an underlying mental reality.
- b. two aspects of a nonsubstantial reality.
- c. two aspects of one and the same substance.
- d. two different substances that are in a preestablished harmony.

One objection to identity theory is that if mental states are identical with brain states, then

- a. mentalistic language should be replaced.
- b. they should both have the same properties, which they don't.
- c. our physical descriptions of behavior are inaccurate.
- d. they should not be able to interact, which they can.

The essential self consists in

- a. the set of characteristics that defines a particular person, beneath the various descriptions of ourselves that we produce for various occasions.
- b. whatever others believe us to be.

- c. the various descriptions of ourselves that we produce for various occasions.
- d. whatever we believe ourselves to be.

The idea that an "invisible hand" will guarantee the overall good of society through the workings of a free and competitive market is the invention of

- a. John Locke.
- b. Adam Smith.
- c. Jean-Jacques Rousseau.
- d. David Hume.

The image of man as "an onion," with hundreds of different layers (selves) and no core, was developed by

- a. Hesse.
- b. Hegel.
- c. Sartre.
- d. Dewey.

When William James argued that emotions were feelings, he meant that they were

- a. feelings of a divine presence.
- b. similar to ESP.
- c. the feelings caused by changes in the body.
- d. irrational feelings.

According to Sartre, bad faith (*mauvaise foi*) is our betrayal of our true, core selves.

Select one:

- True
- False

One difficulty for John Locke's memory theory of self-identity is that if Jones were to wake up with Smith's brain after a brain transplant, even though Jones would have Smith's memories, Jones probably wouldn't be able to say which self she is.

Select one:

- True
- False

According to Hegel, we discover our true selves only when we break through social conventions and become individuals free of society's influence.

Select one:

- True
- False

David Hume agreed with Descartes that there was a single self, but disagreed with him about the nature of this single self.

Select one:

- True
- False

Hegel, Marx, and Heidegger are in agreement on the fact that human selves are primarily social beings.

Select one:

True

False

Most philosophers find it necessary to embrace some version of the theory of solipsism.

Select one:

True

False

Søren Kierkegaard thought that one's most important mission in life was to cultivate the self by cultivating one's passions, in particular, a passionate commitment to God.

Select one:

True

False