

Part I - Circle the most appropriate answer (1 mark each).

1. What mood characterized the European Enlightenment?

- a) Fear
- b) Romanticism
- c) Optimism
- d) Pessimism
- e) Mysticism

2. One theme in Immanuel Kant's "Idea for a Universal History from a Cosmopolitan Point of View" is that

- a) nature does nothing in vain.
- b) overpopulation is going to be a problem.
- c) our animal instincts will overcome reason.
- d) positive science is more important than "negative" science.
- e) globalization will doom hope for world peace.

3. Kant sought to invest the _____ with ultimate authority.

- a) state
- b) individual
- c) church
- d) philosophy of history
- e) none (he was an anarchist)

4. August Comte believed that the basis of knowledge is

- a) logic.
- b) intuition.
- c) spiritual.
- d) egoism.
- e) natural phenomena.

5. In Comte's reasoning of history, the very first stage of knowing in theology was finding strange powers in certain

- a) forces (polytheism)
- b) objects (fetishism)
- c) people (shamanism)
- d) force itself (monotheism)
- e) animals (animism)

6. By "metaphysical", Comte means
- a) that which is beyond physical explanation, with referring to gods.
 - b) super or highly physical, concrete.
 - c) that which must be explained with reference to gods.
 - d) that which is empirically verifiable.
 - e) scientific.

7. Jean-Jacques Rousseau contends that people are _____ by nature.

- a) good
- b) intelligent
- c) artisans
- d) evil
- e) foolish

8. J.-J. Rousseau considers luxury to be

- a) a necessary evil.
- b) the aim of the best society.
- c) a problem for many reasons.
- d) the basis of science and arts.
- e) something not worth discussing.

9. In the reading, Capitalism and the Modern Labor Process, human nature is assessed as

- a) a function of labour.
- b) inherently bad.
- c) originally good.
- d) a product of reason.
- e) controversial.

10. According to Capitalism and the Modern Labor Process, a major source of authoritarianism is

- a) corporatization.
- b) industrialization.
- c) parliamentarianism.
- d) constitutional monarchies.
- e) militarism.

11. Karl Marx declares that the only value a person has in the capitalist system is his/her (hirs)

- a) moral worth.
- b) dignity.
- c) labour.
- d) bank account.
- e) good deeds.

12. Which philosopher directly inspired the American and French revolutions?

- a) Immanuel Kant
- b) August Comte
- c) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- d) Friedrich Engels
- e) Karl Marx

13. Who declared, "I myself am not a Marxist"?

- a) Immanuel Kant
- b) August Comte
- c) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- d) Friedrich Engels
- e) Karl Marx

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Part II. - Short answer (3 marks each)

14. Discuss one of the nine theses Kant has in his essay, which is designed to show that rational and moral autonomy will inevitably defeat the compulsions of self-interested individualism.

Sixth Thesis:

This is the last and most difficult to be solved by Mankind.

To live peacefully with others, a sovereign or authority is needed to quell discord and organize rights. And by mutually giving up some of our freedoms, we can live freely amongst others.

→ can't simply state the thesis, need to discuss it

not a
just a
explanation?

15. Why is A. Comte so sceptical of holistic explanations of the natural world?

It is a constant temptation to seek purpose and original design. This is a source of theology and metaphysics. It is decadent or an indulgent activity. Knowledge process is and piece meal, so we refrain from finding meaning where is evident. Also, The human mind can accept phenomena but cannot accept its own phenomena.

16. Define political liberalism. Next outline Jean-Jacques Rousseau theory of human nature. Then explain how the ideas are related.

Very nice
state → Political liberalism - preserving human rights *- need to be more specific*

Authority of an individual is sacred, deserving rights, dignity and protection. Rousseau believes that humans are born naturally good but are Corrupted by society. *please be* These ideas are related because by human nature you will do the *u* right thing and you will need little governing. *so*

The connection is that in order to have a society to function on few laws, which is the liberal way, people generally need to be morally good by nature. If they are not good, they don't need many laws and so the free society works.

17. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels have much to say about the origin of social ideas and consciousness. Where do the dominant ideas of society come from? How are these ideas related to economics? And what is "scientific" about their theory?

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels say that the origin of social and consciousness come from *labour and the labour process.*

These dominant ideas of society *social existence determines consciousness* come from the value which is based on the labour worth. These ideas are related to economics *is so* because if the labourer is underpaid then he will be detached from his work. *need to further develop your answer* Science believes that the materialistic world and physical world is the most important before it is abstract.