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QUIZ TWO: SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT AND SOCIAL VALUES

PHI2394 B

Part I

Please circle the most appropriate answer (1 mark each)

1. Enlightenment thinking is generally characterized as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) passive / sarcastic
- b) humorous / scientific
- c) aggressive / insightful
- d) optimistic / secular
- e) pessimistic / secular

2. By "cosmopolitan", Immanuel Kant means

- a) culturally urban.
- b) intergalactic.
- c) stylish or urbane.
- d) well-read, liberal.
- e) a single political community.

3. According to Kant, "Nature does nothing \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) but grow
- b) in vain
- c) on purpose
- d) in contradiction
- e) without God

4. A specific philosophy "imposed" on the mind by experience is called

- a) experientialism.
- b) fluid.
- c) scientism.
- d) positivism.
- e) empiricism.

5. Auguste Comte says that "teaching of the \_\_\_\_\_ can become the basis of a new general and really rational education . . ."

- a) virtues
- b) sciences
- c) scriptures ×
- d) metaphysicians ×
- e) rationalists

6. Jean-Jacques Rousseau is remembered for which idea?

- a) The noble savage
- b) The foolish monkey
- c) The chunky monkey
- d) That empires are the pinnacle of humanity
- e) That humanity is damned

10/11

7. According to Rousseau advanced societies frequently display

- a) wisdom and charity. ✗
- b) vanity and vice.
- c) science and harmony. ✗
- d) fine art and wisdom. ✗
- e) ignorance and beauty. ✗

8) For Comte, the last in development and most challenging field of science is

- a) astronomy. ✗
- b) physics.
- c) chemistry.
- d) physiology. ?
- e) social physics. ?

↳ sociology - social science?

9) E. F. Schumacher says the primary injunction of Buddhist teaching is

- a) "love your neighbour".
- b) "avoid fast-food".
- c) "cease to do evil; try to do good".
- d) "follow the Buddha". ✗
- e) "relinquish desire".

10) Buddhist economics tends to see modern (western) economics as

- a) resourceful. ?
- b) wasteful. ?
- c) sustainable. ?
- d) rational. ✗
- e) efficient.

11. Who said this - "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains."

- a) Immanuel Kant.
- b) Auguste Comte.
- c) Jean-Jacques Rousseau. ?
- d) The Buddha. ✗
- e) E.F. Schumacher. ✗

## Part II

Short Answer (3 marks each)

~~First~~, you should not explain the metaphor itself but also <sup>only</sup> how it applies to human society.

12. I. Kant talks about a stand of trees in his "Idea for a Universal History from a Cosmopolitan Point of View." Who do the trees represent in the metaphor? Why is the tree growing alone often deficient in its growth? What do fellow trees do for the individual tree?

0.5

The trees acts as a metaphor for describing individuals in society and

working together to bring out natural capacities. <sup>second, you should have emphasized the necessity of competition and how it applies helps</sup>

A tree on it's own will not survive as well as it would when placed with multiple trees because other trees provide oxygen which allows for photosynthesis which is needed for growth. <sup>to utilize human potential</sup>

Trees tend to be symbiotic with one another, which allows them to bring out their fullest capacities and therefore move towards gradually achieving their final form in nature.

13. Why is A Comte skeptical of holistic explanations for natural phenomenon? What is the danger he sees with them? How does science counter or correct holistic explanations?

1.5

Holistic explanations occur when there can be no universal truth coming from a concept as it is not backed by reason, logic or experience and therefore we discard these ideas and accept them as being false. The danger is that even though we can prove something using the principles

from the positive stage does not mean we can accept it as being universally false. <sup>I don't understand what you mean</sup> Science is constantly changing on a daily basis and we are willing to develop new concepts which may have not been able to be proven <sup>empirical</sup> at some past point in history.

Science provides evidence and corrects them as such

14. Typically, how do employers view labour, and how do employees view labour? What is the view of labour from the perspective of Buddhist economics?

B Employers want a product without having to put in labour since it can be costly therefore reducing profits. They want a product "out of the blue" i.e. created with minimal to no effort. Employees feel as though their time and freedom is consumed due to their hectic work life. Employees will want a steady income without having to put in the work.

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Buddhist economics would like to remove egocentric tendencies from people in the workplace; a way to remove this egocentrism would be to work in teams to develop a product that is very much needed.



Buddhist economics focuses on bringing out our mental and physical abilities.

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