

Name: [REDACTED]
Student #: [REDACTED]

Université d'Ottawa/University of Ottawa

Signature: [REDACTED]

Instructor: Dean Wm. Lauer | Teaching Assistants: Ipek Budanur, William Kusch, & Thomas Walker

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QUIZ ONE: SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT AND SOCIAL VALUES
PHI2394 B

Part I

Please circle the most appropriate answer (1 mark each)

- 16/20
- 9/11
- The difference between ethics and morals historically is that
 - ethics concerns action and morality imagination.
 - morality is an older term.
 - morals have more to do with politics.
 - ethics tends to be a gender-biased term.
 - there is no difference in usage.
 - The history of ideas supposes that the Greeks excelled at art and science because they
 - were geographically lucky.
 - they were simply smarter than other peoples.
 - may have been in contact with aliens.
 - lived in the world's so-called cradle of civilization.
 - ate lots of avocados.
 - Science, like philosophy, arose in Ancient Greece and both were often interchangeable since they
 - were invented by the gods.
 - relied on argumentation to legitimize their claims.
 - used the authority of tradition to substantiate their conclusions.
 - rejected reason as a source of knowledge.
 - contradicted the state.
 - Which changes prepared the way for philosophico-scientific thinking in Ancient Greece?
 - The printing press and divisions of labour
 - the rise of farming and fishing
 - encounters with aliens and trade ✗
 - trade and the rise of leisure
 - free time and invention of plastic
 - Plato maintains that true knowledge is
 - rational
 - observational ✗
 - temporary ✗
 - situational ✗
 - relative ✗
 - Aristotle contends that scientific knowledge is NOT
 - deductive and inductive. ?
 - learnable. ✗
 - concerning what is necessary. ✗
 - concerned with production. ✗
 - that which requires demonstration. ?

7. Wisdom (*Sophia*) for Aristotle is defined as
- a) that which concerns production.
 - b) intelligence (*phronesis*) and political savvy. X
 - c) understanding plus scientific knowledge
 - d) craft knowledge.
 - e) relative knowledge.
8. The artificial, Aristotle defines as
- a) anything made out of plastic.
 - b) the unethical.
 - c) that which has its origin and ordering within itself.
 - d) that which concerns reproduction.
 - e) that which has its origin and ordering outside itself.
9. The Renaissance occurred through which triggers?
- a) The printing press and divisions of labour
 - b) the rise of farming and fishing ?
 - c) encounters with aliens and trade X
 - d) trade and the rise of leisure X
 - e) free time and invention of plastic X
10. When Francis Bacon speaks of "idols", what is he referring to?
- a) Things we worship but don't understand
 - b) Famous people
 - c) Practices of the ancient gods
 - d) Nature
 - e) Impediments to science
11. Bacon is remembered as a pioneer in which kind of thinking?
- a) Induction
 - b) Rationalism ?
 - c) Metaphysics X
 - d) Environmentalism X
 - e) Deduction X

Part II
Short Answer Questions (3 marks possible)

12. What was the great seachange in thought that moved Greek thinking to from mythological to philosophical? Describe how this occurred. What method of thinking came to be seen as most authoritative?

In Ancient Greece, people took their philosophical and science ideologies from mythology and fate which led to it being descriptive. As trade and leisure ^{through trade, contact with other cultures were possible} were introduced so was a labour of division (i.e. some worked and others did not) this allowed people to question the meaning of life. This leads to philosophy to become more argumentative which can be supported with things such as good reason and evidence.

13. What is Plato's Allegory of the Cave meant to illustrate? Who are the prisoners? What are the chains holding the prisoners down a metaphor for?

↳ Beliefs

It illustrates Plato's Theory of Knowledge.

Plato introduces the allegory of the cave to describe what it is like to be a philosopher educating the public. The prisoners represent members of society who are confined to their own perceptions, the man who is freed from his chain has freed himself from the ignorance he once held (e.g. the philosopher Plato). The chains represent being confined to one's own beliefs, and being freed from the chain is to say removing an ignorant mindset and adapting to new ideologies and perception in the world around us.

Forms were the highest type of knowledge

prejudices & biases

14. What is intelligence (*phronesis*) for Aristotle? How does it differ from other virtues of the mind? Why is experience important for it? → action

Intelligence is obtained when man seeks knowledge in order to benefit himself or other human beings therefore politicians are a prime example. It differs from other virtues such as *Techné* and scientific knowledge in the sense it is based on action and not production. Experience (empiricism) is important for intelligence since it allows one to develop further knowledge and insight in a particular subject or field.



It relates to practical things, excellence of character, virtues, doing the right thing.

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