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QUIZ TWO: SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT AND SOCIAL VALUES
PHI2394 A

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

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.
- 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.

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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?

The trees represent the people and how competition is necessary. In his fifth thesis he attempts to convey about the importance of competition that nature provides us with. He explains that when trees are next to each other, clumped together they tend to grow straight up so that they can get more light, rain, etc and it results on healthier trees since they are always having to do their best, just like humans.

3 The tree alone will have no "motivation" to grow, so it ends up crooked, small and weak since it doesn't need much.

Taking this metaphor to humans an example is how students trying to be accepted in med school have to work much harder since they are competing with each other. In the end they have knowledge, time management, etc ^{good}

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?

They viewed nature as the ^{part of the whole} main ^{systematic} source of generation and force. This idea of an abstract identity part of the metaphysical stage, which is just a modified version of the theological stage.

3 Comte is a rationalist, with a mindset in the Positive stage. He believes that there is no reason to look for meaning where none is evident and that there is no need to search for an ultimate purpose or original design. Laws exist to govern human behaviour.

He believes that these explanations might halt the progress of the stages and science itself.

Science provides empirical evidence where there was none.

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?

Employers would prefer output ~~without~~ labour

Employees feel as they are a disutility, they sacrifice their freedom and leisure and would prefer the income without the labour

In Buddhist economics creative output is the main objective and not selfish individual desire

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