

Name (in Romaji):	→
Student Number:	→
Class Day + Period (examples: Monday 2, Friday 3):	→

Philosophy Quiz 02 – Philosophy in its Infancy

ONLY write or type the letter or letters of your answer (for example: A, B, C, etc.) for each question to the right of the arrows. **DO NOT** include anything else for your answer.

(02.1) →

(02.2) →

(02.3) →

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(02.22) →

(02.23) →



Score: _____ / 23

(02.1) Reasoning is what?

[A] A modern variation on two Greek words

[B] To systematically think about some problem and justify your position

[C] It concerns the ultimate nature of reality

(02.2) The problem of the one and the many can be explained by the saying:

[A] true knowledge is based on reason.

[B] what is the fundamental element found in all things.

[C] one is relative to each.

(02.3) Empedocles thought that:

[A] one is being itself.

[B] one is atoms.

[C] one is the four elements.

(02.4) Parmenides thought that:

[A] one is not a number.

[B] one is atoms.

[C] one is being itself.

(02.5) Democritus thought that:

[A] one is atoms.

[B] one is fire.

[C] one is a number.



- (02.6) Who said, “You cannot step in the same river twice?”
[A] Heraclitus
[B] Thales
[C] Parmenides
[D] Anaximenes
- (02.7) Which pre-Socratic philosopher believed that the body was the source of evil and that the purpose of life was to purify the soul of the influence of the body?
[A] Parmenides
[B] Pythagoras
[C] Thales
[D] Anaximander
- (02.8) Which pre-Socratic philosopher developed a theory of reincarnation?
[A] Parmenides
[B] Pythagoras
[C] Thales
[D] Anaximander
- (02.9) Which pre-Socratic philosopher used his theory of the nature of atoms to explain the character of our sensations (such as our sense of color or the way certain foods taste)?
[A] Parmenides
[B] Democritus
[C] Heraclitus
[D] Anaximander
- (02.10) Who is known as the Father of Western Philosophy?
[A] Parmenides
[B] Pythagoras
[C] Thales
[D] Anaximander



- (02.11) Which pre-Socratic philosopher said that everything was air?
[A] Anaximander
[B] Anaximenes
[C] Heraclitus
[D] Empedocles
- (02.12) Which pre-Socratic philosopher thought that the constantly changing nature of reality was nevertheless made uniform and orderly because it was governed by a force or principle he called Logos?
[A] Democritus
[B] Pythagoras
[C] Parmenides
[D] Heraclitus
- (02.13) Which pre-Socratic philosopher wrote riddles and various paradoxical sayings?
[A] Democritus
[B] Pythagoras
[C] Parmenides
[D] Heraclitus
- (02.14) Which pre-Socratic philosopher said that reality was one and that nothing changes?
[A] Pythagoras
[B] Parmenides
[C] Heraclitus
[D] Thales
- (02.15) Which pre-Socratic philosopher believed that nature or the world came out of the struggle of fundamental oppositions?
[A] Thales
[B] Anaximander
[C] Anaximenes
[D] Anaxagoras



- (02.16) Philosophy emerged in ancient Greece when thinkers began to move from:
- [A] more mythological to more rational ways of explaining the world.
 - [B] more agricultural to more industrial ways of making a living.
 - [C] more rational to more mythological ways of explaining the world.
 - [D] more scientific to more religious ways of explaining the meaning of life.
- (02.17) What was Heraclitus' symbol for reality?
- [A] Earth
 - [B] Air
 - [C] Fire
 - [D] Water
- (02.18) Which pre-Socratic philosopher argued that change and motion were illusions and that we shouldn't listen to what our senses tell us about the world?
- [A] Democritus
 - [B] Pythagoras
 - [C] Parmenides
 - [D] Heraclitus
- (02.19) Which pre-Socratic philosopher said that Being neither was nor will be but simply just is?
- [A] Democritus
 - [B] Pythagoras
 - [C] Parmenides
 - [D] Heraclitus



- (02.20) Which pre-Socratic philosopher believed that the cosmos generated a kind of glorious symphony (the *Harmony of the Heavenly Spheres*) that we could not hear unless our souls were sufficiently purified of the influences of our bodies?
- [A] Democritus
 - [B] Pythagoras
 - [C] Anaximenes
 - [D] Heraclitus
- (02.21) Predecessors of Socrates seemed to focus on which three?
- [A] Are there many things or one thing that appears to be many?
 - [B] Is there really knowledge in truth?
 - [C] Is there a god?
 - [D] What is the world made of?
 - [E] Are we all fated?
 - [F] How do we account for change while things seem to be permanent?
- (02.22) Thales, Anaximander, and Anaximenes looked for:
- [A] the seed of the universe.
 - [B] material monism.
 - [C] spiritual knowledge.
 - [D] the well of the souls.
- (02.23) Pythagoreans used _____ as a way to understand the principles that govern the world, allowing us to understand harmony.
- [A] science
 - [B] religion
 - [C] mathematics
 - [D] agriculture

