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

**Philosophy Quiz 08 – Early Medieval Philosophy**

**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.

(08.1) 🡪

(08.2) 🡪

(08.3) 🡪

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Score: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / 12

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| (08.1) |  | What is the opposite of realism? | |
|  |  | [A] | Conceptualism |
|  |  | [B] | Nominalism |
|  |  | [C] | Capitalism |
|  |  | [D] | Socialism |

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| (08.2) |  | What is an ontological argument? | |
|  |  | [A] | An argument within metaphysics focused primarily upon the nature of being |
|  |  | [B] | An argument explaining that objects in motion will stay in motion |
|  |  | [C] | An argument that appears to prove God’s existence upon our idea of God |

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| (08.3) |  | According to Saint Anselm, God’s existence could be proven by starting with: | |
|  |  | [A] | the Bible |
|  |  | [B] | the miracle of Jesus |
|  |  | [C] | the idea of God |

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| (08.4) |  | According to the ontological proof of God’s existence: | |
|  |  | [A] | God is the greatest conceivable or the most perfect being. |
|  |  | [B] | evil is necessary for free will to exist. |
|  |  | [C] | God is the Unmoved Mover. |

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| (08.5) |  | Which of these describes Anselm’s position on the relation of faith and reason? | |
|  |  | [A] | Understanding seeks faith |
|  |  | [B] | Faith instead of understanding |
|  |  | [C] | Faith seeks understanding |
|  |  | [D] | Understanding instead of faith |

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| (08.6) |  | Anselm defined God as: | |
|  |  | [A] | that than which no greater can be unrealized. |
|  |  | [B] | that than which no lesser can be conceived. |
|  |  | [C] | that than which no greater can be conceived. |
|  |  | [D] | that than which no lesser can be unrealized. |

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| (08.7) |  | Avicenna did NOT master which area? | |
|  |  | [A] | Logic |
|  |  | [B] | Medicine |
|  |  | [C] | Physics |
|  |  | [D] | Music |

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| (08.8) |  | Why did Avicenna say God exists? | |
|  |  | [A] | God has nature. |
|  |  | [B] | God has essence. |
|  |  | [C] | God has a body. |
|  |  | [D] | God has a mind. |

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| (08.9) |  | Anselm said forgiveness of sin can only come from someone who is both: | |
|  |  | [A] | human and divine. |
|  |  | [B] | physical and mental. |
|  |  | [C] | logical and spiritual. |
|  |  | [D] | rational and reasonable. |

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| (08.10) |  | Abelard shocked his contemporaries because he said what? | |
|  |  | [A] | “Do unto others as they would do unto you.” |
|  |  | [B] | “It is not what is done, but with what mind it is done.” |
|  |  | [C] | “Being human is not a sin unless you think it is.” |
|  |  | [D] | “Wherever you go, there you are.” |

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| (08.11) |  | Who wrote the encyclopedic work of Aristotle? | |
|  |  | [A] | Avicenna |
|  |  | [B] | Averroes |
|  |  | [C] | Anslem |
|  |  | [D] | Abelard |

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| (08.12) |  | Maimonides said that we can explain God only by doing what? | |
|  |  | [A] | By being very clear with our language. |
|  |  | [B] | By being systematic with God’s attributes. |
|  |  | [C] | By explaining how God first came into being. |
|  |  | [D] | By explaining what God is not. |