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

**Philosophy Quiz 09 – Philosophy in the 13th Century**

**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.

(09.1) 🡪

(09.2) 🡪

(09.3) 🡪

(09.4) 🡪

(09.5) 🡪

(09.6) 🡪

(09.7) 🡪

(09.8) 🡪

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Score: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / 8

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| (09.1) |  | Both Aristotle and St. Thomas Aquinas believed that: | |
|  |  | [A] | the concept of universal ideas exists only in the mind, but is abstracted from sensible real things. |
|  |  | [B] | nominalism is the best way to explain the universe. |
|  |  | [C] | universal ideas exist in the mind, distinct from sense images, but they do not correspond to any objective common element existing outside the mind. |

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| (09.2) |  | For St. Thomas Aquinas, God was: | |
|  |  | [A] | a complete mystery. |
|  |  | [B] | an uncaused cause. |
|  |  | [C] | an object of intuition. |
|  |  | [D] | a creation of the mind. |

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| (09.3) |  | According to Aquinas, God’s essence is what? | |
|  |  | [A] | Existence |
|  |  | [B] | Love |
|  |  | [C] | Honor |
|  |  | [D] | Justice |

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| (09.4) |  | According to the traditional Christian view, as supported by Aquinas, it is an essential aspect of human nature to: | |
|  |  | [A] | want to make money. |
|  |  | [B] | want to know God. |
|  |  | [C] | want to be different from other people. |
|  |  | [D] | want to be a Christian. |

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| (09.5) |  | For Bonaventure, which is important? | |
|  |  | [A] | Light |
|  |  | [B] | Dark |
|  |  | [C] | Day |
|  |  | [D] | Night |

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| (09.6) |  | Aquinas’ first contribution to philosophy was to: | |
|  |  | [A] | show how Plato’s Forms don’t fit well with Christianity. |
|  |  | [B] | increase the number of philosophers doing philosophy in the church. |
|  |  | [C] | change Aristotle’s Unmoved Mover into a Moved Mover. |
|  |  | [D] | make Aristotle known to and accepted by his Christian contemporaries. |

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| (09.7) |  | Aquinas thought that: | |
|  |  | [A] | faith is as unshakable as knowledge. |
|  |  | [B] | faith is higher than reason. |
|  |  | [C] | knowledge is the source of faith. |
|  |  | [D] | faith is the source of knowledge. |

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| (09.8) |  | For Aquinas, what is higher than reason or faith? | |
|  |  | [A] | Revolution |
|  |  | [B] | Revelation |
|  |  | [C] | Knowledge |
|  |  | [D] | Logic |