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| **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.

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Score: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / 23

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| (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 |

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| (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. |

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| (02.3) |  | Empedocles thought that: | |
|  |  | [A] | one is being itself. |
|  |  | [B] | one is atoms. |
|  |  | [C] | one is the four elements. |

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| (02.4) |  | Parmenides thought that: | |
|  |  | [A] | one is not a number. |
|  |  | [B] | one is atoms. |
|  |  | [C] | one is being itself. |

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| (02.5) |  | Democritus thought that: | |
|  |  | [A] | one is atoms. |
|  |  | [B] | one is fire. |
|  |  | [C] | one is a number. |

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| (02.6) |  | Who said, “You cannot step in the same river twice?” | |
|  |  | [A] | Heraclitus |
|  |  | [B] | Thales |
|  |  | [C] | Parmenides |
|  |  | [D] | Anaximenes |

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| (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 |

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| (02.8) |  | Which pre-Socratic philosopher developed a theory of reincarnation? | |
|  |  | [A] | Parmenides |
|  |  | [B] | Pythagoras |
|  |  | [C] | Thales |
|  |  | [D] | Anaximander |

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| (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 |

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| (02.10) |  | Who is known as the Father of Western Philosophy? | |
|  |  | [A] | Parmenides |
|  |  | [B] | Pythagoras |
|  |  | [C] | Thales |
|  |  | [D] | Anaximander |

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| (02.11) |  | Which pre-Socratic philosopher said that everything was air? | |
|  |  | [A] | Anaximander |
|  |  | [B] | Anaximenes |
|  |  | [C] | Heraclitus |
|  |  | [D] | Empedocles |

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| (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 |

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| (02.13) |  | Which pre-Socratic philosopher wrote riddles and various paradoxical sayings? | |
|  |  | [A] | Democritus |
|  |  | [B] | Pythagoras |
|  |  | [C] | Parmenides |
|  |  | [D] | Heraclitus |

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| (02.14) |  | Which pre-Socratic philosopher said that reality was one and that nothing changes? | |
|  |  | [A] | Pythagoras |
|  |  | [B] | Parmenides |
|  |  | [C] | Heraclitus |
|  |  | [D] | Thales |

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| (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 |

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| (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. |

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| (02.17) |  | What was Heraclitus’ symbol for reality? | |
|  |  | [A] | Earth |
|  |  | [B] | Air |
|  |  | [C] | Fire |
|  |  | [D] | Water |

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| (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 |

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| (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 |

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| (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 |

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| (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? |

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| (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. |

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| (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 |