

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

## Philosophy Quiz 14 – Continental Philosophy in the Age of Louis XIV

**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.

(14.1) →

(14.2) →

(14.3) →

(14.4) →

(14.5) →

(14.6) →

(14.7) →

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Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 7

- (14.1) What is to believe in God because you have relatively little to lose by doing so?
- [A] Theology
  - [B] Atheism
  - [C] Pascal's Wager
  - [D] Anselm's Argument



- (14.2) What did Leibniz say about evil?  
[A] Evil is irrational.  
[B] Evil is to be enjoyed.  
[C] Evil is logically necessary.  
[D] Evil is necessarily logical.
- (14.3) Who said, “We do not think that the whole of philosophy is worth an hour’s labor”?  
[A] Pascal  
[B] Spinoza  
[C] Malebranche  
[D] Leibniz
- (14.4) The key to Spinoza’s philosophy was:  
[A] spamism.  
[B] fascism.  
[C] dualism.  
[D] monism.
- (14.5) Spinoza thought that we are slaves to our passions, but that we can be set free by:  
[A] faith.  
[B] grace.  
[C] intellect.  
[D] monads.
- (14.6) Malebranche believed that there is no way for human will to move matter. Matter moving was only:  
[A] an occasion for God to do the real causing.  
[B] a situation where God could conclude that humans are really free.  
[C] a condition of humans losing original sin.  
[D] an instance of the rational becoming stronger than the spiritual.



- (14.7) Monads are:
- [A] the pieces that determine the end of the universe.
  - [B] a gradual perception of the infinite universe.
  - [C] immaterial, soul-like entities that perceive themselves.
  - [D] the best way to explain human free will.

