

<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)  $\rightarrow$   
 (14.2)  $\rightarrow$   
 (14.3)  $\rightarrow$   
 (14.4)  $\rightarrow$   
 (14.5)  $\rightarrow$   
 (14.6)  $\rightarrow$   
 (14.7)  $\rightarrow$

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.

