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

**Philosophy Quiz 15 – British Philosophy in the 18th 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.

(15.1) 🡪

(15.2) 🡪

(15.3) 🡪

(15.4) 🡪

(15.5) 🡪

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 Score: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / 5

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| (15.1) |  | Which philosopher was NOT an empiricist? |
|  |  | [A] | Locke |
|  |  | [B] | Berkeley |
|  |  | [C] | Socrates |
|  |  | [D] | Hume |

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| (15.2) |  | Who thought that qualities only exist when directly perceived? |
|  |  | [A] | John Locke, through secondary qualities |
|  |  | [B] | George Berkeley, through *esse est percipi* |
|  |  | [C] | David Hume, through impressions |

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| (15.3) |  | *Esse est percipi* means: |
|  |  | [A] | the real is the rational. |
|  |  | [B] | to be is to be perceived. |
|  |  | [C] | it is all one. |

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| (15.4) |  | Who believed that causation was the product of the mind, not of the world? |
|  |  | [A] | Berkeley |
|  |  | [B] | Hume |
|  |  | [C] | Reid |

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| (15.5) |  | Hume divided the contents of the mind into: |
|  |  | [A] | impressions and ideas. |
|  |  | [B] | will and reason. |
|  |  | [C] | grace and virtue. |
|  |  | [D] | faith and reason. |