Francis Bacon

1. For bacon, man can conquer nature and dominate it only through
2. What is the whole purpose of science according to bacon
3. His view of knowledge is
4. To be useful one must base on
5. He considers Aristotelian logic as
6. For bacon Aristotelian logic can be used to
7. The Aristotelian syllogism does not start with
8. To be able to understand and control nature, we must
9. We must also in our use of induction guard against
10. Name the 4 kinds of idols according to Francis bacon
11. The idols of tribe are
12. Examples of idols of tribe are;
13. The idols of cave are
14. The idols of market place are
15. Investigation shows that common notion expressed in language are
16. The idols of market place are the
17. According to Bacon, 3 kinds of false philosophies are;

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1. The best kind of demonstration according to bacon is
2. The purpose of induction is to
3. To discover the form of things we have to proceed in 2 stages which are;
4. The hypothesis must be tested by
5. We must make sure during the observation to note
6. Bacon’s philosophy marked the beginning of
7. Who is the father of modern philosophy

The continental rationalists

1. The development of science and the scientific method during the Renaissance was accompanied and aided by -----------.
2. The figures who contributed significantly to the development of modern science during the Renaissance include -----------.
3. The two philosophical traditions that emerged in post-Renaissance modern philosophy are -----------.
4. The Continental rationalists adopted ----------- method in their philosophical inquiry.
5. The primary belief of the Continental rationalists regarding the attainment of truth was -----------.
6. Galileo Galilei's expertise aside from science was in -----------.
7. The philosophers who comprised the Continental rationalists were -----------.
8. The philosophers who comprised the British empiricists were -----------.
9. The Continental rationalists viewed the senses as -----------.
10. The fundamental difference between Continental rationalists and British empiricists lies in -----------.
11. The British empiricists' emphasis on sense perception was influenced by -----------.
12. The fundamental distinction between Continental rationalists and British empiricists is -----------.
13. Post-Renaissance modern philosophy was characterized by -----------.

Rene Descartes

1. Descartes' primary goal in philosophy was -----------.
2. What impressed Descartes about mathematics was -----------.
3. Descartes aimed to achieve ----------- in philosophy.
4. The method Descartes proposed for philosophy was -----------.
5. Descartes rejected ----------- in Aristotle's philosophy.
6. According to Descartes, the two operations for acquiring truth are -----------.
7. How did Descartes view the senses?
8. Descartes' primary means of acquiring knowledge was -----------.
9. Who influenced Descartes' philosophical approach?
10. Descartes' goal in writing 'Meditations' was -----------.
11. Descartes' mathematical background influenced his philosophy by -----------.
12. Descartes viewed the role of intuition as -----------.
13. The philosophical tradition Descartes followed was -----------.
14. Descartes aimed to achieve ----------- in reconstructing philosophy.
15. Descartes set aside ----------- in his philosophical reconstruction.
16. According to Descartes, reason facilitates intuition -----------.
17. Knowledge acquired through intuition, as per Descartes, is characterized by -----------.
18. The role of intuition in Descartes' philosophical inquiry is -----------.
19. Where was René Descartes born?
20. To find certain truth, Descartes employed the method of -----------.
21. Through methodic doubt, Descartes discovered the truth that -----------.
22. 'I think, therefore I am' is indubitable because -----------.
23. According to Descartes, 'Cogito Ergo Sum' proves -----------.
24. After establishing 'Cogito Ergo Sum', what remains uncertain is -----------.
25. Descartes cannot conclude he has a body from 'Cogito Ergo Sum' because -----------.
26. For Descartes, what must be proven beyond doubt is -----------.
27. The first principle of Descartes' philosophy is -----------.
28. How does Descartes address potential deception?
29. After establishing 'I think, therefore I am', what remains uncertain is -----------.
30. The criterion of certainty, according to Descartes, is -----------.
31. What makes a proposition certain, in Descartes' view, is -----------.
32. Descartes addresses potential deception by God by arguing that -----------.
33. The basis of Descartes' argument for God's existence is -----------.
34. The idea of an infinite being originated in Descartes' mind, he believed, -----------.
35. Having the idea of an infinite being implies -----------.
36. God's nature, as described by Descartes, is characterized by -----------.
37. Descartes proves God's existence using clear and distinct perception by arguing that -----------.
38. The interaction between mind and body, according to Descartes, occurs -----------.
39. Geulinex's occasionalism theory proposes that -----------.
40. The flaw present in Descartes' procedure is -----------.
41. Descartes' procedure is considered flawed because -----------.
42. Time and space are inseparable because -----------.
43. Descartes defines space as -----------.
44. According to Descartes, a place is defined as -----------.
45. Descartes views time as -----------.
46. The physical universe, in Descartes' view, is governed by -----------.
47. Animals and human bodies, according to Descartes, are essentially -----------.
48. The activities of animals and human bodies, Descartes argues, are -----------.

Spinoza

1. Spinoza was born at----
2. The 3 degrees of knowledge according to Spinoza are;----
3. According to Spinoza, inadequate knowledge is ----
4. According to Spinoza, inadequate knowledge is also----
5. According to Spinoza, in the second degree, knowledge is gotten by----
6. According to Spinoza, in the third degree, things are seen as ----
7. The main work of Spinoza is----
8. Spinoza’s philosophy is ----
9. Spinoza’s philosophy is ----
10. For Spinoza, there is only one substance in reality;----
11. For Spinoza this one substance is; ----
12. All thing proceed from this one substance by ----
13. For Spinoza, God is ----
14. For Spinoza, all creatures is ----
15. For Spinoza, all finite being are -----
16. For Spinoza, the infinite substance has ----
17. We know two of these attributes which are ----
18. For Spinoza, God or nature presents itself as ----
19. For Spinoza, the idea of purpose in nature is ----
20. For Spinoza, the believe in freedom is ----
21. For Spinoza, men claim to be free when ----
22. Spinoza explains good or bad as ----
23. For Spinoza, our judgement of good and bad depends on ----
24. Our emotion are determined by ----
25. Moral judgments are determined by ----
26. Two types of emotion according to Spinoza is ----
27. The active emotion derive from the ----
28. The passive emotion are the ----
29. For Spinoza the life of virtue is ----
30. Spinoza sees virtue in terms of ----
31. The highest knowledge, greatest good, greatest virtue is ----
32. To see nature as the modifications of God is to see things under ----
33. For Spinoza, we see things as evil because of ----
34. For Spinoza, the purpose of civil society is to ----
35. Natural law according to Spinoza is ----
36. For Spinoza, natural right is synonymous with ----
37. The best form of government according to Spinoza is ----
38. The most rational form of government is ----
39. Spinoza is a defender of ----

Leibniz

1. Leibniz was a ----
2. For Leibniz, by defining a term… ----
3. The indefinable terms forms ----
4. The universe in Liebniz view is ----
5. Kinds of truth according to Leibniz are ----
6. The truth of reason is ----
7. The truth of fact is ----
8. All propositions about existence of anything are ----
9. The only exception on the propositions about existence is ----
10. Anyone that denies the existence of God engages in ----
11. The 2 basic principles in Leibniz philosophy are; ----
12. The principle of contradiction states that ----
13. The principle of sufficient reason states that ----
14. The third principle of Leibniz is ----
15. The necessity of God to act is not a metaphysical necessity but ----
16. For Leibniz this world is ----
17. Monads in Leibniz are ----
18. Substances or monads are ----
19. Monads is gotten from (etymologically) ---
20. For Leibniz, monads are -
21. For Leibniz everything/the universe is made up of ----
22. What is the predominant monad in man ----
23. Why did Leibniz deny causes ----
24. What appears to be causality in the universe is actually ----
25. Perception is ----
26. The major difference between perception and a-perception is ----
27. What is Leibniz first argument for the existence of God ----
28. What is Leibniz second argument for the existence of God ----
29. What is Leibniz third argument for the existence of God ----
30. What is Leibniz fourth argument for the existence of God ----
31. Kinds of evil according to Leibniz are ----
32. Metaphysical evil are due to ----
33. The alternative to the existence of metaphysical evil is ----
34. It is better to exist than not to exist, true or false ----
35. Physical evil is ----
36. Every substance in the universe is a subject containing ----
37. For Leibniz, moral evil are ----
38. How did Leibniz try to get out the difficult situation concerning moral evil and deterministic nature of man ----
39. What is the difference between metaphysical necessity and moral necessity ----
40. **Thomas Hobbes**
41. How does Hobbes' philosophy relate to continental rationalists and British empiricists?
42. What are the birth and death years of Thomas Hobbes?
43. What is the title of Hobbes' main work?
44. What are some of Hobbes' notable works apart from Leviathan?
45. How would you describe Hobbes' concept of philosophy?
46. Why does Hobbes exclude spiritual things, including God, from philosophy?
47. What criticism has been leveled against Hobbes regarding his approach to philosophy?
48. How does Hobbes define the term "substance"?
49. What is Hobbes' stance on discussing immaterial things?
50. How does Hobbes' view on spiritual substances differ from Descartes'?
51. What does Hobbes mean by "universals"?
52. According to Hobbes, how is scientific knowledge acquired?
53. What characterizes the "state of nature" according to Hobbes?
54. What are some of the things lacking in the state of nature, according to Hobbes?
55. How does Hobbes think morality arises?
56. What is the first law of nature, as proposed by Hobbes?
57. What is the second law of nature, according to Hobbes?
58. What is the third law of nature, as stated by Hobbes?
59. How does Hobbes summarize his laws of nature?
60. What is Hobbes' view of human nature?
61. What kind of state does Hobbes' philosophy propose?
62. How does Hobbes think power should be handed over to a ruler?
63. What is Hobbes' view of the church?
64. Under what condition can citizens disobey their leader, according to Hobbes?

**John locke**

1. What philosophical movement is John Locke associated with?
2. What is the title of Locke's main work?
3. What are some of Locke's notable works?
4. According to Locke, what is the source of all knowledge?
5. Why does Locke reject innate ideas?
6. What are primary principles of reasoning, according to Locke?
7. Can you provide an example of a primary principle of reasoning?
8. How do human ideas and knowledge originate, according to Locke?
9. What are the immediate objects of knowledge, according to Locke?
10. How do we know about ideas, according to Locke?
11. What types of ideas does Locke identify?
12. How are simple ideas formed, according to Locke?
13. How are complex ideas formed, according to Locke?
14. How are general or abstract ideas formed, according to Locke?
15. How does Locke think we form the idea of substance?
16. What are primary qualities, according to Locke?
17. What are secondary qualities, according to Locke?
18. What is the function of language, according to Locke?
19. How does Locke define knowledge?
20. What are the three degrees of knowledge, according to Locke?
21. What is the first and highest degree of knowledge, according to Locke?
22. How is intuitive knowledge acquired, according to Locke?
23. What is the second degree of knowledge, according to Locke?
24. What is the third degree of knowledge, according to Locke?
25. What is Locke's view on religious knowledge?
26. What is Locke's view on morality?
27. How can morality be demonstrated, according to Locke?
28. What is the consequence of good and bad actions, according to Locke?
29. How is Locke related to utilitarianism?
30. How does Locke's view of God differ from Williams' view?
31. How does Locke's view of the state of nature differ from Hobbes'?
32. What is Locke's view on the origin of morality?
33. Why do people establish societies, according to Locke?
34. What kind of society does Locke propose?
35. What is the relationship between the government and the people, according to Locke?
36. What system of government does Locke advocate?
37. What is the third arm of government, according to Locke?
38. **George Berkeley**
39. What are some of George Berkeley's major works?
40. What is Berkeley's view on the existence of things?
41. What is Berkeley's famous philosophical phrase?
42. What philosophical position does Berkeley hold?
43. How does Berkeley think God relates to the existence of things?
44. Why does Berkeley reject Locke's theory of material substance?
45. What do Locke and Berkeley agree on regarding perception?
46. What do Locke and Berkeley agree on regarding the basis of knowledge?
47. How do Locke and Berkeley differ on the nature of ideas?
48. What is Berkeley's view on ideas?
49. What is the consequence of distinguishing between ideas and things, according to Berkeley?
50. What kinds of substances does Berkeley acknowledge?
51. How do we know of the existence of our mind and other minds, according to Berkeley?
52. What is Berkeley's view on the laws of nature?
53. What is Berkeley's view on miracles?
54. What is the efficient cause of all things in this world, according to Berkeley?
55. Does Berkeley think humans can be efficient causes?
56. Where are secondary qualities located, according to Berkeley?
57. How does Berkeley argue for his point about secondary qualities, and what is the title of the dialogue in which he presents this argument?

**ANSWERS**

Francis Bacon

1. Knowledge
2. To increase man’s power over nature
3. empirical
4. experience
5. useless
6. confirm errors rather than establish truth
7. observation of particular things but with general principles
8. use the inductive method
9. prejudices of preconceptions
10. tribe, cave, market place, theatre
11. certain tendencies in man which are obstacles to search for true knowledge
12. taking things as they appear to the senses without further investigation into their real nature, to cling to what we already belief without and reject what seems to be contrary to our belief, to see things the way we want to see them, to see changing things as fixed and constant, to read finality into nature, to take abstraction for reality
13. errors peculiar to each individual arising from temperament, education or other factors that influence his judgment and view of things
14. errors due to the influence of language
15. inadequate/deficient
16. speculative philosophical system of the past which are no better than stage plays
17. Sophistry (headed by Aristotle), empirical philosophy based on few and obscure observations, superstitious philosophy which introduces religion into philosophy (headed by Pythagoras and Plato)
18. demonstration of experience
19. discover the form of things (not Plato’s or Aristotle’s form but the law that governs things)
20. observation of facts, forming a working hypothesis
21. further experimentation and observation
22. What is present and when it is present and what is absent and when it is absent.
23. new scientific era
24. Francis Bacon

The continental rationalists

1. The development of mathematics.
2. Nicholas Copernicus, John Kepler, Leonardo da Vinci, and Galileo Galilei.
3. Continental Rationalism and British Empiricism.
4. Mathematical method.
5. Reason alone can attain truth without the aid of the senses.
6. Mathematics.
7. Descartes, Spinoza, and Leibniz.
8. Locke, Berkeley, and Hume.
9. Unreliable and deceptive.
10. Role of reason versus sense perception.
11. Francis Bacon.
12. Rationalists emphasize reason, empiricists emphasize sense perception.
13. Continental rationalists and British empiricists.

Rene Descartes

1. To lay a new foundation with the mathematical method.
2. Clarity, certainty, and indisputability.
3. Certainty and clarity.
4. Step-by-step reasoning from clear truths.
5. Logic, for not leading to new knowledge.
6. Intuition and deduction.
7. Deceptive and unreliable.
8. Reason.
9. Parmenides and Plato.
10. To establish a firm foundation for philosophy.
11. By emphasizing clarity and certainty.
12. Basic operation for grasping truth.
13. Rationalism.
14. A new, firm foundation using mathematical method.
15. Past philosophical confusions and uncertainties.
16. Through its illuminating light.
17. Error-free, clear and distinct apprehension.
18. Basic operation for grasping truth.
19. France
20. Methodic doubt.
21. His own existence (I think, therefore I am).
22. Doubting it confirms one's own thinking existence.
23. Existence as a thinking being.
24. Existence of body and external world.
25. Thinking doesn't require a physical body.
26. Existence of body and external world.
27. 'I think, therefore I am' (Cogito Ergo Sum).
28. Existence remains certain despite deception.
29. Existence of external world.
30. Clear and distinct perception.
31. Clear and distinct perception of its truth.
32. God cannot be a deceiver due to infinite perfection.
33. The idea of an infinite being.
34. It must have come from an infinite being (God).
35. An infinite being (God) must exist.
36. Infinite, independent, all-knowing, all-powerful.
37. Existence is a perfection belonging to God's nature.
38. Through the pineal gland and animal spirits.
39. God moves the body on occasion of mental acts.
40. Vicious circle: using reason to prove God, and God to prove reason.
41. He uses unreliable reason to prove God's existence.
42. Because space is occupied by material substance and time measures motion of this substance.
43. Extension of material substance.
44. Position of one thing in relation to another.
45. The measure of motion.
46. Rigid and unchanging laws of nature.
47. Automata.
48. Automatic products of physical laws.

Spinoza

1. Amsterdam
2. level of the senses or inadequate knowledge, level of reason or scientific knowledge, and intuitive knowledge
3. the knowledge we get from any individual thing taken in isolation
4. the knowledge we get from only sense perception
5. logical deductions
6. existing in God
7. his ‘Ethics’
8. like that of the Stoics
9. patheistic and deterministic
10. ‘God or nature’
11. infinite, eternal and divine
12. necessity as its expressions
13. ‘Natura Naturans’(the naturing nature)
14. Natura Naturata’(the natured nature)
15. modifications of God
16. infinite attributes
17. thought and extension
18. spirit and matter
19. human invention
20. the profession of ignorance
21. they are ignorant of the causes of their desires and actions
22. what satisfies mans desire or what frustrates it.
23. our emotion
24. natural laws
25. natural causes
26. the active emotion and the passive emotion
27. mind or adequate ideas
28. confused or inadequate ideas
29. a life lived according to reason
30. Knowledge
31. the knowledge of God
32. the species of eternity
33. inadequate knowledge or confused ideas
34. provide an orderly and secure condition in which individual can safely go about in the pursuit of their interest
35. the law of necessity by which creatures are conditioned to behave in a certain way
36. natural power (might is right)
37. the one founded on reason
38. Democracy
39. ‘libertas philosophandi’ (the freedom to philosophize)

Leibniz

1. rationalist, mathematician, logician
2. we reduce it into parts
3. the basis of our thought
4. perfect, harmonious, orderly and can be studied through mathematical method
5. truth of fact and truth of reason
6. a necessary condition which cannot be denied (analytic propositions)
7. a contingent proposition which is not necessarily true (synthetic proposition)
8. truth of fact
9. the existence of God (truth of reason because God necessarily exists)
10. self contradiction
11. principle of contradiction and principle of sufficient reason.
12. all analytic propositions are true
13. whatever exists/happens must have a sufficient reason for its existence/happening
14. the principle of perfection (according to which God acts)
15. a moral necessity (introducing freedom)
16. the best of all possible worlds
17. the substances from which the basic elements are made
18. unextended, immaterial and simple
19. - the Greek word ‘monas’
20. self contained and windowless entity
21. infinite number of monads in which one predominates
22. Mind
23. monads are windowless
24. the effect of the harmonious system of the universe
25. the act of monads reflecting/mirroring the universe
26. consciousness (only for rational beings)
27. the ontological argument (used by St. Anselm, reframed by Descartes rejected by St. Aquinas, and Kant)
28. eternal and necessary truths (used by St. Augustine.
29. based on principle of sufficient reason (Liebniz own version of argument)
30. based on the order and harmony in the universe (used by St. Aquinas)
31. metaphysical evil, physical evil and moral evil
32. the imperfection from the very nature of creatures as finite being
33. non-existence of finite being
34. True
35. part of the mechanism of the universe (part of what causes harmony)
36. Its predicate
37. reprehensible and will be punished by god
38. distinguishing between metaphysical necessity and moral necessity
39. moral necessity leaves a room for freedom.

**THOMAS HOBBES**

1. Hobbes' philosophy stands between continental rationalists and British empiricists as a bridge.
2. Hobbes was born in 1588 and died in 1679.
3. His main work is “Leviathan.”
4. His other works are “human nature” and “concerning body politic.”
5. Hobbes' concept of philosophy is materialistic.
6. For Hobbes, spiritual things, including God, are excluded from the subject matter of philosophy because we cannot know them.
7. Hobbes confused philosophy with physical sciences.
8. Hobbes restricts the word substance to material things.
9. For Hobbes, to talk of immaterial things is to engage in contradiction.
10. Hobbes disagreed with Descartes, who speaks of spiritual substances.
11. For Hobbes, universals are “names of names or names of words.”
12. According to Hobbes, scientific knowledge is acquired through ratiocination and is always conditional and hypothetical.
13. For Hobbes, the “state of nature” contains no laws, no authority, no morality, war, and insecurity.
14. For Hobbes, the state of nature lacks development, agriculture, navigation, industry.
15. For Hobbes, morality arose from the formation of a society which also determines what is good or bad.
16. The first law of nature, according to Hobbes, is to ensure peace.
17. The second law of nature, according to Hobbes, is to respect lives and property of others.
18. The third law of nature, according to Hobbes, is to uphold the covenant made to others.
19. Hobbes summed up his law in a sentence; “do not do that to others, what thou thinkest unreasonable to be done by others to thyself.”
20. For Hobbes, man is by nature selfish.
21. The state in Hobbes’ philosophy is authoritarian.
22. The people hand over the power to rule themselves to one man who makes the law and can never be wrong except if he commands a citizen to kill himself.
23. For Hobbes, the church is no more than a relic of the Roman Empire, which is long dead.
24. If the leader can no longer ensure peace, then the citizens are no longer obliged to obey him.
25. **JOHN LOCKE**
26. Locke is the father of British empiricism.
27. Locke's main work is his Essay Concerning Human Understanding.
28. Locke's other works are Two Treatise on Government, Three Letters on Toleration, Some Thoughts Concerning Education.
29. According to Locke, all knowledge comes from sense perception.
30. Locke rejects innate ideas because children, idiots, and lunatics do not have them.
31. Primary principles of reasoning are self-evident truths.
32. An example of a primary principle of reasoning is the whole is greater than the part.
33. Human ideas and knowledge derive from sense perception and reflection.
34. The immediate objects of knowledge are ideas.
35. We know about ideas because they impress themselves on us.
36. Locke identifies simple and complex ideas.
37. Simple ideas are directly caused by things.
38. Complex ideas are combinations of simple ideas.
39. General or abstract ideas are gotten from removing all the particularizing factors.
40. Locke thinks we form the idea of substance by supposing there must be a substratum.
41. Primary qualities are those qualities that are really in things and inseparable from things, e.g., solidity, extension, figure, motion, and rest.
42. Secondary qualities are not really in things but are the powers in things with which they impress themselves on our senses, e.g., color, taste, sound, odor.
43. Language is made up of words, and words are signs of ideas.
44. Locke defines knowledge as the perception of the agreement and disagreement of two ideas.
45. Locke identifies three degrees of knowledge: intuitive, demonstrative, and sensitive.
46. The first and highest degree of knowledge is attained by intuition.
47. Intuitive knowledge is the perception of the agreement and disagreement of two ideas immediately.
48. The second degree (demonstrative or scientific) is gotten by natural science based on experiment and demonstration.
49. The third degree (sensitive) is knowing things as they exist.
50. Locke views religious knowledge known through revelation as true and beyond any doubt.
51. Locke views morality as based on the commandments of God and self-evident.
52. Morality can also be demonstrated, as in mathematics.
53. Good actions cause pleasure, while bad actions cause pain.
54. Locke can be seen Locke can be seen as a forerunner of utilitarianism.
55. Locke's view of God differs from Williams' view in that Locke does not make God's command arbitrary.
56. Locke's view of the state of nature differs from Hobbes' in that for Locke, there is still natural law to guide them.
57. Locke views morality as existing before the origin of political society.
58. People establish societies to safeguard their private properties, according to Locke.
59. Locke proposes a democratic society.
60. The government is the servant of the people and responsible to the people, according to Locke.
61. Locke advocates separation of powers in government.
62. The third arm of government, according to Locke, is called 'federative'.
63. **GEORGE BERKELEY**
64. Some of George Berkeley's major works are his Essay Towards a New Theory of Vision, A Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge, and Dialogues Between Hylas and Philonous.
65. Berkeley's view is that things exist as far as they are perceived.
66. Berkeley's famous philosophical phrase is "Esse est percipi" (To be is to be perceived).
67. Berkeley holds an idealist philosophical position.
68. Berkeley thinks God is always perceiving all things, hence they do not go out of existence.
69. Berkeley rejects Locke's theory of material substance because we cannot perceive the substratum.
70. Locke and Berkeley agree that we perceive colors, sound, taste, solidity, etc.
71. Locke and Berkeley agree that all our knowledge is based on ideas.
72. Locke and Berkeley differ on the nature of ideas; Locke views them as copies or representations, while Berkeley views them as the things themselves.
73. Berkeley's view is that ideas are the things themselves.
74. Distinguishing between ideas and things will lead to universal skepticism, according to Berkeley.
75. Berkeley acknowledges spiritual substances, such as spirit and mind.
76. We know of the existence of our mind through intuition (reflection) and other minds by inference.
77. Berkeley views the laws of nature as not laws of necessity.
78. Miracles are possible because the laws of nature are not necessary, according to Berkeley.
79. The efficient cause of all things in this world is God, according to Berkeley.
80. Berkeley thinks humans can also be efficient causes because they have spirit.
81. Secondary qualities are located in the mind, according to Berkeley.
82. Berkeley argues for his point about secondary qualities through a dialogue between two people, Hylas and Philonous.

