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MOTTO: PERSONALISED TUTORING FOR LEADERS OF TOMORROW

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GST203 INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC SUMMARY

_____ is often used to characterize a person or a group of persons' attitude to life.

Philosophy

_____ means the general pattern or the habitual way of response of the person to events.

Attitude

_____ characterizes a person's expressed or observed worldview, which may be the sum of his assumptions, beliefs, attitudes, and prejudices which are partly inherited and partly acquired in the process of living

Attitude

The term _____ refers to the profound sayings of the elders which are witty and pregnant with meanings.

Philosophy

_____ conception of philosophy is itself the result of philosophical doctrine that sees knowledge as exclusively depending on sense experience.

The Master Scientist Conception of Philosophy

_____ goes beyond experimental and observable.

Reality

Etymologically, the word philosophy comes from the Greek words Philos, Philia, Philein which means friend, love, to love and Sophia which means wisdom.

The Greek word Sophia means_____

Wisdom

_____ refers to such concepts as friendliness, affection or any such concept conducive to the establishment of friendship between persons.

Philia

_____ refers to the highest intellectual and especially philosophical excellence of which the human mind is capable, and which is the result of studying nature for its own sake.

Sophia

_____ in the philosophical sense is a habit of applying the intellect in a systematic way as a guide and a beacon in one's activities.

Wisdom

_____, in his conversation with Phaedrus, gives his criteria for ascribing wisdom to anyone, namely, an originality of thought and a critical mind even about his or her own production.

Socrates

Socrates, in his conversation with_____, gives his criteria for ascribing wisdom to anyone, namely, an originality of thought and a critical mind even about his or her own production.

Phaedrus

Socrates, in his conversation with Phaedrus, gives his criteria for ascribing _____ to anyone, namely, an originality of thought and a critical mind even about his or her own production.

Wisdom

_____ had described himself as one who regards every aspect of reality with thoughtful attention for achieving a clearer, distinct and more comprehensive understanding.

Pythagoras

_____ consists in the constant and unwavering disposition to seek the truth.

Philosophy

According to_____, philosophy is rightly called the knowledge of the truth'.

Aristotle

According to Aristotle, _____ is rightly called the knowledge of the truth'.

philosophy

According to Aristotle, philosophy is rightly called_____

The knowledge of the truth

The _____ of philosophy consists in arguing out the entire process of the subject in question, in the manner of a dialogue.

Socratic method

The _____ view is refuted by exposing the inconsistencies and contradictions involved in accepting it as true.

prima facie

The method of Socrates is deductive in the sense that _____

it draws out the consequences and implications of certain concepts and judges their validity

_____ method mostly consisted in the grouping of scattered particulars into a single concept or idea and the dissection of this concept or idea into classes, i.e., the generalisation and arrangement of the idea.

Plato's dialectic

According to the _____, everything is real when it tends to fruitful activity and results.

pragmatic method

_____ is the touchstone of philosophical endeavour, of all activity—physical, mental, moral or spiritual.

Human interest

_____ are to be judged by results, and the test of truth is workability.

Values

_____ is said to have begun with wonder.

Philosophy

Philosophy is said to have begun with _____.

Wonder

_____ as a method of philosophy is mainly confined to sense experience.

Empiricism

Empiricism as a method of philosophy is mainly confined to _____.

Sense experience

_____ urges that all knowledge obtained by the senses is of what is already existent outside themselves and that reason has its function in carefully judging the nature of the perceptive material provided to it by the senses.

Empiricism

The laws of reason, according to empiricism, are copies of and controlled by knowledge which is_____.

Posteriori

No _____knowledge in the sense of what rationalism contends to be present in reason is ever possible.

a priori

_____ knowledge independent of sense-experience is inconceivable.

A priori

The _____ is considered an expression of the innate rational nature of the knowing subject.

universe

The criterion of truth is not sensory but_____, rational and deductive.

intellectual

The criterion of truth is not sensory but intellectual, _____and deductive.

rational

The criterion of truth is not sensory but intellectual, rational and_____.

deductive

The method of _____ takes reason to be the sole means of acquiring philosophical knowledge.

rationalism

The method of rationalism takes _____ to be the sole means of acquiring philosophical knowledge.

reason

The method of rationalism takes reason to be the sole means of acquiring_____.

philosophical knowledge

According to____, the objective universe is known, arranged and controlled by the a priori laws of reason.

rationalism

According to rationalism, the objective universe is known, arranged and controlled by the ____laws of reason.

a priori

_____ is a priori and is independent of sense-experience.

True knowledge

True knowledge is _____ and is independent of sense-experience.

a priori

True knowledge is a priori and is independent of_____.

sense-experience

_____ follows the method of the analysis of the conditions and limits of knowledge.

Kant

The world of reality cannot be known by the powers that man possesses at present.

True

Kant's critical method was taken much further and completed by _____

Hegel

Kant's critical method was taken much further and completed by Hegel in a staggering system of idealism built by means of what he termed the_____.

dialectical method

Logic has been variously defined by different_____.

Scholars

_____ defines "logic as the study of the methods and principles used in distinguishing good (correct) from bad (incorrect) reasoning" (1972).

Copi

Copi defines "_____as the study of the methods and principles used in distinguishing good (correct) from bad (incorrect) reasoning" (1972).

Logic

Copi defines logic as _____

the study of the methods and principles used in distinguishing good (correct) from bad (incorrect) reasoning

_____ sees Logic “as the science that appraises reasoning as correct or incorrect”

Nancy

Nancy sees Logic _____

as the science that appraises reasoning as correct or incorrect

_____ on his part defines logic as “an attempt to distinguish between correct (valid) and incorrect (invalid) arguments”

Kahane

According to Dipolrele (1999: 12) _____ is that “branch of philosophy that deals with the structure and principles of reasoning or sound argument.”

Logic

According to _____, Logic is that “branch of philosophy that deals with the structure and principles of reasoning or sound argument.”

Dipolrele

_____ is the study of the principles of reasoning especially of the structure of proposition as distinguished from their content and of method and validity in deductive reasoning.

Logic

According to _____, “Logic is a reflective study that provides the canons for judging and evaluation of correct reasoning”

Ade Ali

According to Ade Ali (2003:5), Logic is _____

a reflective study that provides the canons for judging and evaluation of correct reasoning’

_____ is the study of how to ensure that your reasoning conforms to fundamental principles that governs correct reasoning.

Logic

Etymologically, logic as a discipline derives from the Greek word _____

Logos

Etymologically, logic as a discipline derives from the Greek word Logos, which means “Reasoned discourse.”

The Greek word Logos means _____

Reasoned discourse

_____ is a tool for valid reasoning and essential weapon for philosophical reflection and for the separation of correct reasoning from the incorrect reasoning.

Logos

_____ enables philosophers to make their arguments well stated and persuasive more than other people do.

Logic

Logic enables _____ to make their arguments well stated and persuasive more than other people do.

Philosophers

The _____ is most concerned with

logician

The logician is most concerned with _____

argument

_____ can be described as a string of statement that can simply be divided into two parts namely premise(s) and conclusion.

Argument

Argument can simply be divided into _____ parts

two

Argument can simply be divided into two parts namely _____

premise(s) and conclusion

_____ argument could take various patterns like seminar paper, debate, a write-up.

Complex

There are basically _____ types of argument

Two

There types of argument are _____ and Inductive argument.

Deductive argument

There types of argument are Deductive argument and _____.

Inductive argument

In logic, an argument is _____ when the conclusion follows from its premises with absolute necessity or certainty.

Deductive

_____ is the process of moving from the general to the specific.

Deduction

Etymologically, it derives from two Greek words Episteme which means “knowledge” and logos which means “science of study, discourse or reasoning”

The Greek word Episteme means _____
knowledge

The Greek word logos means _____
“science of study, discourse or reasoning”

_____ is the study or the science of knowledge.

Epistemology

_____ is the branch of philosophy which investigates the scope, source and limitations of human knowledge.

Epistemology

_____ has been defined as the science of being as being.

Metaphysics

_____ is the branch of philosophy that studies reality in its most comprehensive scope and fundamental principles.

Metaphysics

_____ is the science that tries to determine the real nature of things.

Metaphysics

For _____ it is the knowledge of the supra-sensible, therefore, real being existent in the ideal world and thereof re explanatory of the realities of this transient world.

Plato

According to _____, all other disciplines study “aspects of reality or being, but none of them concerns itself with the study of being as such”

Aristotle

Indeed, the science of being would be the most basic for in a sense all other special sciences presupposed it”. That science according to _____ is Metaphysics.

Aristotle

Indeed, the science of being would be the most basic for in a sense all other special sciences presupposed it”. That science according to Aristotle is _____.

Metaphysics

_____ is a general study of existence and reality.

Metaphysics

Metaphysics is a general study of _____ and reality.

existence

Metaphysics is a general study of existence and _____.

reality

The word metaphysics is derived from the Greek word _____

meta-ta-physika

The Greek word meta-ta-physika means _____

after the physics

_____ is a commentator on Aristotle’s works.

Andronicus

The word metaphysics was first used by _____

Andronicus of Rhodes

_____ wrote a series of books dealing with nature which he himself called “the physics”.

Aristotle

Aristotle wrote a series of books dealing with nature which he himself called _____

the physics

_____ means that which is beyond the ‘physical eye’

Metaphysics

Metaphysics means that which is beyond the _____
‘physical eye’

_____ is mostly known as “the branch of philosophy which deals with the morality of human actions in society”

Ethics

Etymologically ethics derived from the Greek word _____

Ethos

The Greek word Ethos means _____

“custom” or “character”

Ethics is also called _____

moral philosophy

_____ is the branch of philosophy that concerns itself with right, or wrong, and other issues related to evaluating human action.

Ethics

_____ was the first to systematize the discipline, Ethics.

Socrates

_____ was the first to claim that “the unexamined life is not worth living”.

Socrates

_____ devoted all his life to a critical examination of human behaviour.

Socrates

_____ was the first to confess that “the only thing I know is that I know nothing”.

Socrates

_____ is referred to as the science of human conduct

Ethics

_____ is the philosophical study of the so-called moral facts: namely such things as moral evaluations, commandments, norms, virtuous acts, the manifestations of conscience

Ethics

_____ is the philosophical study of the activities that secure the good life for man.

Ethics

_____ is divided into descriptive, prescriptive or normative, and meta-ethics.

Ethics

Ethics is divided into_____, prescriptive or normative, and meta-ethics.

Descriptive

Ethics is divided into descriptive, _____or normative, and meta-ethics.

Prescriptive

Ethics is divided into descriptive, prescriptive or_____, and meta-ethics.

normative

Ethics is divided into descriptive, prescriptive or normative, and_____.

meta-ethics

The duty of _____ ethics is to examine the moral views held by human beings or the society and to confirm whether these views are universal or not.

Descriptive

The main duty of _____ ethics is to prescribe what ought to be both for humans and society.

normative

_____ prescribes that criteria for human actions properly be judged as morally good or bad.

normative ethics

_____ is the part of ethics that deals with the logic and language of ethical concepts and terms. **Meta-Ethics**

_____ is mostly concerned with the elucidation or description and implication of ethical terms such as “good”, “bad”, “right” “wrong”, “ought”, etc.

meta-ethics

The core branches of _____ are logic, meta-physics, epistemology and ethics.
philosophy

The core branches of philosophy are_____, meta-physics, epistemology and ethics.

logic

The core branches of philosophy are logic, _____, epistemology and ethics.

meta-physics

The core branches of philosophy are logic, meta-physics, _____and ethics.

epistemology

The core branches of philosophy are logic, meta-physics, epistemology and_____.

ethics

The core branches of philosophy are _____

logic, meta-physics, epistemology and ethics

According to Harold H. Titus, _____ can be defined as: A system of man’s understanding of nature, society and thought.

scientific knowledge

_____ reflects the world in concepts, categories and laws whose truth is verified by practical experience.

Science

_____ is the study of the totality of the concrete spheres of material reality.

Science

_____ is concerned to investigate and establish objective laws of nature by forming working hypothesis by which man may be enabled to harness nature to his purposes and transform his environment

Science

The main purpose of _____ as discipline is to observe, understand natural phenomena and then control processes.

science

The main purpose of science as discipline is _____

to observe, understand natural phenomena and then control processes

To any _____ it is assumed that the universe, the orderly and natural phenomena are predictable and lawful.

scientist

To any scientist it is assumed that the _____, the orderly and natural phenomena are predictable and lawful.

universe

To any scientist it is assumed that the universe, the orderly and _____ are predictable and lawful.

natural phenomena

To any scientist it is assumed that the universe, the orderly and natural phenomena are _____ and lawful.

predictable

To any scientist it is assumed that the universe, the orderly and _____ phenomena are predictable and lawful.

natural

To any scientist it is assumed that the universe, the orderly and natural phenomena are predictable and _____.

lawful

The _____ main business is to explain natural phenomena

scientist

The scientist main business is to explain _____ phenomena

natural

The scientist main business is _____

to explain natural phenomena

The scientist main business is to explain natural phenomena, while a philosopher does not intend to do so.

True

There are _____ steps procedures in any scientific inquiry

Six

The procedures in a scientific inquiry are:_____

observation, inductive generalization, hypothesis, attempted verification of hypothesis, proof or disproof and knowledge

The philosopher's inquiry begins where that of the scientist stops.

True

Philosophy operates at a _____level.

different

_____ operates at a different level.

Philosophy

The purposes of _____ and _____ are fundamentally opposed.

philosophy and religion

The purposes of philosophy and religion are fundamentally_____.

opposed

A philosopher is always critical while a religionist is not.

True

In_____, any known assumption is subject to critical scrutiny.

philosophy

In philosophy, any known_____ is subject to critical scrutiny.

assumption

In philosophy, any known assumption is subject to_____.

critical scrutiny

In_____, knowledge is sought simply for its own sake.

philosophy

In philosophy, _____ is sought simply for its own sake.

knowledge

A philosopher is not a_____.

magician

A _____ is not a magician.

philosopher

A philosopher is not a magician.

True

_____ are the basic concerns of a philosopher.

Critical reasoning, neutrality and the desire for knowledge for its own sake

_____, neutrality and the desire for knowledge for its own sake are the basic concerns of a philosopher.

Critical reasoning

Critical reasoning, _____ and the desire for knowledge for its own sake are the basic concerns of a philosopher.

neutrality

Critical reasoning, neutrality and _____ for its own sake are the basic concerns of a philosopher.

desire for knowledge

Critical reasoning, neutrality and the desire for knowledge for its own sake are the basic concerns of a_____.

Philosopher

_____ refers to the study of the fundamental principles of the theory of education as distinguished from the science or art of education.

Philosophy and Education

_____ is the empirical study of educational process and the techniques or methods of educational practice.

Philosophy and Education

In _____ branch of philosophy, the philosopher examines the concept of education and what it means to educate and how best it can be achieved.

Philosophy and Education

The function philosophy performs in law is that_____

it studies the nature of law and philosophical principles of law and justice with reference to the origin and the end of the civil law and the principles that should govern its formulation

There are _____ classifications of the main object of philosophy of law

Three

According to Pizzorni, there are three classifications of the main object of philosophy of law and these are:

1. The universal concept of law that is its essential features which must be present in every juridical system
2. The foundation of law from which every legal system derives its origin and values.
3. The standard or criteria with which all existing laws are guided and evaluated, for the problem of the evaluation of law of law is the problem of the philosophy of law.

Philosophy of law differs from the science of law.

True

The _____ deepens man's knowledge of laws or legal system

science of law

The _____ broadens man's horizon and opens the human mind to see that there is more to the reality of law and legal experience than can be seen through the empirical study of law.

philosophy of law

Philosophy provides sense of_____.

direction

_____ provides us with a unity of outlook and response to the reality of the world in which we live and operate.

Philosophy

_____ provides us with the parameters for discernment and for judging issues and articulating problems intelligently and critically.

Philosophy

_____ in the intellectual realm trains one to think clearly, critically and independently.

Philosophy

Philosophy in the intellectual realm trains one to _____

think clearly, critically and independently

Through, _____ one can develop analytical abilities with which one can effectively handle both practical and abstract issues.

Philosophy

As a _____ in any field, philosophy provides the intellectual background helpful to success.

professional

As a professional in any field, _____ provides the intellectual background helpful to success.

philosophy

As a professional in any field, philosophy provides the _____ helpful to success.

intellectual background

The relationship and the difference between knowledge, opinion and belief depend on the person's _____.

position

The philosophical understanding of knowledge is very different from that of the _____.

layman

For a _____, knowledge, opinion and belief are interwoven. But it is not possible in philosophy.

layman

For a layman, _____ are interwoven.

knowledge, opinion and belief

_____ is a pre-condition for knowledge.

Believing

Believing is a pre-condition for _____.

knowledge

_____ is more qualitative than opinion and belief.

Knowledge

An _____ cannot be true unless it is grounded or supported with evidence.

opinion or belief

_____ is the unique characteristic of knowledge.

Evidence

Knowledge is more qualitative than _____ and belief.

Opinion

Knowledge is more _____ than opinion and belief.

qualitative

Knowledge is more qualitative than opinion and _____.

belief

Knowledge is more qualitative than _____ and _____.

opinion and belief

An opinion or _____ cannot be true unless it is grounded or supported with evidence.

Belief

An _____ or belief cannot be true unless it is grounded or supported with evidence.

opinion

An opinion or belief cannot be true unless it is grounded or supported with _____.

Evidence

Evidence is the unique _____ of knowledge.

characteristic

An opinion or belief cannot be _____ unless it is grounded or supported with evidence.

true

Evidence is the ____ characteristic of knowledge.

unique

____ is objective i.e. it must be communicable and verifiable.

Knowledge

Knowledge is ____ i.e. it must be communicable and verifiable.

objective

Knowledge is objective i.e. it must be ____ and verifiable.

communicable

Knowledge is objective i.e. it must be communicable and ____.

verifiable

____ is a school of thought in epistemology which holds that human beings can acquire knowledge of reality using our minds alone, by thinking or pure reason.

Rationalism

Rationalism is a school of thought in ____ which holds that human beings can acquire knowledge of reality using our minds alone, by thinking or pure reason.

epistemology

____ defines man as “a rational animal”.

Aristotle

Aristotle defines man as ____

“a rational animal”

The ability to think is what is called ____.

reason

Sense experience is a source of ____.

knowledge

The ____ are the proponents of sense experience theory.

Empiricists

The Empiricists are the ____ of sense experience theory.

proponents

The Empiricists are the proponents of ____ theory.

sense experience

The Empiricists are the proponents of ____.

sense experience theory

To any ____, as far as knowledge is concerned, only sense experience matters.

empiricist

To any empiricist, as far as ____ is concerned, only sense experience matters.

knowledge

To any empiricist, as far as knowledge is concerned, only ____ matters.

sense experience

____ is the philosophical theory which denies reason while insisting that experience is always the necessary ingredient in our knowledge claims of the natural world.

Empiricism

____ asserted *Esse est percipere* meaning 'to be is to be perceived'.

Bishop George Berkeley

Bishop George Berkeley asserted *Esse est percipere* meaning ____.

'to be is to be perceived'

The following are the proponents of sense experience

- Bishop George Berkeley
- David Hume
- John Locke

Authority is also considered as one of the sources of knowledge.

True

____ as source of knowledge occurs when we make certain claims to knowledge based on the authority of someone who is a specialist in the particular field of knowledge.

Authority

Authority as source of knowledge occurs ____

when we make certain claims to knowledge based on the authority of someone who is a specialist in the particular field of knowledge

_____ defines intuition as the “immediacy of apprehension”

Balm

Balm defines intuition as the _____

“immediacy of apprehension”

According to Balm, _____ is the name we give to the way awareness apprehends when awareness apprehends appearance directly.

Intuition

The stages of development in philosophy are referred to as_____.

an age

The history of philosophy can be classified into the following:

1. Ancient Age, which include; Pre-Socratic, Socratic or Classical Philosophy, and some other Ancient Philosophical Schools
2. Medieval Age
3. Modern Age (Age of Enlightenment and Age of Reason)
4. Late Modern Age
5. Contemporary Philosophy

_____ grew out of wonder and curiosity.

Philosophy

Philosophy grew out of _____ and curiosity.

wonder

Philosophy grew out of wonder and_____.

curiosity

Philosophy grew out of _____ and_____.

wonder and curiosity

_____ mean everything apart from the Eastern Philosophy of China, Indian, Japan, etc.

Western Philosophy

Natural philosophy now called_____

science

According to____, he thought the whole universe was composed of different forms of water.

Thales

According to Thales, he thought the whole universe was composed of different forms of_____.

water

According to____, water is the primary source of all things in the universe.

Thales

According to Thales, _____ is the primary source of all things in the universe.

water

_____ is said to have predicted an eclipse of the sun which is believed to have occurred in 585BC.

Thales

Thales is said to have predicted an _____ which is believed to have occurred in 585BC.

eclipse of the sun

Thales is said to have predicted an eclipse of the sun which is believed to have occurred in_____.

585BC

_____ is the second Greek philosopher and he was a pupil of Thales.

Anaximander

Anaximander is the _____ Greek philosopher

second

Anaximander was a pupil of_____.

Thales

_____ was from Miletus in Ionia.

Anaximander

Anaximander was from _____ in Ionia.

Miletus

Anaximander was from Miletus in_____.

Ionia

According to Anaximander, the source of all things must therefore be a _____
neutral element

_____ is the third Greek philosopher.

Anaximenes

Anaximenes is the _____ Greek philosopher.

third

According to Anaximenes, _____ is the original source and the primary element of all things.

Air

To explain his position, _____ develops what he called the theory of condensation and refraction.

Anaximenes

To explain his position, Anaximenes develops what he called the theory of _____
condensation and refraction.

To_____, the earth is flat and rests on air.

Anaximenes

To Anaximenes, the _____ is flat and rests on air.

earth

To Anaximenes, the earth is _____ and rests on air.

flat

To Anaximenes, the earth is flat and rests on_____.

air

The three philosophers came from the same city called _____

Miletus

The three philosophers came from the same city called Miletus in Ionia and their philosophical discussion was referred to as the _____

Ionian School of philosophy

_____ thought that the original stuff from which all things were made is Fire.

Heraclitus

Heraclitus thought that the original stuff from which all things were made is _____.

Fire

Zeno of Elea was a student of _____

Parmenides

_____ combined their ideas into the theory of the four classical elements (earth, air, fire and water)

Empedocles and Democritus

Empedocles and Democritus combined their ideas into the theory of the _____

four classical elements (earth, air, fire and water)

Democritus developed the extremely influential idea of _____.

Atomism

_____ simply states that all of reality is composed of tiny, indivisible and indestructible building blocks known as atoms

Atomism theory

Atomism theory simply states that all of reality is composed of tiny, indivisible and indestructible building blocks known as _____

atoms

_____ is known for his claim that with figures the world can be constructed.

Pythagoras

Plato was a pupil of _____.

Socrates

_____ was the third in the main trio of classical philosophers.

Aristotle

Aristotle was _____ student.

Plato's

Aristotle was the _____ in the main trio of classical philosophers.

Third

Aristotle was engaged in a system of logic called_____, with its emphasis on syllogism.

Deductive Logic

Aristotle was engaged in a system of logic called Deductive Logic, with its emphasis on_____.

Syllogism

_____ group held a relativistic view on knowledge.

Sophism

_____ believe that there is no absolute truth and two points of view can be acceptable at the same time.

Sophism

_____ group rejected all conventional desires for health, wealth, power and fame, and advocated a life free from all possessions and property as the way to achieving Virtue

Cynicism

Skepticism is also known as _____

Pyrrhonism

_____ main goal was to attain happiness and tranquillity through leading a simple, moderate life, the cultivation of friendships and the limiting of desires (quite contrary to the common perception of the word "epicurean").

Epicureanism

Epicureanism is a group was named after its founder _____

Epicurus

The _____ are of the view that pleasure is the most important pursuit of mankind, and that we should always act so as to maximize our own pleasure.

Hedonists

Stoicism theory was developed by _____

Zeno of Citium

Neo-Platonism developed out of Plato's work, largely by_____.

Plotinus

The medieval period is called the_____.

Renaissance

Medieval/Middle Age period was around _____ Century

11th

_____ introduced the concept of the "tabula rasa" (the idea that humans are born with no innate or built-in mental content).

Avicenna

Avicenna introduced the concept of the _____
"tabula rasa"

_____ hailed from Tagaste in North Africa.

St. Augustine

St. Augustine hailed from _____ in North Africa.

Tagaste

_____ was the first philosopher who introduced the problem of evil in the world of utmost important.

St. Augustine

_____ is best known as the originator of the Ontological Argument for the existence of God by abstract reasoning alone.

St. Anselm

St. Anselm is best known as the originator of the _____ for the existence of God by abstract reasoning alone.

Ontological Argument

_____ is often regarded as the first of the Scholastics.

St Anselm

St Anselm is often regarded as the first of the_____.

Scholastics

_____ age is classified as the period of revival of classical civilization and learning, which occurred in the 15th and 16th Century.

Renaissance age

_____ was marked by a movement away from religion and medieval Scholasticism and towards Humanism (the belief that humans can solve their own problems through reliance on reason and the scientific method) and a new sense of critical inquiry.

Renaissance age

_____ attacked many of the traditions of the Catholic Church and popular superstitions, and became the intellectual father of the European Reformation

Erasmus

_____ was known for his acclaimed cynical and devious Political Philosophy.

Niccolo Machiavelli

_____ book "Utopia" influenced generations of politicians and planners and even the early development of Socialist ideas.

Thomas More

_____ belief is that truth requires evidence from the real world.

Francis Bacon

_____ is the belief that all knowledge arises from intellectual and deductive reason, rather than from the senses

Rationalism

_____ represent the belief that the origin of all knowledge is sense experience.

Empiricism

_____ was the first figure in the loose movement known as Rationalism

René Descartes

René Descartes was the first figure in the loose movement known as _____

Rationalism

_____ is the second great figure of Rationalism.

Spinoza

Spinoza is the second great figure of_____.

Rationalism

_____ is the third great Rationalist and he was a German philosopher.

Gottfried Leibniz

Gottfried Leibniz is the _____ great Rationalist and he was a German philosopher.

Third

According to _____ theory, the real world is actually composed of eternal, non-material and mutually-independent elements he called monads, and the material world that we see and touch is actually just phenomena (appearances or by-products of the underlying real world).

Leibniz's

According to Leibniz's theory, the real world is actually composed of eternal, non-material and mutually-independent elements he called _____

monads

_____, a French philosopher was an important figure in 17th Century.

Nicolas Malebranche

Nicolas Malebranche, a French philosopher was an important figure in _____ Century.

17th

_____ argued that all of our ideas, whether simple or complex, are ultimately derived from experience, so that the knowledge of which we are capable is therefore severely limited both in its scope and in its certainty.

John Locke

_____ developed the rather counterintuitive system known as Immaterialism

Bishop George Berkeley

Bishop George Berkeley developed the rather counterintuitive system known as _____

Immaterialism

_____ was the third, and perhaps greatest, of the movement.

David Hume

_____ described in his famous book "Leviathan" how the natural state of mankind was brute-like and poor, and how the modern state was a kind of "social contract"

Thomas Hobbes

_____ is whereby individuals deliberately give up their natural rights for the sake of protection by the state

Contractarianism

_____ was considered as one of the founding fathers of modern Conservatism and Liberalism

Edmund Burke

_____ was a German philosopher who appeared towards the end of the Age of Enlightenment.

Immanuel Kant

A whole movement called _____ developed in the wake of his work, and most of the subsequent history of philosophy can be seen as responses, in one way or another, to his ideas.

Kantianism

According to _____, Empiricism and Rationalism could be combined.

Kant

According to Kant, _____ and Rationalism could be combined.

Empiricism

According to Kant, Empiricism and _____ could be combined.

Rationalism

Kant made a great contribution to Ethics with his theory of the _____.

Categorical Imperative

The greatest and most influential of the German Idealists was _____.

Georg Hegel

In England, the Contemporary age began in the _____ Century.

19th

The most popular American movement of the late 19th Century was _____

Pragmatism

Pragmatism was initiated by _____

C.S Peirce

Pragmatism was developed and popularized by_____.

William James and John Dewey

Who founded the influential Positivism?

Auguste Comte

_____ was the picture theory of meaning

Tractatus

In the_____, A.J Ayer was largely responsible for the spread of this philosophical movement to Britain

1930s

In the 1930s, _____ was largely responsible for the spread of this philosophical movement to Britain

A.J Ayer

_____ in very general terms, rejects Scientism and tend towards Historicism.

Continental Philosophy

_____ in the early 20th Century both wrote a book titled "Principia Mathematica"

Bertrand Russell and Alfred North Whitehead

Bertrand Russell and Alfred North Whitehead in the early 20th Century both wrote a book titled _____

"Principia Mathematica"

Russell's work was mainly in Philosophy of Language and the theory of_____.

Logical Atomism

Whitehead developed a metaphysical approach known as _____

Process Philosophy

Moore's 1903 _____ has become one of the standard texts of modern Ethics and MetaEthics.

"Principia Ethica"

_____ was the founder of Phenomenology a great and very influential movement of the Century.

Edmund Husserl

_____, a formal pupil of Husserl attempted a decline of his master's philosophy- Phenomenology in his own philosophy.

Martin Heidegger

_____ argued that 'existence' was inextricably linked with time, and that being is just an on-going process of becoming.

Heidegger

According to_____, genuine human dignity can only be achieved by our active acceptance of this angst and despair.

Sartre

In addition to_____, three main philosophical schools dominated Continental Philosophy in the second half of the 20th Century.

Existentialism

In addition to Existentialism, _____main philosophical schools dominated Continental Philosophy in the second half of the 20th Century.

Three

The third school is called_____.

Post-Modernism

_____ is an even less welldefined field, marked by a kind of "pick'n'mix" openness to a variety of different meanings and authorities from unexpected places, as well as a willingness to borrow unashamedly from previous movements or traditions.

Post-Modernism

_____ is a method that focuses on literary criticism that questions traditional assumptions about certainty, identity and truth, and looks for the underlying assumptions (both unspoken and implicit), as well as the ideas and frameworks, that form the basis for thought and belief.

Deconstruction

Deconstructionism is often called just _____

Deconstruction

Nigerian born Philosopher K.C. Anyanwu defined _____ as "that which concerns itself with the way in which African people of the past and present make sense of their destiny and of the world in which they live."

African philosophy

Nigerian born Philosopher _____ defined African philosophy as "that which concerns itself with the way in which African people of the past and present make sense of their destiny and of the world in which they live."

K.C. Anyanwu

According to Joseph I. Omoregbe a _____ is one who attempts to understand the world's phenomena, the purpose of human existence, the nature of the world, and the place of human beings in that world.

philosopher

According to _____, a philosopher is one who attempts to understand the world's phenomena, the purpose of human existence, the nature of the world, and the place of human beings in that world.

Joseph I. Omoregbe

_____ is thinking – to think, man requires a language.

Philosophy

Philosophy functions on _____ main attributes in a society

three

Philosophy functions on three main attributes in a society. These attributes are: _____

Culture, Civilization and Language

_____ has been used to record the beliefs found in African cultures.

Ethno-philosophy

_____ argued in The Bantu Philosophy that the metaphysical categories of the Bantu people are reflected in their linguistic categories.

Placide Tempels

_____ argues that in African philosophy, age is seen as an important factor in gaining wisdom and interpreting the past.

Algoa (Babalola: 1998)

Algoa (Babalola: 1998) argues that in African philosophy, _____ is seen as an important factor in gaining wisdom and interpreting the past.

age

"More days, more wisdom", and "What an old man sees seated, a youth does not see standing." Truth is seen as eternal and unchanging ("Truth never rots"), but people are subject to error ("Even a four-legged horse stumbles and falls").

It is dangerous to judge by appearances ("A large eye does not mean keen vision"), but first-hand observation can be trusted ("He who sees does not err").

The past is not seen as fundamentally different from the present, but all history is contemporary history ("A storyteller does not tell of a different season").

The future remains beyond knowledge ("Even a bird with a long neck cannot see the future"). Nevertheless, it is said, "God will outlive eternity."

History is seen as vitally important ("One ignorant of his origin is nonhuman"), and historians (known as "sons of the soil") are highly revered ("The son of the soil has the python's keen eyes").

Philosophical sagacity is also known as _____

Sage philosophy

_____ is a sort of individualist version of ethno-philosophy, in which one records the beliefs of certain special members of a community.

Philosophical sagacity

According to _____, Sage philosophy is the expressed thoughts of wise men and women in any given community and is a way of thinking and explaining the world that fluctuates between popular wisdom (known communal maxims aphorisms and general common-sense truths) and dialectic wisdom, an expounded wisdom and a rational thought of some given individuals within a community.

Odera Oruka

According to Odera Oruka, _____ is the expressed thoughts of wise men and women in any given community and is a way of thinking and explaining the

world that fluctuates between popular wisdom (known communal maxims aphorisms and general common-sense truths) and dialectic wisdom, an expounded wisdom and a rational thought of some given individuals within a community.

Sage philosophy

_____ is usually identified as that produced by African philosophers trained in the Western philosophical tradition, that embraces a universal view of the methods and concerns of philosophy.

Professional philosophy

_____ insist that ethno-philosophy does not possess the ability to be critical which, is the most important characteristic of philosophy.

Professional philosophy

_____ is considered a special case of philosophic sagacity, in which not sages but ideologues are the subjects.

Nationalist and ideological philosophy

_____ is a philosophical current which insists that philosophy in Africa should be hermeneutic in nature.

The Hermeneutic Philosophy

_____ is a theory and method of interpretation, especially, the interpretation of philosophical texts.

Hermeneutics

Hermeneutics is _____

a theory and method of interpretation, especially, the interpretation of philosophical texts

Hermeneutics is a theory and method of interpretation, especially, the interpretation of philosophical_____.

texts

The emergence of philosophy from non-philosophy is made possible through the process of_____.

hermeneutics

The emergence of philosophy from non-philosophy is made possible through the process of hermeneutics, which is_____.

interpretation

_____ philosophers recognized that there are some African literary scholars whose writings reflect philosophical issues in their essays.

Literary and Artistic

_____ is an 'expression of reason or order in words or things, principle, mathematical ratio, thought or simply 'word'

Logos

In the history of philosophy, _____ was the first ancient Greek philosopher that developed some logical principles, and these are the principle of identity and the principle of non-contradiction.

Parmenides

_____ defines logic as the study of the methods and principles used in distinguishing good (correct) from bad /incorrect reasoning

Copi

Copi defines _____ as the study of the methods and principles used in distinguishing good (correct) from bad /incorrect reasoning

logic

_____ constitute what we call logical processes.

Simple apprehension, judgment, reasoning and argument

Simple apprehension, judgment, reasoning and argument constitute what we call_____.

logical processes

_____ is the act by which the mind forms the concept of something without affirming or denying anything about it.

Simple apprehension

Simple apprehension is_____

the act by which the mind forms the concept of something without affirming or denying anything about it

_____ is known as the act by which the mind affirms or denies something of something else.

Judgment

_____ constitute the third and last stage of any logical process.

Reasoning and argument

_____ is also known as the act by which the mind passes from one, two or more judgments to a further judgment distinct from the preceding ones but implicitly contained in them.

Reasoning and argument

_____ is the tool with which philosophers perform their task of philosophizing.

Logic

Traditionally, logic is divided into _____ main branches
two

Traditionally, logic is divided into two main branches namely _____
formal and informal

_____ is the study of inference with purely formal content, where that content is made explicit.

Formal Logic

Formal logic is often used as a synonym for _____.
symbolic logic

_____ is the study of natural language arguments.

Informal Logic

_____ refers to two important areas of research and they are the application of the techniques of formal logic to mathematics and mathematical reasoning, and the other one is in the other direction, the application of mathematical techniques to the representation and analysis of formal logic.

Mathematical Logic

_____ is an extension of symbolic logic into other areas, to the study of model theory, proof theory, set theory, and recursion theory.

Mathematical Logic

_____ type of logic deals with the basic operations of truth values.

Boolean logic

_____ is concerned with inferential reasoning that follows necessarily from given premises.

Deductive logic

An _____ is deductively valid if and only if the premise(s) follows from the conclusion or if there is no reason for us to accept the premises as true and reject the conclusion.

inference

_____ is the opposite of deductive logic.

Inductive Logic

Inductive Logic is the opposite of_____.

deductive logic

_____ is a logical process where a reliable generalization from observations is derived.

Inductive Logic

_____ require us to define a reliable generalization of some set of observations.

Inductive logical evaluation

_____ form of logic is concerned with testing the truth-value validity of propositions through logical rules and principles.

Propositional Logic

_____ is related to fuzzy set theory in mathematics.

Fuzzy Logic

_____ simply says that truth values are not limited to truth or falsity.

Fuzzy Logic

_____ deals with the phenomenon that sub-parts of a sentence may have their semantics modified by special verbs or modal particles.

Modal logic

_____ is the logic of knowledge and belief.

Epistemic Logic

Epistemic Logic is the logic of _____ and belief.

knowledge

Epistemic Logic is the logic of knowledge and_____.

belief

Epistemic Logic is_____

the logic of knowledge and belief

_____ type of logic directly involves topics of considerable practical significance such as morality, law, social and business organizations (their norms, as well as their normative constitution), and security system.

Deontic Logic

There is no difference between a statement and a proposition in logic.

True

_____ is known as evidence or reason.

Premise

A _____ refers to that proposition or statement, within an argument, which provides support for or grounds for asserting the conclusion of that argument.

premise

In a _____ argument, the premises imply the conclusion

valid

_____ and conclusion are relative terms.

Premise

Premise and _____ are relative terms.

conclusion

Conclusion does not necessarily mean the last sentence.

True

The premise in an argument A can be the conclusion in argument B and vice versa.

True

In a valid argument, the _____ imply the conclusion.

premises

In a valid argument, the premises imply the_____.

conclusion

Premise and conclusion are _____ terms.

relative

_____ does not necessarily mean the last sentence.

Conclusion

The premise in an argument A can be the _____ in argument B and vice versa.

conclusion

The _____ in an argument A can be the conclusion in argument B and vice versa.

premise

_____ are words and expression that indicate the premises within an argument.

Premise indicators

_____ are some expressions and words that function to indicate the conclusion within a passage.

Conclusion indicators

In logic, _____ is the process by which one proposition is arrived at and affirmed based on one or more other propositions accepted as the starting point of the process

an inference

An _____ is a group of propositions that can be structured into two parts that is premise(s)', which is also known as 'reason' and 'conclusion' which can also be known as 'claim'.

Argument

The conclusion which is part of the statements in an argument is affirmed based on the other statements, which are called_____.

premises

An argument is said to be _____ when the conclusion of that argument is derived from or follows from the premises.

valid

In a _____ argument, it is necessary that if the premises are true, then the conclusion is true.

valid

_____, minor and middle terms are all parts of a syllogism. **Major**

Major

Major, _____ and middle terms are all parts of a syllogism.

minor

Major, minor and _____ terms are all parts of a syllogism.

middle

Major, minor and middle terms are all parts of a _____.

Syllogism

In any syllogism, the premise containing the major of the syllogism is referred to as the _____ of that syllogism.

major premise

In any syllogism, the term that occurs in both premises but does not occur in conclusion is called the _____ of that syllogism.

middle term

Logicians define _____ as that kind of argument in which the premises do not only support but also guarantee the conclusion.

deductive argument

A deductive argument is said to be valid if and only if

- (a) the premises imply the conclusion or
- (b) the premises entail the conclusion; or
- (c) the conclusion follows from the premises; or
- (d) the premises necessitate the conclusion; or
- (e) The conclusion can be inferred from the premises.

An _____ argument is one that the premises do not support the conclusion.

invalid deductive

From Wittgenstein point of view, the functions of language have been classified into _____ headings

three

From Wittgenstein point of view, the functions of language have been classified into three headings, that is_____

Informative, Expressive and Evocative

The term Performative Utterances was first introduced by _____ in 1955.

J.L Austin

The term Performative Utterances was first introduced by J.L Austin in_____.
1955

The main characteristics of performative utterances that attract philosophical interest are as follows:

1. It offers counter- instance to the verifications claim that only meaningful sentences are those which express true or false statements.
2. It belongs to the category of non-descriptive sentences; they are neither true nor false, but only felicitous or infelicitous.
3. It can do justice to the communicative and intentional aspects of language.

A _____ is committed in the process of moving from the premises of an argument to its conclusion.

Fallacy

A _____ is an error in reasoning that tends to be psychologically persuasive.
fallacy

_____ is an invalid argument that has the deceptive appearance of being valid.

Fallacy

According to Uduma O. Uduma (2015), the classification of fallacies can be dated back to Aristotle who gave two principal divisions namely

- (a) fallacies due to the misuse of language and
- (b) those which arose from defects of thought rather than of language.

_____ kind of fallacies are concerned with the structure or form of an argument, rather than the content.

Formal Fallacies

Formal fallacies are also called _____

Pure Fallacy

The formal fallacy associated with the deviation from the Modus Ponens rule. This is called_____

the fallacy of affirming the consequent

_____ is committed when the formal rule of affirming the antecedent or Modus Tollens is violated.

Fallacy of Affirming the Consequent

_____ fallacy occurs when the rule of Modus Tollens is violated the rule of Modus Tollens holds that in an argument, if the material conditional statement (first premise) is true, and its consequent is false, then its antecedent (conclusion) must be false.

Fallacy of Denying the Antecedent

In categorical logic, a _____ argument commits the existential fallacy if its conclusion is a 'particular' proposition and both of its premises are 'universal' propositions.

Syllogistic

_____ fallacy occurs in any form of reasoning when the rule that every valid categorical syllogism must have at least one affirmative premise (A or I) is violated.

Fallacy of Exclusive Premises

Informal fallacy is also known as_____.

material fallacy

_____ fallacies rests on the content of the argument.

Informal

There are different types of informal fallacies and these are:

- i. Fallacies of Ambiguity
- ii. Fallacies of Weak Induction
- iii. Fallacies of Relevance; and
- iv. Fallacies of Presumption.

_____ fallacies occur when ambiguous words, phrase or statements occur in arguments without carefully attending to the ambiguity.

Fallacies of ambiguity

_____ are some words that contain more than one meaning.

Fallacy of equivocation

The fallacy of equivocation occurs _____

when such a word is used in a manner that implies different meanings or senses of the word within the same context

The fallacy of _____ occurs when such a word is used in a manner that implies different meanings or senses of the word within the same context.

Equivocation

The fallacies of amphiboly and ambiguity are very similar.

True

The fallacy of _____ is nothing more than the opposite of composition.

Division

In the fallacy of _____, if the whole has the attribute “X”, therefore the parts must have the attribute “X” as well.

Division

_____ fallacies present the premises of arguments in such a way that their conclusion could be doubted.

Fallacies of relevance

The main business of _____ fallacy is to attack the person who advances an argument rather than providing a rational critique of the argument itself.

Fallacy of Attack

The word _____ is a Latin word which stands for “staff”.

Baculum

The word Baculum is a _____ word

Latin

The word Baculum is a Latin word which stands for “_____”.

staff

_____ fallacy is mostly used whenever a conclusion is defended by a threat to the well-being of those who do not accept it.

Argumentum ad Baculum

The word _____ is seen as a symbol of power.

‘Staff’

The word 'Staff' is seen as a symbol of_____.

Power

_____ is a Latin word with stands for “people” or “notion”

Populum

“Populum” is a Latin word with stands for _____

“people” or “notion”

_____ occurs when you try to persuade someone or a group by appealing to their emotion, feeling and sentiments.

argumentum ad populum

_____ is a Latin word that stands for “pity” or mercy”.

Misericordiam

Misericordiam is a Latin word that stands for _____

“pity” or mercy”

_____ is a fallacy that attempt to support a conclusion simply by evoking pity in one’s audience even though the statements that evoke the pity are logically unrelated to the conclusion.

argumentum ad misericordiam

Fallacy of Irrelevant conclusion (Ignoratio Elenchi) is also called_____

fallacy of ignoring the issue

_____ fallacy is committed when a claim is based on a rule that is generally valid, but the arguer fails to see the case at hand as an exception.

Fallacy of Accident

_____ fallacy is committed, when there is the assumption in the argument’s premises, of what the arguer is out to prove.

Fallacies of Presumption

_____ fallacy of complex question is committed when two or more questions are asked together at once and as an answer to one question allows one to draw a conclusion regarding the other question.

Fallacy of Complex or loaded Question

_____ occurs when an arguer attempts to base his claim on a 'prepared' answer, such as a witness under cross examination.

Fallacy of Leading Question

_____ a Latin word which means Begging the principle.

Petito-pricipiis

Petito-pricipiis a Latin word which means_____.

Begging the principle

The fallacy of _____ is any form of argument whose conclusion is nothing more than a restatement of one of the premises.

Begging the question

_____ fallacies are committed, when in an argument, the premises offer some but not enough evidence for the conclusion.

Fallacies of Weak Induction

_____ is a fallacy based on accepting uncritically the judgment of an expert merely because he is an authority without mindful of the evident contained in the premises of the argument which ought to indicate the conclusion.

Fallacy of Appeal to Authority (Argumentum ad Veracudiam)

The _____ means that the conclusion of an argument is proven simply because nobody has proved the opposite.

appeal to ignorance

_____ fallacy is an argument which applies not only to the premise cases, but also to cases that are different in kind from those referred to in the premises.

Fallacy of Hasty Generalization

_____ fallacy is committed when one argues that given the sequential or the frequent occurrences of an event in series, the probability of its (the event) reoccurrence will increase.

Gamblers' Fallacy

In logic, the fallacy of _____ simply means that you use a premise that unjustifiably reduces the number of alternatives to be considered.

false dilemma

A _____ is a sine qua non tool for effective communication.

Definition

A definition is a _____ tool for effective communication.

sine qua non

_____ of a thing has been described as statement of essence of a thing.

Definition

A _____ is one that explain what a word means.

nominal definition

_____ definition expresses the real nature of a thing.

Real definition

The certain intrinsic elements that is to be defined is called _____

definiendum

That which is doing the defining is called _____

definiens

A _____ definition is identical with a dictionary definition.

lexical

A _____ definition is descriptive, reporting actual usage of the term, within speaker's usage of the term, rather than prescriptive, which would be to stick within a version regarded as "correct" regardless of drift in accepted meaning.

lexical

_____ definition has been described as a special brand of stipulative and précising definitions.

Theoretical definition

_____ definitions is directed at developing coherent theoretical account of the subject at hand.

Theoretical

A _____ definition attempt to identify the extension of the term in question.

denotative

A _____ definition tries to identify the intention of a term by providing a synonymous linguistic expression or an operational procedure for determining the applicability of the term.

connotative

A _____ definition therefore is one that a term whether new or existing is given a new meaning for the purpose of argument or discussion in a given context

stipulative

_____ definition is sometimes referred to as Inductive definition.

Recursive definitions

_____ is a form of definition that defines a word in terms of itself, although in a useful way.

Recursive definitions

Recursive definition consists of three steps:

1. At least one thing is stated to be a member of the set being defined, this is sometimes called a “base set”
2. All things bearing a certain relation to other members of the set are also to count as members of the set. It is this step that makes the definition recursive.
3. All other things are excluded from the set

A _____ definition is one that has its term defined in such a way as to be an argument for a position.

persuasive

_____ definition is a form of definition that is used in contexts where the vagueness of a word, term proposition is unacceptable.

Précising

The _____ stands for the word being defined

definiendum

The _____ is the word or words that do the defining.

definiens

The universal affirmative proposition makes _____ statements

affirmative

Logicians define _____ form as 'any sequence of symbols containing statement variables but no statements; such that when statements are substituted for the same statement variable throughout the result is an argument.

an argument

_____ is the simplest type of valid argument form that is constructed with hypothetical conditional statements.

Modus Ponens

_____ is that form of argument that has a disjunction as first premise.

disjunctive syllogism

The law of identity is always stated as follows: "A is A". Here "A" stands for anything whatever. The originality of this law is that it simply states that anything is what it is.

The _____ is the third law of thought and it states that everything is either A or not A.

law of excluded middle