

Metaphysics	Epistemology	Deism
Agnosticism	Theism	Relativism
Solipsism	Materialism	Stoicism
Socrates	John Locke	Plato's Cave

<p>The branch of philosophy dealing with the first principles of things, such as being, knowing, substance, cause, identity, time, and space. Defined by Aristotle as "the knowledge of immaterial being"</p>	<p>The study of the nature of knowledge, justification, and the rationality of belief. Addresses questions such as "What does it mean to say that we know something?" and "How do we know that we know?"</p>	<p>The belief in the existence of a supreme being who does not intervene in the universe. This intellectual movement spanned the 17th and 18th centuries.</p>
<p>The belief that it is impossible to know whether or not deities exist.</p>	<p>The belief in a God or gods. The opposite is atheism.</p>	<p>The belief that concepts such as right or wrong are not absolute, they can change from culture to culture and situation to situation. The opposite is absolutism.</p>
<p>The theory that the self is all that can be known to exist, and nothing else of the world can be proven to exist.</p>	<p>The theory or belief that physical matter is the only reality, and that emotions, reason, and desire can all be explained as physical functions, physics, and chemical reactions. Posits that humans have no souls.</p>	<p>The belief that emotions and passions misconstrue life's truths, and that eudaimonia (happiness) is found in accepting the present moment and by not allowing oneself to be controlled by the desire for pleasure or fear of pain.</p>
<p>A classical Greek philosopher, credited as one of the founders of Western philosophy. He questioned the gods' existence. Later in life, he was put on trial for his radical thoughts and ultimately found guilty.</p>	<p>A British 17th century philosopher who created the Social Contract Theory, which is a contract between the government and the people. Coined the term <i>tabula rasa</i> to denote that the human mind is born unformed and ideas are learned through experience.</p>	<p>An allegory on the effect of education, written as a dialogue between Plato's brother Glaucon and his mentor Socrates.</p>

Saint Thomas Aquinas	Immanuel Kant	Affirming the consequent
Modus ponens	Modus tollens	Consequentialism
Deontology	The Problem of Evil	Fatalism
Paradox	Petitio Principii	Syllogism

<p>Wrote on the concept of natural theology, the belief that the existence of God is verified through reason and rational explanation.</p>	<p>Defined the "Categorical imperative," the idea that there are intrinsically good and moral ideas to which we all have a duty, and that rational individuals will inherently find reason in adhering to moral obligation.</p>	<p>The logical fallacy committed by arguments of the following form:</p> <p><i>If P, then Q.</i> <i>Q.</i> <i>Therefore, P.</i></p>
<p>A logical rule of inference of this form:</p> <p><i>If P, then Q.</i> <i>P.</i> <i>Therefore Q.</i></p>	<p>A logical rule of inference of this form:</p> <p><i>If P, then Q.</i> <i>Not-Q.</i> <i>Therefore Not-P.</i></p>	<p>The belief that the rightness of an action is determined by the goodness or badness of relevant consequences. <i>Utilitarianism</i> is a consequentialist theory that what makes consequences better or worse depends on the welfare or happiness of sentient beings.</p>
<p>The study of ethical concepts having to do with permissibility and impermissibility, such as rights, duties, and obligations. The ethical theory that the morality of actions should be based on a series of rules rather than the consequences of the action.</p>	<p>A seemingly logical paradox considered by philosophers: if there is a god who is omnipotent (all-powerful), omniscient (all-knowing), and omnibenevolent (perfectly good), why is there evil? This question is posed in Hume's <i>Dialogues on Natural Religion</i>.</p>	<p>The doctrine that certain events are fated to happen. This is a weaker form of determinism, since it does not specify that all actions are predetermined, rather that only certain events are, though there may be multiple courses of actions which lead to them.</p>
<p>An argument that appears to derive absurd conclusions from acceptable premises by valid reasoning. Quine distinguishes two kinds: Veridical paradoxes are resolved by the outcomes not actually being absurd. Falsidical paradoxes are resolved by the premises or reasoning being invalidated.</p>	<p>The Latin name for the fallacy of "begging the question," or assuming an argument as part of the proof of that argument. Also called the fallacy of a circular argument.</p>	<p>A valid deductive argument, an argument form with two premises and a conclusion involving universal and existential statements. For example:</p> <p>All As are Bs. All Bs are Cs. Therefore, all As are Cs.</p>

