

## Plato - The Apology

1. Who is Socrates? What is he accused of?
2. What is Sophistry?
3. Who tells Socrates he is the wisest man in Athens? What does Socrates do about this?
4. Who is Meletus?
5. According to Socrates what is the key component of Wisdom?

## Plato - Crito

1. Who is Crito? What is his initial argument for why Socrates should accept his help?
2. What is Crito's argument style? What is Socrates'? Which does Plato claim is better?
3. What is a Tacit Agreement?
4. Why does Socrates think it is wrong to break his Tacit Agreement with the state of Athens?

## Anselm

1. What are the two powers of the will?
2. How does God intend for our will to function?
3. What flaw in the Devil's will made God cast him down?
4. Do we have free will according to Anselm?
5. Why would God give us free will if he could foresee that we would do bad actions?

## Aristotle

1. How does a person become virtuous, according to Aristotle?
2. What does it mean to "hit the golden mean"?
3. Why is the golden mean different for each person?
4. What is Telos?
5. What role does happiness play for Aristotle?
6. Why can't children be virtuous?
7. What does Aristotle mean when he says that happiness is a "function according to some rational principle"?
8. What is the "Rational principle"?

## Hume - On Miracles, Chap 3 of book

1. What is an empiricist? Why is this important to answering the question "How do I know?"
2. What is Hume skeptical about?
3. What are "Reasons" according to Hume?
4. What does Hume mean when he says that "correlation does not imply causation"?

5. What is the popular theory when it comes to the order of creation? What is Hume's theory?
6. What is Testimony? When is testimony unreliable?
7. What is the main argument for Miraculous Events proposed by Hume? (ME Sketch argument)
  - a. What are the two responses?

## Descartes

1. What is the discourse on method supposed to do?
2. What does Descartes mean when he says "I think, therefore I am"?
3. What is the wax example supposed to establish?
4. What is the dream argument?
5. What is Descartes' argument for the existence of God?
6. What is Descartes' argument for the existence of the external world?
7. Why is Descartes considered a dualist?
8. Where did Descartes start his journey for knowledge? Why did he eventually turn inwards?
9. What is the purpose of the evil genius?

## Lugones

1. What is a world?
2. How does one "world travel"?
3. What is the difference between loving and arrogant perception?
4. Can someone exist in multiple worlds at the same time?
5. What is the self according to Lugones?

## Hegel

1. What is the Master/Slave dialectic?
2. Why does Hegel say we have reached the end of history?

## Marx

1. What is a commodity?
2. Why does Marx think that laborers are alienated from their labor?
3. Who are the bourgeoisie and the proletariat? What is the struggle between them?
4. Why are the proletariat exploited?
5. The technological advancements in production have nullified gender and age differences, why?
6. What type of system does Marx believe should replace capitalism? I.E. What is Marxism?

## Foucault

1. Foucault says that knowledge, power, and control are absolutely linked together. Why?
2. Why does Foucault think that power comes in a “tiered” system?
3. What are the three systems of control, according to Foucault?
4. What is another word for human organizations which Foucault claims are the sources of power?

## Mill

1. What is utilitarianism?
2. How many different types of pleasure does Mill believe there are?
3. Explain how Mill responds to the claim that he is an Epicurean
4. If someone is unable to distinguish between which of two pleasures are better, what might they do?
5. Why does Mill say about instant gratification?
6. What is another reason that someone might have problems “measuring” certain pleasures?

## Kant

1. What is the difference between apriori and aposteriori?
2. What does Kant say about following the rules of mathematics?
  - a. In what ways does Kant believe the rules of math and the rules of ethics are similar?
3. Why is Kant classified as a deontologist?
4. What is the difference between hypothetical and categorical imperatives?
5. What are the three formulations of the categorical imperative?
6. What are some issues with the categorical imperative? I.E. That I should never lie or steal