Philosophy 102
Study Guide: Final
Part One

I The Nature if Philosophy
Know the names and definitions of the three main fields of Philosophy
Why Study Philosophy? Critical Thinking skills, owning your beliefs, Kant, Spinoza and Epicurus’ answer to why study Philosophy.

II What is the Nature of Reality
Materialism: Arguments for materialism and objections to the theory
Idealism: Arguments for idealism and objections to the theory
Dualism: Leibniz, Brie Gertler, and Frank Jackson. Objections to Dualism (This is not in your book but from the lecture.)
Pragmatism: Arguments for Pragmatism and objections to the theory Nozick Reality and actuality.

III Science
What is knowledge traditionally defined as? (Thanks to Plato)
What is science? Frances Bacon's model
William Whewell’s model
Karl Popper’s Model
Thomas Khune: Paradigm shifts and what a successful science look life.

Scientific Views
Know the Instrumental View
Know the Realism View
Know the Relativism View

Part Two

I The Nature of Religion
John Hick’s Parable entitled The Road The six main aspects of religion Know the definition of religious belief Know the definition of theology
Know the definitions of Theism, Deism, Atheism, agnosticism, Pantheism, and Panentheism.

II The Problem of Evil
God is All-Powerful and All-Good so why would God allow evil? Know the three traditional responses to solving the problem of evil. What are the objections to all three? What is Swinburne’s response to the Problem of evil? What are the two types of evil according to Swinburne? Why does God allow both evils according to Swinburne?
III Religious belief and experience

William James “The Will to Believe” What are the three criteria that must be met in order for a belief to not need evidence? What does each of the three mean according to James? What is W.K. Clifford response? How can a belief without justification be Morally wrong and dangerous? 
What is Mysticism? What is a numinous experience? 
What are the four main aspects of numinous experience? 

IV Non-Traditional Theology

Soren Kierkegaard
Objective vs Subjective types of thinking What type is religious experiences and beliefs according to Kierkegaard? 
Religion has to do with a personal relationship with God. (a common theme today but not during Kierkegaard’s lifetime) 
Religion is a feeling not an objective knowledge What causes us to take the “leap of faith” and what is the “leap of faith”? 

Feminist Theology What is Mary Daly’s argument for why traditional religions are sexist? What is Her solution to the problem of sexist religions? What is Pamela young’s rebuttal to Daly? 

Part Three

Ethics
How is ethics different from every other field of study? 
Philosophers use reason and not just emotion to critically analyze morality. 

Ethical Relativism
What is the theory? What are the arguments for the theory? 
What are the two problems with the theory. 

Moral Subjectivism
What is the theory? What are the arguments for the theory? What are the problems with the theory? 

Objective Theories
What is Divine Command Theory? 
What are the problems with Divine Command Theory? 
What does a consequentialist theory mean? 
What does a Deontological theory mean? 
Know the basic thesis of Utilitarianism Know Jeremy Bentham’s argument for Utilitarianism 
What are the critiques of Utilitarianism? 
Know Kant’s argument for how we ought to treat one another.
What are the critiques of rule Utilitarianism
Kant’s Two Categorical Imperatives and what are their rational?
What are the problems with Kantianism?

Buddhist Ethics
Freedom and Karma why are these important? Four Noble Truths What is the Eightfold Path? What are the three short axioms?
What is Dana and Metta? Transference of Merit

Part Four
Political Philosophy
Know the Definition of Political Philosophy

I. What Justifies the state?

Social Contract Theory

Hobbes
Know what is the state of nature is like
Know why we enter into a social contract with others
know why we are bound to obey the rule of law or leave

Locke
Moral Laws are apart of nature
Know what the governments role should be and why.
What are the three main goals of Government?
**What are the three branches of Government that Locke argues for?** (not in the book).
What does Locke agree with Hobbes on?

II. What is Justice?
Know the difference between distributive Justice and Retributive Justice.
Know Aristotle’s idea of *Formal Justice*

Merit
What is justice as merit?
What is there reasoning
What are the critiques?

Justice as Equality
What is justice as equality?
What is there reasoning
What are the critiques?
Justice as Social Utility
What is justice as Social Utility?
What is there reasoning
What are the critiques?

Justice based upon need and ability
know this is what is called Socialist Justice
What is justice as Socialist Justice?
What is there reasoning
What are the critiques?

Political Theories

Marxism
Based upon the theories of Karl Marx and Frederich Engels.
The idea of the dialectic.
What's wrong with Capitalism?
Know who the proletariat and the bourgeoisie are.
Why is the proletariat going to revolt?
What does Marx's communist state look like?

Welfare Liberalism

John Rawls (Pg. 527-529 and 549-552)
Justice as Fairness
The Vail of Ignorance
What is the conclusion form the Vail of Ignorance/Original Position?
What are his two principles of Justice?
Why have these two principles of justice and not socialist or egalitarian?

Classical Liberalism

Robert Nozick and Libertarianism
Justice is based upon liberty. Treating people as free rational being.
This is based upon John Locke’s theories
What do libertarians disagree with welfare liberals on?

Part Three

Limits of the state
Aristotle distinguished natural laws and conventional laws.
Know what natural laws are and what conventional laws are.
Natural Law has its roots in Plato, Aristotle, and Saint Augustine
Know John Austin and what Legal Positivists are.

Human Rights
What is a Moral Right?
What are our Basic Rights?
A Just State/Government must balance social utility and individual rights. Moral Rights Theorists such as McClosky and Donaldson Pg. 566 argue that the state should never violate our basic rights even if it is for the good of the majority.

Problems
How far do our rights extend? Do we have a right to health care education and other social goods?