

Philosophy Made Simple

Introduction – What is philosophy?

Always answer on a separate sheet in full sentences and with examples where possible. Blend quotes into your own sentences if you can't paraphrase an answer. Look for the sub-headings – they are at the start of each section. (/20)

Popular usages

- i. “Philosophy” as a word is derived from which Greek phrase?
 - i. *Philosophy is derived from the Greek term “love of _____”.*
- ii. Explain the three popular usages of the word “philosophy”. (3)

Popular conceptions

- iii. Explain the two popular attitudes or conceptions of what we think philosophers actually do with their time. (2)

The Philosophical Enterprise

- iv. After examining “the universe at large and the world of human affairs”, what has the philosopher attempted to do? (1)
- v. We all have information and opinions. What do philosophers insist we do with our information and opinions? (1)

The Socratic Contention

- vi. How did Socrates defend his vocation (aka his life's work) as a philosopher? (1)
- vii. What is “philosophizing” according to Popkin and Stroll? (2)

What does a philosopher do?

- viii. What can't philosophers agree upon? (1)

Varieties of philosophy

- ix. How do the aims of Descartes and Marx differ? (1)

Who Are Philosophers?

- x. Despite the point in Section 5, most philosophers share which conviction? (1)
- xi. What do philosophers say to those who *feel* an answer is correct? (1)

Two examples/The Greek Philosophers

- xii. What did the Greek philosophers challenge 2500 years ago? What did they want instead? (2)

The Book of Job

- xiii. What did the writer of the Book of Job have to settle for? (1)

Conclusion

- xiv. Are you the type of person who just accepts an answer, or do you often question its validity (truthfulness)? Explain! (3)