Exam #2 begins with Plato’s communism (topic 6 in the outline) and goes to and includes Aquinas on God’s existence. The section on logic covers the categorical syllogism (the last part of Chapter 2) and the chapter on induction (Chapter 3). The exam is on Wednesday, November 7

Be able to identify and locate the following key names and concepts:

- Plato’s communism
- philosopher-kings
- dualistic metaphysics
- Allegory of the Cave
- Plato’s five forms of government → aristocracy, timocracy, oligarchy, democracy, & dictatorship
- technē
- kouroi & kore
- the description of ancient Greek art (not Plato’s position, but the general position in ancient Greece) as naturalistic & idealistic
- Taylor’s three types of totalitarianism → Orwellian, organic, and paternalistic
- John Rawls
- Rawls’s version of the social contract theory → “original position . . under the veil of ignorance"
- natural lottery
- Utilitarianism
- John Stuart Mill (1806-73)
- the Middle Ages
- Thomas Aquinas (1224-1274)

*Summa Contra Gentiles*
- the causal argument & the design argument
- temporal series vs dependent series
- William Paley
- Aquinas’s design argument
- William Paley’s design argument

*The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* (1859)
- Big Bang theory
- fine-tuning of the evolution of the universe
Logic

Be able to identify the following key concepts.

categorical syllogism
middle term, major term, minor term
major premise, minor premise, conclusion
distributed & undistributed
universal & particular fallacy of undistributed middle
valid & invalid, strong & weak

the four main patterns of inductive argumentation → simple generalization, statistical generalization, inductive analogy, & hypothetico-deductive reasoning

Francis Bacon (1561-1626) & the Baconian model

For each of the following indicate the distribution of the subject and predicate terms. Write the distribution for the subject term in the first space and the predicate term in the second space. Use D and U.

1. __U__  __U__ "Some professional football players are good public speakers."
2. __D__  __D__ "No engineers are articulate."
3. __U__  __D__ "Some engineers are not articulate."
4. __D__  __U__ "All professional basketball players are tall."
5. __D__  __U__ "Jeremy is an excellent tennis player."

Each of the following is a categorical syllogism. For each state whether the syllogism is valid or invalid (in the first space), and if invalid, state which rule is violated (in the second space). Use a brief descriptive phrase for the rules, rather than a number.

6. No Ps are Qs.
   Some Ps are Rs.
   Therefore, Some Rs are Qs.
   This syllogism is (a) valid (b) invalid because it violates the distributed middle rule (c) invalid because it violates the undistributed to distributed rule (d) invalid because it violates the two negative rule (e) invalid because it violates the negative-affirmative rule

7. Any state that ignores human rights is a tyranny. Some democracies ignore human rights. Therefore, some democracies are tyrannies.
   This syllogism is (a) valid (b) invalid because it violates the distributed middle rule (c) invalid because it violates the undistributed to distributed rule (d) invalid because it violates the two negative rule (e) invalid because it violates the negative-affirmative rule
8. No writers of lewd and sensational articles are honest and decent citizens, but some journalists are not writers of lewd and sensational articles; consequently some journalists are honest and decent citizens. This syllogism is (a) valid (b) invalid because it violates the distributed middle rule (c) invalid because it violates the undistributed to distributed rule (d) invalid because it violates the two negative rule (e) invalid because it violates the negative-affirmative rule.

9. All missionaries are altruists. Some altruists are women. Therefore, some missionaries are women. This syllogism is (a) valid (b) invalid because it violates the distributed middle rule (c) invalid because it violates the undistributed to distributed rule (d) invalid because it violates the two negative rule (e) invalid because it violates the negative-affirmative rule.

10. Which type of inductive argument is the following an example?
   Franklin D. Roosevelt in his acceptance speech in 1932 said, “Revenue must cover expenditures by one means or another. Any government, like any family, can for a year spend a little more than it earns. But you and I know that a continuation of that habit means the poorhouse.”
   (a) statistical generalization (b) inductive generalization (c) hypothetical-inferential reasoning (d) inductive analogy

11. “It was thought at the time of Francesco Redi that there was “spontaneous generation.” Supposed evidence for this was the appearance of worms on meat after a few days. Redi observed that not only worms appear but also small objects (he called them “eggs” though they are pupae) and many flies appear. Redi wrote: “Having considered these things, I began to believe that all worms found in meat were derived from the droppings of flies and not from the putrefaction of the meat.” He then tested his hypothesis by eliminating the flies. First he sealed meat in a glass, and then he covered the glass with “fine Naples veil” which would not allow flies to enter. Even after many days no worms were seen, though in an open glass the meat had become wormy. — James B. Conant, Science and Common Sense
   Which type of inductive argument is this? (a) statistical generalization (b) inductive generalization (c) hypothetical-deductive (d) inductive analogy

12. In evaluating this argument, one should (a) determine whether the size of the sample is sufficient (b) compare the relevant similarities and differences between the things being compared (c) determine whether the test implications are born out by observations.

Sample essay questions

1. (1) Describe Plato’s scheme for communism in the Republic. (Discuss each of the main features of this lifestyle.) (2) Which classes, according to Plato, should practice this way of living? (3) What justification does Plato offer for advocating communism? (4) Offer a brief critical evaluation of Plato’s communism.

2. (1) Briefly describe Plato’s allegory of the cave. (2) Then state how the allegory expresses Plato’s position on (a) the place of the Philosopher-Kings in Plato’s utopia, (b) Plato’s distinction between opinion and genuine knowledge (wisdom), and (c) Plato’s position on the motives of the Philosopher-Kings for ruling.

3. (1) What is Plato’s dualistic metaphysics? (2) How is this metaphysics expressed in the allegory of the cave? (3) How is it related to his position on the nature of the human person?

4. (1) What is Plato’s assessment of democracy, and (2) how is this linked to his theory of justice? (3) How might a contemporary defender of democracy respond to Plato?

5. What is the mimetic theory of art? Did Plato invent this theory? Did he accept it? How is this theory related to Plato’s criticisms of the arts?
6. (1) What reasons does Plato give for proposing to banish the arts from his Republic? (2) How is his position on the arts related to his Theory of Ideas and his position on the nature of the human person and on the highest goal of human living? (3) Offer a brief critical evaluation of Plato's position on the arts.

7. Plato's *Republic* has been accused of being totalitarian. (1) What evidence might be cited in support of this charge? (2) Do you think this charge is justified? Use some of the ideas of Taylor ("Plato's Totalitarianism"), especially his distinction between three types of totalitarianism, in answering this part of the question.

8. What are some of the legacies of Plato's philosophy in Western Civilization? Give your own evaluation of these legacies. Do you think they have been beneficial or harmful to the West?

9. (1) What does Rawls mean by "the original position . . . under the veil of ignorance" and how does this serve as the basis for his theory of justice? (2) What are his two principles of justice? Explain the two principles. (3) Offer a brief critical evaluation of his theory of justice.

10. (1) What is Aquinas's causal argument for the existence of God (the 2nd of his five arguments)? Sketch the argument. (2) Critically evaluate the argument. What appears to be the weakest part of the argument. Do you think the argument can be defended in the face of this proposed weakness? Explain.

11. (1) What is the design argument for the existence of God? You may present either Aquinas's or William Paley's version of the argument (but not both). (2) Why does Darwin's theory of evolution appear to undermine the design argument? (3) Do you think that there is some way of salvaging the design argument in the face of Darwin's theory? Defend your position.