

***Great Conversation Historical Introduction to
Philosophy 8th edition Melchert Test Bank***

SKU: 9780190670610-TEST-BANK

1. In saying that all things are full of gods, Thales apparently meant that
 - A) Homer was right in saying that what happens can be attributed to the will of the gods.
 - B) traditional religious views could be defended after all.
 - C) explanations of events in the world could be explained in terms of events in the world.
 - D) science has its limits.

2. Anaximander's argument for the Boundless as that out of which all things come
 - A) appeals to the infinite quality of the universe.
 - B) assumes that observable features of the world all need explaining.
 - C) holds that explanations can go back and back infinitely far.
 - D) identifies the Boundless with the gods of Homer's poems.

3. How does Anaximander explain the generation of the many things in our experience?
 - A) By positing a cosmic swirl or vortex which spins like things to like.
 - B) By a theory of evolution.
 - C) By an appeal to one god, unlike us in any way.
 - D) By an infinite regress argument.

4. Xenophanes criticizes the Homeric gods
 - A) for not coming to our aid when we need them.
 - B) as unworthy of our admiration and respect.
 - C) and says there are no gods at all.
 - D) and substitutes other gods from more moral traditions.

5. Xenophanes says that with respect to the truth,
 - A) humans have never known it and will never know it.
 - B) it was revealed to us from of old.
 - C) even if we knew it, we couldn't know for sure that we knew it.
 - D) if we seek it, not relying on the stories of the poets, we will be sure to find it.

6. What, according to Heraclitus, is wisdom?
 - A) Minding your own business and being content with what you have.
 - B) Satisfying your every desire.
 - C) Recognizing that life in this world is but a dream.
 - D) Understanding the thought that steers all things.

7. Most people, Heraclitus says,
- A) but not all, are in daily contact with the *logos*.
 - B) live as though their thought were private to themselves.
 - C) are willing and unwilling to be called Zeus.
 - D) fight against impulse, for what it wants it buys at the expense of the soul.
8. Parmenides is rightly called a rationalist because
- A) he rationalizes and deceives himself about the truth.
 - B) he gives reasons explaining all things, even change.
 - C) unlike his predecessors, he was a rational person.
 - D) he is willing to follow the argument wherever it leads.
9. The One of Parmenides is
- A) in continuous flux and opposition.
 - B) unchanging, all alike, and eternal.
 - C) identical in concept with the Boundless of Anaximander, which spins the many out of its own substance.
 - D) a useful fiction, Parmenides says, that confers unity on the many diverse things in the universe.
10. Democritus says that sweet and bitter exist by convention. By this he means that
- A) if we came to agree they didn't exist, they would disappear.
 - B) the words "sweet" and "bitter" (or their Greek equivalents) were agreed to by humans at a convention in Athens.
 - C) their nature depends as much on us as on the things themselves.
 - D) convention is an avenue into the real.

Answer Key

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. D
9. B
10. C