



Philosophy Jeopardy!

Categories

Metaphysics	Epistemology	Ethics	Logic	Name the Philosopher	Potpourri
100	100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400	400
500	500	500	500	500	500
600	600	600	600	600	600

Metaphysics 100

According to Plato, a physical object's essence comes from this type of perfect and unchanging non-physical entity.

Metaphysics 100

Form (*μορφή*)

Metaphysics 200

The theory of modal realism, famously defended by Lewis, asserts the real, irreducible existence of these things.

Metaphysics 200

Possible worlds

Metaphysics 300

This ontological position asserts that everything in existence has the same origin and/or is composed of a single type of substance.

Metaphysics 300

Monism

Metaphysics 400

This view in the philosophy of space, associated with Leibniz, asserts that space consists of the relations between material bodies and possesses no substance itself.

Metaphysics 400

Relationalism

Metaphysics 500

In the philosophy of time, theories of this type assert that there does not exist an objective or metaphysically privileged present.

Metaphysics 500

B-theories

Metaphysics 600

According to a Meinongian ontology, abstract objects are real entities that lack the property of existence, but possess this property.

Metaphysics 600

Being (*sosein*)

Epistemology 100

Descartes feared the possibility that his entire lived experience was an illusion created by this malicious entity.

Epistemology 100

Evil demon

Epistemology 200

Hume argued that this sort of reasoning is problematic because it relies on the unjustified assumption that the future will resemble the past.

Epistemology 200

Induction

Epistemology 300

As opposed to analytic propositions, which are true by virtue of the meanings of their content, these sorts of propositions are true by virtue of how their content relates to the world.

Epistemology 300

Synthetic propositions

Epistemology 400

These sorts of cases, named for the philosopher who proposed them, represent instances in which a justified true belief does not amount to knowledge.

Epistemology 400

Gettier cases

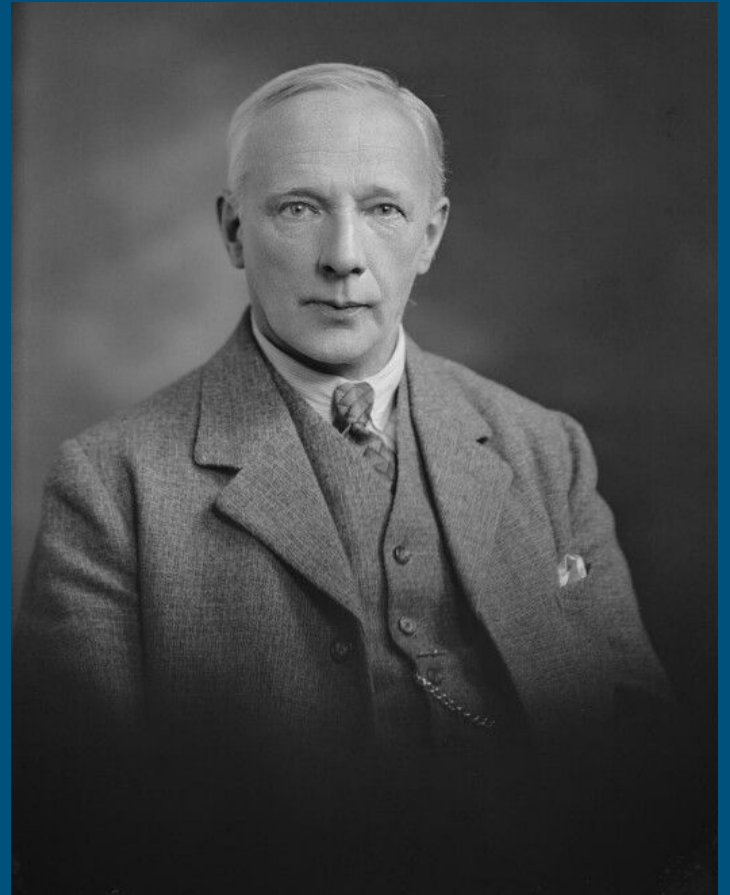


Epistemology 500

The statement, “Here is one hand, and here is another,” is the prototypical example of this sort of fact, supposedly so self-evident that no viable theory can deny it.

Epistemology 500

Moorean fact



Epistemology 600

According to Goodman, the deepest problem of scientific epistemology is the lack of an *a priori* distinction between accidental hypotheses and hypotheses of this other sort.

Epistemology 600

Lawlike hypotheses

Green	Grue	Bleen
Blue	Bleen	Grue
	Observed Before 2050	Not Observed Before 2050

Ethics 100

Per this theory of normative ethics, an action is moral insofar as it promotes the greatest good for the greatest number of people.

Ethics 100

Utilitarianism

Ethics 200

In reference to Aristotle's ethics, this term refers to the intermediate virtuous state between two vices.

Ethics 200

Golden mean (*μεσότης*)

Ethics 300

Emotivism, universal prescriptivism, and quasi-realism all belong to this family of metaethical views because they do not take moral propositions to express truth-apt beliefs.

Ethics 300

Non-cognitivism

Ethics 400

Per this view in moral psychology, a moral judgment is necessarily followed by a moral motivation.

Ethics 400

Motivational internalism

Ethics 500

If a categorical imperative must be followed under any circumstance, then this type of imperative need only be followed in some given circumstance.

Ethics 500

Hypothetical imperative

Ethics 600

This metaethical position, associated with Sturgeon and Brink (among others), asserts that objective mind-independent moral facts are natural properties that supervene on but do not reduce to other natural properties.

Ethics 600

Cornell realism

Logic 100

This term applies to an argument that is valid and whose premises are true.

Logic 100



Sound

Logic 200

This quantifier can be read as “there exists a...”
“there is at least one...” or “there is some...”

Logic 200

Existential quantifier (\exists)

Logic 300

The theorems

$$\neg(P \vee Q) \leftrightarrow (\neg P) \wedge (\neg Q)$$

and

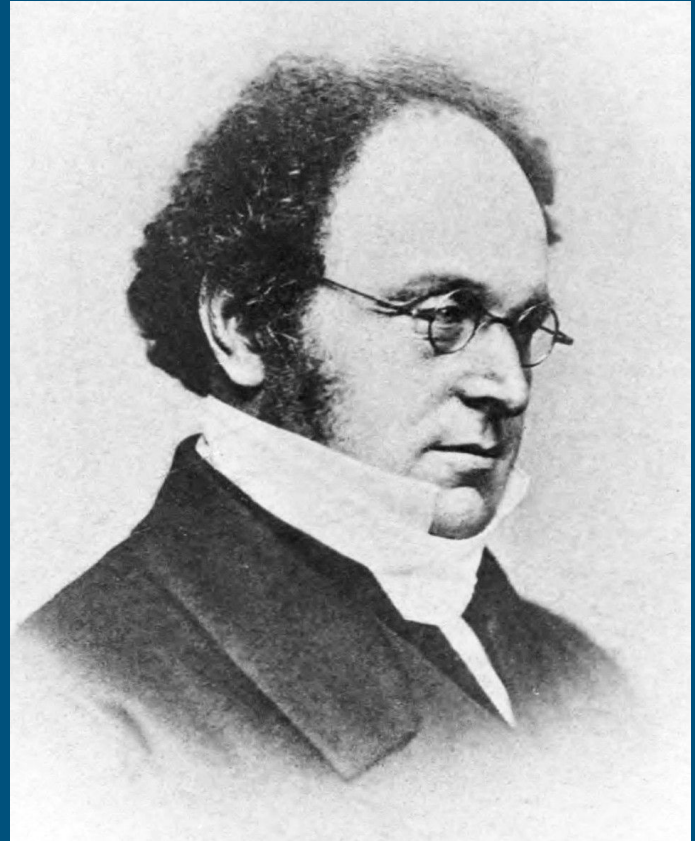
$$\neg(P \wedge Q) \leftrightarrow (\neg P) \vee (\neg Q)$$

are collectively known by this name.

Logic 300



DeMorgan's laws



Logic 400

According to this principle of classical logic, a contradiction entails anything and everything.

Logic 400

Principle of explosion

Construct a proof for the argument: $P \wedge \neg P \therefore Q$

1	$P \wedge \neg P$	
2	P	$\wedge E$ 1
3	$P \vee Q$	$\vee I$ 2
4	$\neg P$	$\wedge E$ 1
5	Q	DS 3, 4

Logic 500

Denying the Law of Excluded Middle results in these sorts of nonclassical logics.

Logic 500

Non-bivalent logics

Logic 600

In Kripke's semantics for modal logic, a frame $\langle W, R \rangle$ where W is a set representing a world and R is a binary relation on W , the relation R is known as this.

Logic 600

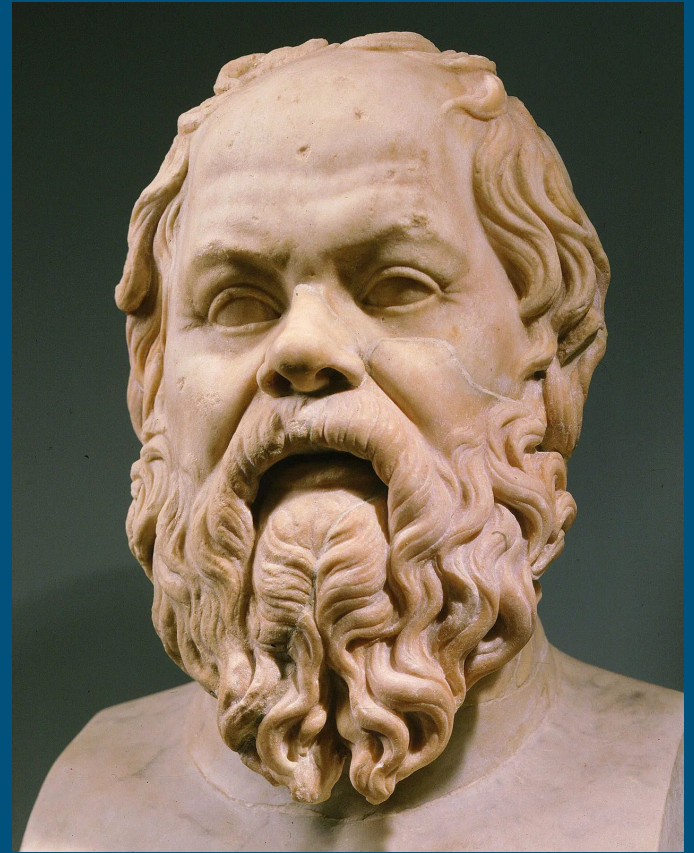
Accessibility relation

Name the Philosopher 100

This Ancient Greek philosopher supposedly claimed to be the wisest man in Athens because he was the only one who knew that he knew nothing.

Name the Philosopher 100

Socrates



Name the Philosopher 200

This Prussian philosopher, a central thinker of the Enlightenment, is best known for founding the German Idealist tradition and for his system of deontological ethics.

Name the Philosopher 200

Immanuel Kant

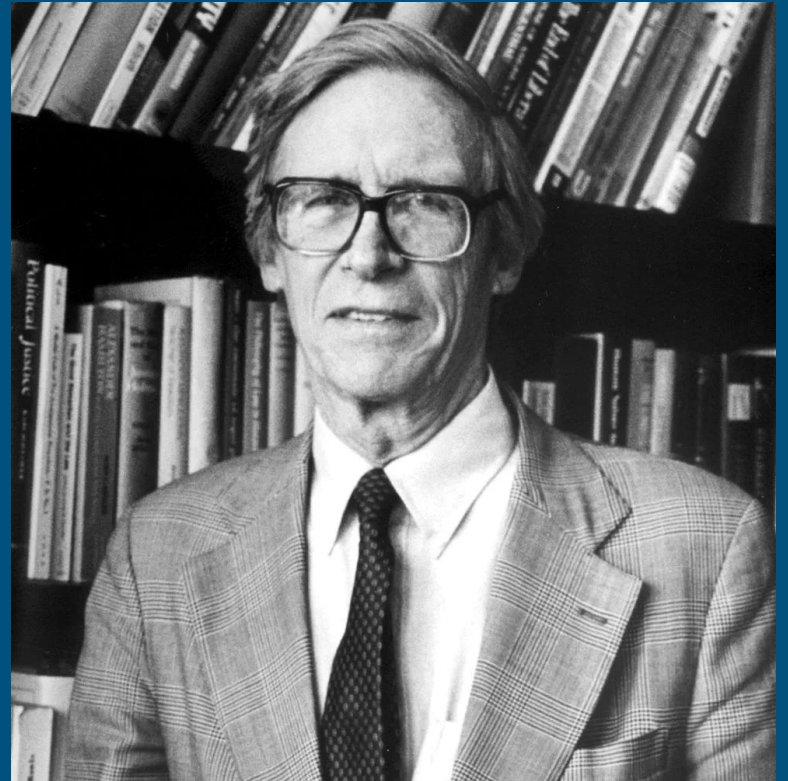


Name the Philosopher 300

This American political philosopher (who taught at Cornell in the 1950's) argued that we should organize our society as though we sit behind a "veil of ignorance" about our personal circumstances.

Name the Philosopher 300

—
John Rawls



Name the Philosopher 400

This Irish philosopher, a pioneer of contemporary virtue ethics and prolific interpreter of Wittgenstein, famously argued that intention is an aspect of action rather than something that precedes it.

Name the Philosopher 400

G. E. M. Anscombe

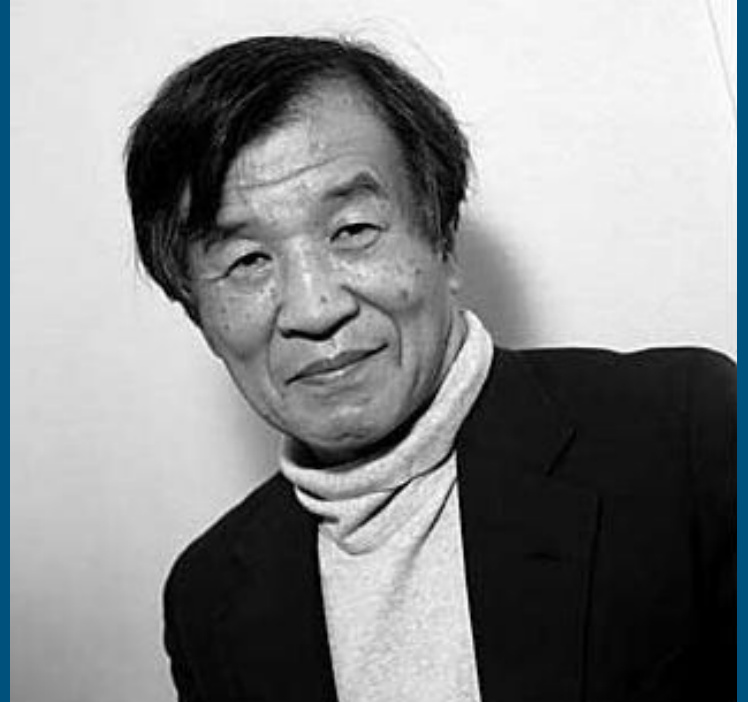


Name the Philosopher 500

This American philosopher of mind (who briefly taught at Cornell in the 1970's) is best known for his arguments against nonreductive physicalism and for defending a supervenience view of mental properties.

Name the Philosopher 500

Jaegwon Kim

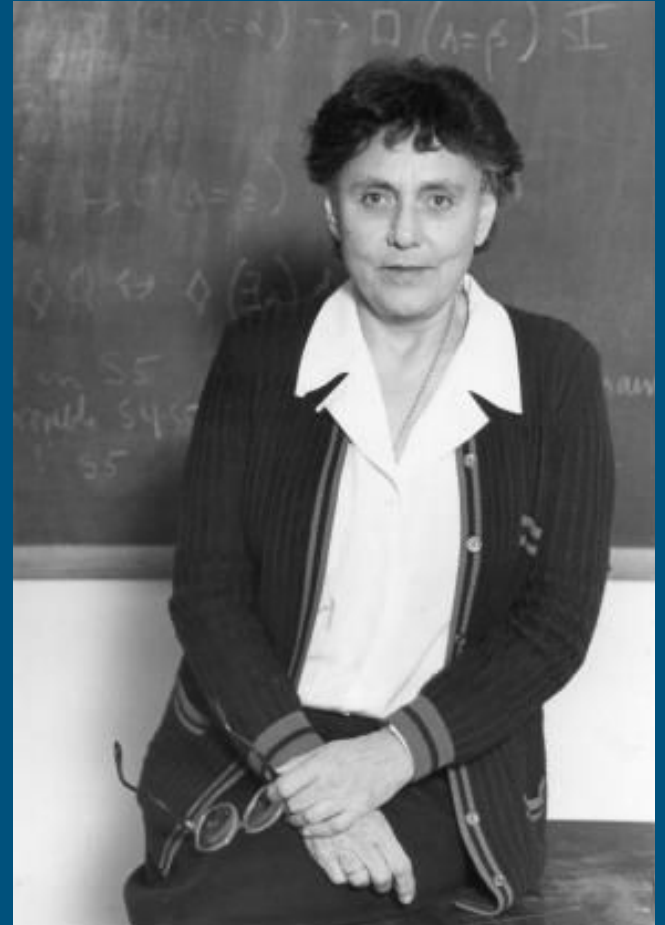


Name the Philosopher 600

This American philosopher/logician created the first axiomatic systems of quantified modal logic and introduced the \Box operator for necessity.

Name the Philosopher 600

Ruth Barcan Marcus



Potpourri 100

These ghoulish subjects of a thought experiment associated with Chalmers look and behave exactly like typical people despite lacking conscious experience.

Potpourri 100

Philosophical zombies

Potpourri 200

This influential argument in the philosophy of religion is based on the premises that God is a being greater than which none can be conceived, and that such a being necessarily exists.

Potpourri 200

The ontological argument

Potpourri 300

This view in the philosophy of mathematics asserts that mathematical truths are reducible to logical truths.

Potpourri 300

Logicism

*54·43. $\vdash :: \alpha, \beta \in 1 . \supset : \alpha \cap \beta = \Lambda . \equiv . \alpha \cup \beta \in 2$

Dem.

$\vdash . *54\cdot26 . \supset \vdash :: \alpha = t'x . \beta = t'y . \supset : \alpha \cup \beta \in 2 . \equiv . x \neq y .$

[*51·231] $\equiv . t'x \cap t'y = \Lambda .$

[*13·12] $\equiv . \alpha \cap \beta = \Lambda \quad (1)$

$\vdash . (1) . *11\cdot11\cdot35 . \supset$

$\vdash :: (\exists x, y) . \alpha = t'x . \beta = t'y . \supset : \alpha \cup \beta \in 2 . \equiv . \alpha \cap \beta = \Lambda \quad (2)$

$\vdash . (2) . *11\cdot54 . *52\cdot1 . \supset \vdash . \text{Prop}$

From this proposition it will follow, when arithmetical addition has been defined, that $1 + 1 = 2$.

Potpourri 400

These sorts of terms, essential to Kripke's theory of naming, identify the same object in all possible worlds.

Potpourri 400

Rigid designators

Potpourri 500

This account of the metaphysics of mind, proposed by Davidson, asserts that mental events are token-identical to physical events, but unlike physical events, are not governed by laws.

Potpourri 500

Anomalous monism

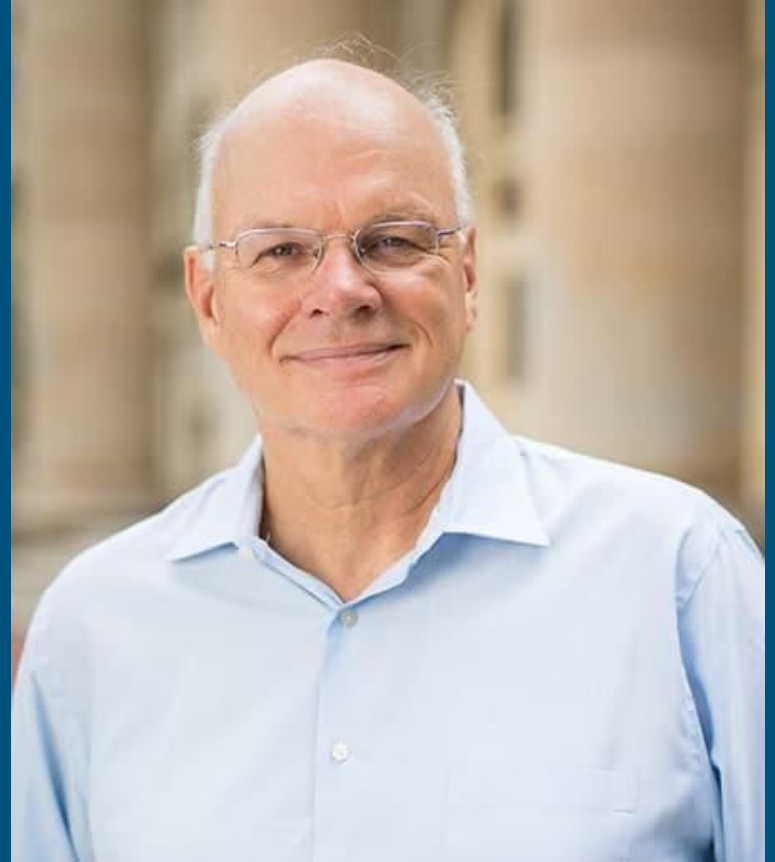
Potpourri 600

This view in the philosophy of action asserts that free will is not possible, regardless of whether determinism or indeterminism is true.

Potpourri 600



Hard incompatibilism



Final Jeopardy

Category:

The Philosophical Review

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Final Jeopardy

In this landmark paper, published by the *Review* in 1951, Quine attacked two positions essential to logical positivism: the analytic/synthetic distinction and the reduction of semantics to logical construction.

Final Jeopardy

“Two Dogmas of Empiricism”