

**Thought Monstrosity** - Questions by Caleb Kendrick, JinAh Kim, Young Fenimore Lee and Will Nediger  
**Packet 1**

Note to moderator: *Before starting, please tell players that they should expect some core philosophers to come up more than once in a tournament with this many philosophy questions. Therefore, the fact that a philosopher has already come up shouldn't necessarily deter them from answering with that philosopher's name.*

**Tossups**

1. **In order to convince readers that its claims are not eccentric, an essay by this philosopher quotes a passage from Aquinas, who is “not normally thought of as a way-out radical,” about how “material goods are provided for the satisfaction of human needs.” This philosopher attacks J. O. Urmson and Henry Sidgwick’s claims that a basic moral code which is too demanding will not be followed at all in an essay discussing the state of people in (\*) East Bengal. This thinker argued that getting one’s clothes muddy is an insignificant sacrifice in order to save a drowning child. This advocate for effective altruism argued that sexism and racism violated the “principle of equality” in a work that calls people “speciesist” for not fully acknowledging that the title beings suffer. For 10 points, name this controversial utilitarian author of *Animal Liberation*.**

ANSWER: Peter Singer

2. **This book compares some philosophers’ treatment of the body politic to Japanese jugglers who dismember children and throw the pieces into the air, only to have them miraculously reassemble themselves. Its fourth volume contains a relatively lengthy chapter on the reforms of Servius and the history of the Roman *comitia*. It argues that, because the government’s amount of power is constant, the relative power of each (\*) magistrate decreases as the number of magistrates increases. This book contrasts the government and the sovereign, the latter of which consists of the entire body of citizens and necessarily operates in accordance with the general will. For 10 points, name this book which begins “Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains,” a political treatise by Jean-Jacques Rousseau.**

ANSWER: *The Social Contract* [or *Du contrat social*, ou *Principes du droit politique*; or *Of the Social Contract*, or *Principles of Political Right*]

3. **A paper about one of these things uses the image of people exchanging instructions between sectors of a pie-shaped compound to illustrate the “toolmakers paradigm.” These things are divided into two components, tenor and vehicle, in *The Philosophy of Rhetoric* by I. A. Richards. In a 1978 essay about these things, Donald Davidson presents a scenario in which the word “floor” is ostensibly taught to an alien who, misinterpreting a reference to Dante's *Paradiso*, believes that the planet Earth is a floor. H. P. Grice used an example involving (\*) cream in one’s coffee to argue that these things “make as if to say” by flouting the maxim of quality. These things are viewed as cross-domain mappings in a book by Mark Johnson and George Lakoff about ones “we live by.” For 10 points, name these figures of speech which compare two unlike objects to bring out a hidden similarity.**

ANSWER: metaphors [accept conceptual metaphors]

4. **These things may be analyzed using the software package Pajek [“PAW-yick”]. The visual representation of these things was pioneered by Jacob Moreno, who used them to explain a rash of runaways from the New York State Training School for Girls. The fact that these constructs tend to include g-transitive structures was cited as evidence by Mark Granovetter that they exhibit “strong triadic closure.” Ronald Burt held that (\*) gaps in these constructs, known as structural holes, are the source of social capital. These constructs exhibit a high degree of homogeneity according to the homophily principle. These constructs have short average path length and large clustering coefficients in the small-world effect, which is often described as “six degrees of separation.” For 10 points, name these constructs, consisting of actors and ties between them.**

ANSWER: social networks [accept interpersonal ties before “structures”]

5. **This philosopher identified three types of distinctions between things: real-and-essential, real-but-not-essential, and formal. In his *Tractatus de Universalibus*, this philosopher argued that it is impossible for God to annihilate a creature without annihilating the whole world, including Himself. The so-called Earthquake Synod, convened by William Courtenay, condemned twenty-four theses of this thinker. Works like the *Triologus* set out this thinker’s strong opposition to the (\*) papacy and monasticism and his contention that the Bible was the only reliable source of truth about God, which strongly influenced Jan Hus. For 10 points, name this thinker whose vernacular translation of the Bible inspired the Lollard movement.**

ANSWER: John Wycliffe

6. **This thinker is synthesized with Gary Watson and Charles Taylor in a paper that uses JoJo, favorite son of evil dictator Jo the First, to criticize this philosopher’s “deep-self view.” That paper is by Susan Wolf. A paper by this philosopher recounts an anecdote in which Fania Pascal told Wittgenstein “I feel just like a dog that has been run over.” He distinguished between sufficient causes and actual causes to attack the Principle of (\*) Alternate Possibilities, and he tried to demonstrate that people can be morally responsible for their actions even if they could not have done otherwise with his namesake “cases.” This author of *On Truth* defined the title concept as rhetoric without regard for truth in the essay “On Bullshit.” For 10 points, name this compatibilist who argued that free will arises from second-order desires.**

ANSWER: Harry G. Frankfurt

7. **In one paper, this philosopher noted that both Hume and the American philosopher Alexander Bryan Johnson would have made use of contextual definition if it had been available to them, after quipping that “the Humean [“HUE-mee-in”] predicament is the human predicament.” That paper ends by pointing out work by Huseyin Yilmaz as a step towards showing that humans have a limited alphabet of perceptual norms, similar to how we categorize sounds into phonemes. Jaegwon Kim criticized this philosopher for throwing out the (\*) normative concept of justification by suggesting that epistemology should be treated as a branch of psychology. For 10 points, name this author of “Epistemology Naturalized,” who also wrote “Two Dogmas of Empiricism.”**

ANSWER: Willard Van Orman Quine

8. A work which advocates for this philosophical stance opens with quotes from its author's contemporaries claiming that "man is to man the supreme being" and "man has just been discovered." That book calls this concept the final stage in the development of an individual, following the "realistic" and "idealistic" stages. It's not anarchism, but a proponent of this view wrote that all political, moral, or familial obligations limit autonomy, and that the state in any form was inferior to a relationship he called "the (\*) union of" people with this belief. Along with fatalism, altruism, and anomie, Emile Durkheim identified this concept as a cause of suicide. This view has "ethical," "psychological," and "rational" forms, and its rational form is the basis for the ethics of Ayn Rand's Objectivism. For 10 points, name this school of thought that considers self-interest to be the foundation of morality.

ANSWER: egoism or egoist [or Einzig]

9. A character in a dialogue by this thinker says "I am not my own light to myself," expressing his idea that while we can know what we think, we cannot know what kind of thinking thing we are. That dialogue is between Theodore and Aristes. This philosopher was criticized by David Hume for going to "fairy land" with his belief that our knowledge of external objects comes from ideas within God, his theory of "vision in God." His argument that sinful things come not from God but from sinful agents was called "more Pelagian than anything in Pelagius" by (\*) Antoine Arnauld. This thinker, who synthesized the thought of Augustine and Descartes, claimed that the relationship necessary for a true cause could only be found in God. For 10 points, name this author of *The Search After Truth*, a French proponent of occasionalism.

ANSWER: Nicolas Malebranche

10. This man has been accused of "playacting at linguistics" by a former supporter, Paul Postal. This linguist proposed that there are three factors in language design: genetics, experience, and principles that are language-independent, such as principles of computational efficiency. With Marc Hauser and W. Tecumseh Fitch, this linguist wrote a controversial paper speculating about the nature of the language (\*) faculty. This linguist proposed the Minimalist Program and formulated the distinction between descriptive and explanatory adequacy. In the book *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*, this linguist emphasized the distinction between competence and performance and extended his theory of transformational generative grammar. For 10 points, name this author of *Syntactic Structures*, the father of modern linguistics.

ANSWER: (Avram) Noam Chomsky

11. Stephen Davies uses this adjective to describe works of art with relatively many "determinative properties." It is debated whether ideas described by this adjective are separable or inseparable, with John McDowell's "disentangling argument" often interpreted as an argument for their inseparability. Ideas described by this adjective are dependent on ideas described by the opposite of this adjective, according to the meta-ethical theory of centralism. Concepts which are both (\*) evaluative and sufficiently descriptive are described by this adjective. A phrase with this adjective was coined in Gilbert Ryle's "The Thinking of Thoughts: What Is *Le Penseur* Doing?" For 10 points, name this adjective which identifies a type of "description" practiced by Clifford Geertz.

ANSWER: thick [accept thicc]

12. A book on this topic describes the technique of “condensation with modification and substitution.” A book on this topic extensively discusses a Heinrich Heine character’s boast that Baron Rothschild treats him as a “famillionaire.” The importance of the “economy of expenditure” is emphasized in the final chapter of a book on this phenomenon which is divided into three sections on “The Analysis of [this phenomenon],” “The Synthesis of [this phenomenon],” and “Theories of [this phenomenon].” Several stories about (\*) marriage-brokers are discussed in a book which distinguishes between the more hostile tendentious variety of this phenomenon and the more innocent non-tendentious variety. For 10 points, name this topic which is the subject of a Sigmund Freud book exploring its “relation to the unconscious.”

ANSWER: jokes [or humor; or wit; or *der Witz*]

13. Scholars of these ideas often point to a passage stating “Therefore every man of worth, when dealing with matters of worth, will be far from exposing them to ill feeling and misunderstanding among men.” Giovanni Reale is best known for his defense of these ideas, while Harold Cherniss is best known for his rejection of them. Hans Krämer and Konrad Gaiser controversially contend that these theories underlie all their creator’s thought, as members of the (\*) “Tübingen School.” These theories were supposedly showcased in the public lecture *On the Good*. According to Aristotle’s *Metaphysics*, these theories start with assumption that there are two ultimate principles, the One and the Indefinite Dyad, which generate the Forms. For 10 points, identify these esoteric metaphysical theories which Plato only taught to his students orally.

ANSWER: Plato’s unwritten doctrines [or agrapha dogmata; prompt on descriptive answers like “Plato’s oral teachings”; accept Plato’s principle theory; accept Plato’s esoteric doctrines before “esoteric”]

14. This author perpetrated a literary hoax by inventing a movement called concentrism, whose main representative wrote a Descartes-inspired book called *Discourse on Exits*. This author’s statement in an interview that “all I am is feeling” is often interpreted as a repudiation of philosophy. This author’s first novel quotes a philosopher’s statement *ubi nihil vales, ibi nihil veles*, or “where you are worth nothing, there you will wish for nothing.” This author was famously influenced by the philosophy of Arnold (\*) Geulincx [GUH-links]. This man’s reading of a biography of Descartes inspired his first published poem, “Whoroscope.” This author was annoyed by readings of his most famous play which interpreted the title character as a stand-in for God because of his name and the fact that he never shows up. For 10 points, name this author of *Waiting for Godot*.

ANSWER: Samuel (Barclay) Beckett

15. This book defines two degrees of sociability, the first of which is a sort of instinctive attraction to similar beings, and the second of which is the recognition of equality between similar beings. This book’s author says that his name is only “truth-seeker” and that the reader should ignore his real name and pay attention only to his arguments. A chapter of this book lays out ten propositions purporting to show that the title concept is “physically and mathematically (\*) impossible.” This book’s “first memoir,” named after the Law of the Twelve Tables, opens by noting that the statement that “Slavery is murder” is easily understood and that this book’s most

famous statement should be just as easily understood. For 10 points, name this book by Pierre-Joseph Proudhon which answers its title question with the statement “It is theft.”

ANSWER: *What Is Property?*: or, *An Inquiry into the Principle of Right and of Government* [or *Qu'est-ce que la propriété?* ou *Recherche sur la principe du Droit et du Gouvernement*]

16. A book of this title, which uses the intelligence of octopuses as a jumping-off point for speculations about the origins of consciousness, is by philosopher and scuba diver Peter Godfrey-Smith. The question of how you can know that there's a bittern at the bottom of the garden is discussed in a J. L. Austin paper of this title, part of a symposium along with papers by John Wisdom and A. J. Ayer. The criterial solution to a problem of this name can be illustrated by the argument that there is a non-inferential link between (\*) scratching and itching, in contrast to the traditional analogical solution to that problem. The idea that things with this two-word name do not exist is known as solipsism. For 10 points, name this term for the problem of how we can know whether people who are not ourselves have inner lives.

ANSWER: other minds

17. A seminal essay about these people begins by analyzing a “self-congratulatory” speech delivered by Laura Bush and the “hopelessly general” questions of a *NewsHour* reporter. The way that some of these people enact rather than subvert norms is discussed in an analysis of their “docile agency.” Scholars frequently debate the influence Lord Cromer had on an 1899 tract published by Qasim Amin advocating their (\*) “liberation.” The title of a 2002 paper by Lila Abu-Lughod asks “Do [these people] Really Need Saving?” In *Orientalism*, Edward Said argued that sexualized depictions of these people were objects of the European “male power fantasy.” For 10 points, name these people who often wear *hijabs*.

ANSWER: Muslim women [prompt on partial answer; accept Egyptian women after “docile”]

18. This economist argued that nations should remain “cuddly capitalists” while inducing other nations to become “cutthroat capitalists” in the paper “Can't We All Be More Like Scandinavians?” He proposed a repeated taxation game between a ruler and their citizens to suggest that political agents will not implement efficient policies in the absence of transaction costs, contra the so-called “Political Coase Theorem.” With an alphabetically-later collaborator, he wrote a book arguing that “inclusive economic institutions” promote development. His best known paper argues that, after correcting for (\*) “extractive” institutions in former colonies with high European mortality rates, African and equatorial nations do not have lower incomes. He collaborated with James A. Robinson on *Why Nations Fail*. For 10 points, name this MIT economist who authored “The Colonial Origins of Comparative Development.”

ANSWER: (Kamer) Daron Acemoğlu

19. This philosopher presented a semantic argument against consequentialism based on the thesis that “all goodness is goodness-in-a-way” in the paper “The Right and the Good.” This thinker defended moral objectivism in a 1996 book-length debate with Gilbert Harman. This philosopher imagined a transplant doctor who can save five patients by killing one in order to question Philippa Foot's claim that (\*) “killing is worse than letting die.”

This philosopher is best known for a paper which presents thought experiments about “people-seeds” and a house containing a rapidly growing child. That paper includes a famous thought experiment about an agent who is forced to share her kidneys with a famous violinist. For 10 points, name this MIT ethicist who wrote “A Defense of Abortion.”

ANSWER: Judith Jarvis Thomson

20. A philosopher from this school’s use of Medina and Flanders to describe differences in money demand is cited in Murray Rothbard’s history of economics before Adam Smith, which calls it the foremost example of a “proto-Austrian” school. A philosopher from this school created the term *res publica totius orbis*, or “the republic of the whole world,” in an early form of global political philosophy. That philosopher from this school had his lectures summarized and popularized by his students in works such as *De (\*) Indis*, where he outlined a theory of the freedom of the seas. A later philosopher from this school wrote a work divided into seven parts comprising fifty-four questions, the very last about “beings of reason.” A philosopher from this school wrote the *Metaphysical Disputations*. For 10 points, name this school that included Francisco de Vitoria and Francisco Suárez, a group of scholastic philosophers from a namesake university in Spain.

ANSWER: School of Salamanca [or Escuela de Salamanca; prompt on “scholasticism” before mention I guess]

TB. This essay cryptically ends by predicting the birth of a “formless, mute, infant and terrifying form of monstrosity.” This essay notes that, despite the critiques of Nietzsche, Freud and Heidegger, there is no way to attack metaphysics without using the concepts of metaphysics. It discusses a passage about how the incest prohibition presents a “scandal” for ethnology because it does not fit neatly within the nature/culture distinction. This essay extensively discusses the work of (\*) Claude Lévi-Strauss, adapting his notion of *bricolage* to discourse in general. This essay, originally presented as a lecture at a 1966 colloquium, posits that an event has occurred in which the concept of a structure has lost its center, allowing for the possibility of freeplay. For 10 points, name this essay by Jacques Derrida.

ANSWER: “Structure, Sign and Play in the Discourse of the Human Sciences” [or “La structure, le signe et le jeu dans le discours des sciences humaines”]

## Bonuses

1. Answer the following about epistemic paradoxes, for 10 points each.

[10] The statement that one of these events will take place next week but that its timing will be a surprise seems to lead to the conclusion that it can never take place - it can't be on Friday because if it hasn't taken place by Thursday, it won't be a surprise; it also can't be on Thursday because if it hasn't taken place by Wednesday, it won't be a surprise; and so forth.

ANSWER: **hanging** [prompt on execution; accept **test**]

[10] D. C. Makinson introduced this variant of the lottery paradox, which concerns an author who rationally believes that all the assertions in her book are true, while simultaneously rationally believing that at least one of the assertions in her book is false.

ANSWER: **preface** paradox

[10] This philosopher wrote about seemingly self-contradictory but logically consistent utterances such as "I went to the pictures last Tuesday, but I don't believe that I did." He also formulated the paradox of analysis.

ANSWER: George Edward **Moore**

2. This philosopher introduced the so-called "tiling constraint" which states that the sum of all basic entities is the cosmos as a whole in his paper "Monism: The Priority of the Whole." For 10 points each:

[10] Name this Rutgers-based philosopher, the main contemporary proponent of priority monism.

ANSWER: Jonathan **Schaffer**

[10] Schaffer's tiling constraint belongs to this branch of mathematical logic. It is the study of the relationship between parts and wholes.

ANSWER: **mereology**

[10] This pre-Socratic priority monist proposed two seemingly inconsistent modes of inquiry: *aletheia* (or the way of truth) and *doxa* (or the way of opinion). He appears with his student Zeno of Elea in a namesake Platonic dialogue.

ANSWER: **Parmenides**

3. Answer the following about sign languages, for 10 points each.

[10] Many sign languages, including ASL, incorporate this system in which there are signs for each individual letter of the alphabet - the Roman alphabet, in the case of ASL.

ANSWER: **fingerspelling** [or **dactylology**; accept **manual alphabets** or **finger alphabets** or **hand alphabets**]

[10] Intro linguistics classes often discuss a sign language which developed spontaneously in this Central American country in the 70s and 80s.

ANSWER: **Nicaragua**

[10] Signs are generally broken down into four or five components, depending on whether non-manual expression is included. Handshape and location are two of the components; name the other two.

ANSWER: **movement** and palm **orientation**

4. Proponents of this theory repurposed the land reform slogan “three acres and a cow.” For 10 points each:

[10] Name this economic ideology, often described as a third way between socialism and capitalism, espoused in books like *Outline of Sanity*.

ANSWER: **distributism** [or **distributionism**; or **distributivism**; accept other word forms]

[10] Distributism grew out of the social teachings of this denomination, including those set forth in the encyclical *Rerum novarum*. Members of this faith who advocated distributism included G. K. Chesterton.

ANSWER: **Catholicism** [prompt on **Christianity**]

[10] This thinker prophesied a reestablishment of slavery and criticized both capitalism and socialism in his distributist-leaning book *The Servile State*. He was best buds with Chesterton.

ANSWER: Hilaire **Belloc**

5. This object was designed by Raimundo Teixeira [tay-SHAY-ruh] Mendes, a follower of the Religion of Humanity.

For 10 points each:

[10] Name this national symbol which includes the positivist motto “Order and Progress.”

ANSWER: the **flag** of **Brazil**

[10] “Order and Progress” is a shortened version of a motto of this Frenchman, the founder of positivism and coiner of the term “sociology.”

ANSWER: (Isidore Marie) Auguste (François Xavier) **Comte**

[10] The adoption of the Brazilian flag was supported by the founder of the Brazilian Positivist Society, who had this first and last name. Another thinker with this first and last name distinguished between the Liberty of the Ancients and the Liberty of the Moderns.

ANSWER: **Benjamin Constant**

6. The original frontispiece to this work included the Biblical quote “By me kings reign, and rulers decree what is just.”

For 10 points each:

[10] Name this 1642 political work that preceded its author’s *Leviathan*.

ANSWER: *De Cive* [“day” CHEE-vay] [or *On the Citizen*]

[10] This philosopher first used the phrase “war of all against all” in *De Cive*.

ANSWER: Thomas **Hobbes**

[10] Part IV of *Leviathan* is named after this phrase, which refers to the ignorance caused by the misinterpretation of Scripture.

ANSWER: the **Kingdom of Darkness**

7. An accidental discovery by naval historian Jacques Paviot suggests that the event traditionally thought to have been depicted in this painting didn’t take place until six years after the painter’s death. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this painting which has been analyzed in depth by Craig Harbison. An influential analysis of this painting discusses the actions of *fides manualis* [FEE-dace mah-noo-AH-“lease”] and *fides levata* [FEE-dace lay-VAH-tah] and compares it to effigies on medieval tombs.

ANSWER: *The Arnolfini Wedding* [or *The Arnolfini Portrait*; or *The Arnolfini Marriage*; or *Portrait of Giovanni Arnolfini and His Wife*]

[10] This art historian argued that *The Arnolfini Wedding* is actually a pictorial marriage contract in a classic iconographic analysis. He wrote *Studies in Iconology* and *Early Netherlandish Painting*.

ANSWER: Erwin **Panofsky**

[10] The shape of the bride's dress and the presence of a carving of St. Margaret on the bedpost are often taken as evidence that the bride in *The Arnolfini Wedding* was in this state, which is also a popular explanation for the *Mona Lisa*'s enigmatic smile.

ANSWER: she was **pregnant** [accept clear equivalents]

8. Answer the following about the legal positivism of John Austin, for 10 points each.

[10] In *The Province of Jurisprudence Determined*, Austin introduced this theory, which states that laws are orders issued by sovereigns under threat of punishment.

ANSWER: **command** theory

[10] H. L. A. Hart argued that the command theory is too narrow in this magnum opus of his, which argues that legal systems are governed by a meta-rule about what counts as a law, called the rule of recognition.

ANSWER: *The Concept of Law*

[10] Legal positivism partly grew out of this philosophical tradition, according to which knowledge derives only from sensory experience.

ANSWER: **empiricism**

9. This psychologist vehemently berated Harvard undergrads in a highly unethical experiment studying reactions to high stress, one of whose subjects was future Unabomber Ted Kaczynski. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this psychologist who prepared a report on Hitler's personality for the OSS, and who developed a theory called "personology" which Wikipedia dubiously claims is based on the Henderson-Hasselbalch equation.

ANSWER: Henry (Alexander) **Murray**

[10] Murray commissioned a nude sculpture of his lover Christiana Morgan, with whom he developed this widely used psychological test, in which subjects are asked to tell stories based on a series of pictures.

ANSWER: **Thematic Apperception** Test [or **TAT**]

[10] Murray's theory of personality is based on a system of these things, and was published five years before a more famous classification of these things, depicted as a pyramid with self-actualization at the top.

ANSWER: **needs**

10. Kolmogorov developed a formal calculus for this concept. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this concept which is formulated in terms of personal beliefs in the Bayesian interpretation, which deals with prior and posterior forms of this concept.

ANSWER: **probability**

[10] This interpretation of probability defines it empirically, in terms of how often it occurs in a number of repetitions of a random experiment.

ANSWER: frequentism

[10] This approach defines probability as a physical disposition of a situation to lead to a particular outcome. Versions of this approach have been advocated by Peirce and Popper, and more recently by Donald Gillies.

ANSWER: propensity interpretation

11. According to Aristotle's *Poetics*, this term and *ethos* are the two natural causes of actions by characters. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this term, the third in a hierarchy of elements after *mythos* and *ethos*. It is usually translated as "thought," and is contrasted with *ethos* in its description as spoken reasoning that reveals viewpoints rather than personality.

ANSWER: dianoia

[10] In the *Poetics*, *dianoia* is one of six elements of tragedy, a genre whose main purpose is this purging of fear and pity in the audience. Characters must be good, appropriate, realistic, and consistent for this feeling to arise.

ANSWER: catharsis

[10] Yet another term from Aristotle's works is this term from the *Nicomachean Ethics* defined as the highest human good. This term usually translated as just "happiness" is described as a state of flourishing and wellness.

ANSWER: eudaimonia

12. This thinker believed that the purpose of philosophy was self-improvement and rejected the rigid methods proposed by Descartes and Locke. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this earl and philosopher who drew his own detailed illustrations for his *Characteristicks of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times*. This grandson of John Locke's patron kept private notebooks he called "Askemata."

ANSWER: Anthony Ashley-Cooper, Third Earl Shaftesbury [accept either underlined portion]

[10] In Shaftesbury's "A Letter concerning" this emotion, Shaftesbury argues that pure rational analysis is not sufficient for faith, but that faith instead requires an additional emotional component.

ANSWER: enthusiasm [accept word forms; prompt on close equivalents]

[10] Shaftesbury also argued that these phenomena ought to contradict, not support, proper belief in God. They are often defined as violations of the laws of nature.

ANSWER: miracles

13. The accessibility relation is a relation between these things. For 10 points each:

[10] Name these things, which are often defined as maximal consistent sets of propositions.

ANSWER: possible worlds

[10] Basic modal logic includes the axioms of classical propositional logic, the rule of necessitation, and this axiom, which states that A necessarily implies B (pause) implies (pause) necessarily A implies necessarily B.

ANSWER: Axiom K [or the distribution axiom; accept, *but do not otherwise reveal*, the Kripke schema]

[10] Axiom K is named after this logician, the namesake of a modal frame consisting of a set of worlds and an accessibility relation on those worlds. He wrote *Naming and Necessity*.

ANSWER: Saul Kripke

14. The word “nihilism” was coined in an open letter by Friedrich Jacobi written during this dispute. For 10 points each:  
[10] Name this dispute which was sparked by the publication of the essay “On the Ground of Our Belief in a Divine World-Governance.”

ANSWER: **atheism** dispute [or *Atheismusstreit*; prompt on, *but do not otherwise reveal*, answers mentioning Johann Gottlieb Fichte]

[10] “On the Ground of Our Belief in a Divine Governance” is by this author of *An Attempt at a Critique of All Revelation* and the *Wissenschaftslehre* [VISS-en-shahfts-“LAIR”-uh].

ANSWER: Johann Gottlieb **Fichte**

[10] Fichte defended Kant’s supporter K. L. Reinhold against the attacks made in this book by G. E. Schulze named after an ancient Greek skeptic.

ANSWER: *Aenesidemus*

15. This group, which met secretly three times a month, was divided into four ranks, the highest of which was “prophets and philosophers.” For 10 points each:

[10] Name this secret society of Muslim philosophers whose namesake encyclopedia heavily influenced medieval Muslim thought.

ANSWER: **Brethren of Purity** [or **Brethren of Sincerity**; or **Ikhwan as-Safa**]

[10] Another mysterious book which was extremely popular among medieval philosophers was the *Secretum Secretorum*, which purported to be a letter from Aristotle to this most famous student of his.

ANSWER: **Alexander** the Great [or **Alexander** III of Macedon]

[10] This author of the *Opus Majus* produced an annotated edition of the *Secretum Secretorum*.

ANSWER: Roger **Bacon** [or **Doctor Mirabilis**]

16. Tyler Burge defended this idea by imagining a community that uses the word “arthritis” to refer to an ailment of the thigh. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this doctrine about meaning which Hilary Putnam defended using an example about the difference between elm trees and beech trees.

ANSWER: semantic **externalism** [or **anti-individualism**]

[10] Putnam also argued for semantic externalism by imagining a Twin Earth which contains a substance called XYZ which has the macroscopic properties of this substance.

ANSWER: **water** [or **H<sub>2</sub>O**]

[10] This paper by Andy Clark and David Chalmers defends “active externalism” by imagining a man with Alzheimer’s who consults a notebook to locate his belief that the MoMA is on 53rd Street.

ANSWER: “The **Extended Mind**”

17. Paul Lazarsfeld argued against the hypodermic needle model of this process using data gathered during the 1940 election. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this process which is the subject of a two-step model developed by Lazarsfeld, as well as an influential model developed by Harold Lasswell.

ANSWER: **communications**

[10] This author of *White Collar* and *The Power Elite* critiqued Lazarsfeld for his “abstract empiricism.”

ANSWER: Charles Wright **Mills**

[10] Stuart Hall went even further than Lazarsfeld in developing this *four*-stage model of communication, which categorizes a receiver’s responses to a message as dominant-hegemonic, negotiated, or oppositional.

ANSWER: **encoding/decoding** model

18. This theory was applied to consciousness in the “orchestrated objective reduction” theory of Penrose and Hameroff. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this theory, which Alexander Wendt attempted to apply to social science in a 2015 book. Its many-worlds interpretation has occasioned many thought experiments.

ANSWER: **quantum** physics [or **quantum** mechanics; or **QM**]

[10] According to this thought experiment proposed by Hans Moravec, an experimenter can experience a sort of subjective immortality if the firing of a deadly weapon at the experimenter is determined by the spin of a quantum particle.

ANSWER: **quantum suicide**

[10] Another version of the quantum suicide thought experiment was published by this cosmologist, who proposed that reality is a mathematical structure in his book *Our Mathematical Universe*.

ANSWER: Max (Erik) **Tegmark** [or Max **Shapiro**]

19. A chapter of this book criticizes the “sexual solipsism” of Sigmund Freud. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this 1963 book about “the problem that has no name,” that is, the dissatisfaction of American housewives.

ANSWER: *The **Feminine Mystique***

[10] Friedan’s *The Feminine Mystique* launched the second of these periods in the history of feminism.

ANSWER: **waves**

[10] In 1978, second-wave feminist Gloria Steinem wrote a short essay for *Cosmopolitan* which amusingly imagines what the world would be like if this counterfactual were true.

ANSWER: if **men** could **menstruate** [accept clear equivalents]

20. E. R. Dodds articulated this distinction in his book *The Greeks and the Irrational*. For 10 points each:

[10] Name these two methods of social control, a distinction popularized in Ruth Benedict’s *The Chrysanthemum and the Sword*.

ANSWER: **guilt** and **shame** cultures/societies

[10] In *The Chrysanthemum and the Sword*, Benedict described American culture as a guilt culture, in contrast to the shame culture of this country.

ANSWER: **Japan** [or **Nippon**]

[10] Takeo Doi criticized Benedict's analysis in his book *The Anatomy of Dependence*, which instead explains Japanese culture in terms of this need to be taken care of by others.

ANSWER: amae

Extra. Answer the following about Peter Geach, for 10 points each.

[10] The Frege-Geach problem challenges this meta-ethical theory, a variety of non-cognitivism. Simon Blackburn's quasi-realism is often considered a variety of this stance.

ANSWER: expressivism

[10] Geach first illustrated this phenomenon, which occurs when sentences have an ambiguous scope of quantification. It was famously illustrated by a sentence stating that every farmer who owns a certain animal beats it.

ANSWER: donkey anaphora [or donkey sentences]

[10] Geach's wife, G. E. M. Anscombe, made the first English translation of this man's *Philosophical Investigations*.

ANSWER: Ludwig Wittgenstein