

Thought Monstrosity - Questions by Caleb Kendrick, JinAh Kim, Young Fenimore Lee and Will Nediger
Packet 2

Tossups

1. A one-page paper by this philosopher introduces an operator that looks like an upside-down delta meaning “It is indeterminate that.” A book by this author uses the example of someone watching a group of sheep who sees one of the sheep cough. That book, which was given a reluctant negative review by Hilary Putnam for its “relentless technicality,” uses steel balls to illustrate the idea that thoughts that are not “well-grounded” have no referent. This author of “Can There Be (*) Vague Objects?” called Saul Kripke’s notion of dubbing “little short of magical” and argued that Kripke failed to rebut the description theory of name denotation in the paper “The Causal Theory of Names.” For 10 points, name this philosopher whose *The Varieties of Reference* was published after his untimely death at the age of 34.

ANSWER: Gareth Evans

2. In 2011, supporters of this idea lobbied the journal *Synthese* to include a disclaimer warning about the supposedly non-academic tone of some of the articles in one of its special issues. A prominent critic of this idea, Barbara Forrest, has categorized Francis J. Beckwith as a proponent of this idea. The Michael Polanyi Center at Baylor was founded to promote this idea. A proponent of this idea introduced the concept of “complex specified (*) information.” Michael Behe introduced the “irreducible complexity” argument for this idea. William Dembski co-authored an edition of a textbook endorsing this idea, *Of Pandas and People*. For 10 points, name this pseudoscientific idea advocated by the Discovery Institute, who conducted the “Teach the Controversy” campaign.

ANSWER: intelligent design [prompt on creationism]

3. This problem is captured by the notion of some sentences being unstable in revision sequences in Anil Gupta and Nuel Belnap’s revision theory. A variation on this problem developed by Stephen Yablo imagines an infinite sequence of sentences. Kripke posed a version of this problem using an example about Jones talking about Nixon’s claims about Watergate, and his solution to this problem involves hierarchies which reach a fixed point. Graham Priest resolved this problem by creating a (*) paraconsistent logic that treats instances of this paradox as *dialetheias*. Tarski’s hierarchy of metalanguages resolves this paradox by requiring that no well-formed sentence contain its own truth predicate. For 10 points, name this paradox of self-reference, exemplified by the sentence “This sentence is false.”

ANSWER: liar paradox

4. A commentary on this thinker’s magnum opus says that “the fertilizing rain brought up a crop of toadstools” because the controversy aroused by that magnum opus had few immediate results. Before translating *The Essence of Christianity*, George Eliot got her literary start by translating a book by this thinker. An essay from Nietzsche’s *Untimely Meditations* subtitled “The Confessor and the Writer” attacks this thinker, particularly his *The Old Faith and the New*. This thinker’s magnum opus argues against both the (*) rationalists and the

supernaturalists, adopting a third approach to the miracle stories in the Gospels in which they are treated as evangelical or historical myths. For 10 points, name this German author of a controversial *Life of Jesus*.

ANSWER: David (Friedrich) Strauss

5. **This thinker recounts how his Western worldview led him to dismiss the passage from the *Bhagavad Gita* read to him after an Indian street funeral in a book which argues against empirical approaches to explaining religiosity, arguing that signs of the transcendent can potentially be found in all of the world's spiritual beliefs. This author of *A Rumor of Angels* is the alphabetically-first author of a book which posits that "symbolic universes" are designed to legitimize institutionalized social structures. He is the alphabetically-first author of a book which distinguishes theoretical knowledge from the (*) social stock of knowledge and emphasizes that the social order, while seemingly objective, is fundamentally a human product.** For 10 points, name this sociologist who co-wrote *The Social Construction of Reality* with Thomas Luckmann.

ANSWER: Peter (Ludwig) Berger

6. **This economist argued that the Depression was a result of inefficient allocation caused by increased "costs of credit intermediation" in the paper "Non-Monetary Effects of the Financial Crisis." This economist collaborated with Gertler and Gilchrist on a paper about the idea that small economic shocks can be amplified through frictions in credit channels, a model called the "financial accelerator." He dubbed the decrease in the (*) volatility of business cycle fluctuations which began in the 1980's the "Great Moderation." In 2002, this economist gave a speech supporting Friedman's notion of a "helicopter drop" of money. In his best-known role, this economist lowered interest rates to zero percent and initiated three rounds of quantitative easing.** For 10 points, name this economist, who served as Chairman of the Fed during the Great Recession.

ANSWER: Ben Bernanke

7. **A theologian with this first name formulated the concept of *epektasis*, or upward striving, which he applied in his mystical interpretation of the three theophanies experienced by Moses in his book *Life of Moses*. That thinker with this first name broke with Origen in defending the idea that God is infinite in his anti-Arian treatise *Against Eunomius*, though he was influenced by Origen's belief in universal salvation. Another thinker with this first name originated the idea that the Spirit, in contrast to the Son, proceeds from the Father by (*) *ekporeusis*. That thinker is renowned for his five "theological orations." The name "Cappadocian Fathers" is given to the trio of Basil the Great and a pair of theologians with this first name.** For 10 points, identify this first name shared by early theologians from Nyssa and Nazianzus.

ANSWER: Gregory

8. **This philosopher wrote that Aquinas lacks the "true philosophic spirit" because he finds arguments for conclusions he has already drawn. This philosopher concluded that practically every advance in modern philosophy has been made "in the teeth of opposition from Aristotle's disciples" after dismissing the Aristotelian notions of "essence" and "substance" as meaningless. He cleared up the "two millennia of muddle-headedness about existence" initiated by Plato's *Theaetetus* by dismissing problems of existence as problems of (*) syntax in a**

chapter called “The Philosophy of Logical Analysis” in one of his books. That book is divided into three sections on “Ancient Philosophy,” “Catholic Philosophy,” and “Modern Philosophy.” For 10 points, name this British author of *A History of Western Philosophy*.

ANSWER: Bertrand Russell

9. **Seven myths about this historical process, including the myth of completion and the myth of exceptional men, are detailed in a book by Matthew Restall, a member of the New Philology tradition. A semiotic analysis of this process attributes it to differences in two groups’ conceptions of the sign, and includes a chapter analyzing a historical figure “as interpreter.” That book about this process, which is dedicated to the memory of a woman devoured by dogs, is subtitled “The Question of the Other,” and was written by (*) Tzvetan Todorov. The way this process played out in two countries is the subject of a pair of books by William Prescott. A “short account” of this process influenced the popularization of the Black Legend. A debate about this general process took place in the city of Valladolid. For 10 points, name this historical process recorded by people like Cabeza de Vaca and Bartolomé de las Casas.**

ANSWER: the Spanish conquest of the Americas [or the Spanish colonization of the Americas; or the conquista; accept clear equivalents; accept more specific answers, like “the Spanish conquest of the Aztecs,” before “two countries”]

10. **It’s not theosophy, but Arthur Versluis wrote a trilogy on the history of this philosophical movement. An essay named after this movement imagines its members saying “we will wait ... until the Universe rises up and calls us to work” in a dialogue with the world. Henry Ware’s “The Personality of the Deity” was written in opposition to this movement, which was called “the latest form of infidelity” by Andrews Norton. Members of this movement are disguised as (*) “Timon Lion” and “Abel Lamb” in a book about this movement’s “wild oats” which satirizes a commune co-founded by Charles Lane at Fruitlands. A member of this movement wrote an essay describing becoming a “transparent eyeball” contemplating beauty. For 10 points, name this movement whose members included Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson.**

ANSWER: transcendentalism

11. **This character predicts that humans will become immortal by perfecting the science of synthesizing atoms in a book by Stanislaw Lem. This character declares that he formerly saw things “by a dim light and through false glasses,” but now sees things clearly, prompting another character to compare the trajectory of his ideas to the trajectory of water in a fountain. This character posits a substratum which underlies (*) modes and qualities, and suggests that the apparent red and purple colors of some clouds should be distinguished from their real colors. Early in the work in which he appears, he scoffs at skepticism, but his interlocutor owns him by demonstrating that he was the real skeptic all along. This character’s name means “matter,” because he represents the materialist ideas of John Locke. For 10 points, name this character who debates with Philonous in a series of dialogues by George Berkeley.**

ANSWER: Hylas

12. This philosophical approach is presented as alternative to “neo-scholastic” metaphysics in James Ladyman and Don Ross’ book *Everything Must Go*. In a 2007 essay collection, Brian Leiter argued that the American Legal Realists applied this philosophical approach to jurisprudence. Alvin Plantinga argued that evolved cognitive faculties are more likely to be geared towards survival than reliability in an evolutionary (*) argument against this approach, whose adherents are critical of conceptual analysis and other forms of *a priori* theorizing. Opponents of this approach in meta-ethics often appeal to the “open question” argument to attack reductionist definitions of words like “good.” For 10 points, name this philosophical approach, the namesake of a fallacy identified by G. E. Moore.

ANSWER: naturalism [accept forms of the verb naturalize]

13. The negations of these expressions give rise to the so-called “answering machine paradox.” These expressions are classified as automatic or discretionary in John Perry’s reflexive-referential theory. The essay “Afterthoughts” argues that the referents of one type of these expressions are fixed by “directing intentions.” The assumption that the word “actual” is one of these expressions underpins David Lewis’ modal realism. A group of these expressions, which can be categorized using (*) that “D-that” terms, are known as true demonstratives. These expressions were characterized as devices of direct reference, which have an unvarying “character” and a context-sensitive “content,” by David Kaplan. For 10 points, identify these expressions whose meaning depends on their context of use, such as “here” and “today.”

ANSWER: indexicals [accept context-sensitive or context-dependent expressions before “context-sensitive”; accept deixis or deictics; accept true demonstratives before mentioned]

14. This idea’s role in its formulator’s thought is the subject of a 2014 book by Gonzalo Rodriguez-Pereyra, which rejects the so-called “no-reason argument” for it which was introduced in the treatise *Primary Truths*. Max Black used a thought experiment involving spheres in a perfectly symmetrical universe to argue against this idea. This principle is defended on the basis that God would have no reason to create things any other way, and is itself used to argue against the idea of absolute space, in correspondence with Samuel (*) Clarke. Perfect clones can be made consistent with this principle if things like spatial relationships and haecceity are taken to be relevant. For 10 points, name this principle which states that no two distinct objects can have all their properties in common, named after the author of the *Monadology*.

ANSWER: Leibniz’ law [or the identity of indiscernibles]

15. A paper by this philosopher imagines a wealthy sheik manipulating the economy of Bolivia so that it is functionally equivalent to a person. This philosopher imagined raising Erisa in a room in which colored surfaces change color every few minutes in a paper which argues that orgasms and phosphene-experiences are counterexamples to representationalism, “Mental Paint.” This author of “Troubles with Functionalism” distinguished between phenomenal and (*) access consciousness. In the paper “Psychologism and Behaviorism,” this philosopher argued that a computer that had been programmed with every syntactically and grammatically permissible sentence would be able to pass the Turing test, but wouldn’t be intelligent. That computer’s name is this philosopher’s surname plus the word “head.” For 10 points, name this NYU philosopher of mind.

ANSWER: Ned (Joel) Block

16. This anthropologist helped expose the forced labor system in Mozambique by publishing *Portugal's African "Wards"* after being kicked out of Mozambique for criticizing the Portuguese government. He spent much of his late career opposing the rise of postmodernism, organizing an AAA session about postmodernism called "Anti-Anti Science" and writing the book *Theories of Culture in Postmodern Times*. This thinker argued that cows became (*) sacred in India because they were more useful as farm labor than as a food source. He adopted Kenneth Pike's distinction between emic and etic in *The Rise of Anthropological Theory* and subsequent works. Like Michael Harner, he argued that Aztec cannibalism was due to a protein deficiency in the Aztec diet. For 10 points, name this cultural materialist who wrote *Cannibals and Kings*.

ANSWER: Marvin Harris

17. A linguist working in this language argued that all words in all human languages are derived from four proto-syllables. This is the native language of the linguist who worked with Murray Gell-Mann on the STARLING software package. That linguist's Tower of Babel project used modified glottochronology to arrive at divergence dates for the controversial proposed Dené-Caucasian language family. Though it was originally proposed by the Danish linguist Holger Pedersen, the (*) Nostratic hypothesis was mainly expounded by linguists working in this language. A linguist working in this language proposed that the Semitic and Kartvelian languages were part of a single family, called Japhetic. That linguist was named Nicholas Marr. For 10 points, name this language used by linguists such as Sergei Starostin.

ANSWER: Russian [or ruskiy]

18. A paradigm for studying these things in which a participant is presented with a list of semantically related words was created by Deese, Roediger, and McDermott. Frederic Bartlett studied these things using a folktale called "The War of the Ghosts." Pamela and Peter Freyd started a foundation named after these things which is critical of a therapeutic method called RMT. These things are supported by gist processes and opposed by verbatim processes according to (*) fuzzy-trace theory. In one experiment, these things were induced by showing participants a stop sign and then reading a description of a yield sign. In a famous experiment, 25% of the participants displayed one of these things about being lost in the mall. Elizabeth Loftus researched, for 10 points, what phenomena in which a person remembers something that never occurred?

ANSWER: false memories [accept reconstructive memories; accept confabulations]

19. Charles Bonnet claimed this book did for the laws of the intellectual world what Newton did for the laws of the physical world. Two years later, this book's author wrote a defense of it against Jansenist critics who accused him of ignoring theology. This book claims democracy can be destroyed by desires for either inequality or "extreme equality," since the root of democracy is self-renunciation for the public good. This treatise arguably founded (*) political sociology in a section that argues that Europe is more suited than Asia to rule by law because of the geographic barriers separating nations. Departing from the traditional classifications of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, this book classifies political systems as monarchic, republican, and despotic. For 10 points, name this treatise that enunciates the "separation of powers," by Montesquieu.

ANSWER: *Of the Spirit of the Laws [or De l'esprit des lois]*

20. Norman Malcolm's article on this text argues that Chapter Three is not just a rewording of Chapter Two, instead constituting a new argument. This text, which opens "Come now, insignificant man," discusses a painter thinking about what he is about to paint, who thinks it doesn't exist yet since the painting hasn't been made. A version of this text's main argument involving dipolar attributes was developed by Charles (*) Hartshorne. This text attempts to establish the "harmony, fragrance, sweetness, softness, and beauty" of a being which it argues cannot be thought not to exist, contrary to the belief of the Fool of Psalms. This text, whose main argument is the target of Gaunilo's Lost Island argument, was preceded by the *Monologion*. For 10 points, name this text by St. Anselm that introduced the ontological argument for the existence of God.

ANSWER: *The Proslogion [or The Proslogium; or Discourse on the Existence of God]*

TB. A contemporary argument against this work based on the notion of the "utility of force" has been more recently developed by Jeremy Waldron. This work defines a commonwealth as "a society of men constituted only for the procuring, preserving, and advancing their own civil interests." Using the pseudonym Philanthropus, this work's author responded to Jonas Proast's criticism of it, starting a lengthy back-and-forth. This work describes a (*) church as a "free and voluntary society" into which nobody is born and notes that civil magistrates are not entrusted with the care of people's souls. This work was originally written in Latin and addressed to Philipp van Limborch. For 10 points, name this John Locke work arguing that religious beliefs should be allowed to proliferate, except for Catholicism and atheism.

ANSWER: *A Letter Concerning Toleration*

Bonuses

1. This essay's title page notes that it was "printed for T. Payne, at the Mews-Gate." For 10 points each:

[10] Name this Jeremy Bentham essay which harshly criticizes Blackstone's *Commentaries*. It has sections discussing the right of the Supreme Power to make laws, and the duty of the Supreme Power to make laws.

ANSWER: A *Fragment on Government*

[10] Bentham also wrote an early defense of the rights of these beings, arguing that even though they don't have the ability to reason, they do have the ability to suffer.

ANSWER: animals

[10] A scathing Bentham essay addressed to the French national convention urges them to do this, responding to a litany of imagined objections beginning "Oh, but..."

ANSWER: emancipate their colonies [accept equivalents]

2. This philosopher is a professor of Things in General at Weissnichtwo ["VICE"-neekt-voh] University. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this fictional philosopher from the novel *Sartor Resartus*, whose thought, as laid out in the book *Clothes, Their Origin and Influence*, parodies German idealism.

ANSWER: Diogenes Teufelsdröckh [accept either underlined portion]

[10] *Sartor Resartus* is by this thinker, whose *On Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History* espouses a Great Man theory of history.

ANSWER: Thomas Carlyle

[10] Teufelsdröckh passes through the "centre of indifference" to reach this state of resolute faith.

ANSWER: Everlasting Yea

3. One of the sophisms in this philosopher's book *Sophismata* concerns Socrates trying to cross a bridge guarded by Plato. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this nominalist philosopher whose concept of impetus prefigures the modern theory of inertia.

ANSWER: Jean Buridan [or Johannes Buridanus]

[10] This Franciscan is perhaps the most famous nominalist, though his position has also been interpreted as being closer to conceptualism. He gives his name to the principle that "entities must not be multiplied beyond necessity."

ANSWER: William of Ockham

[10] William of Ockham is the foremost representative of this way of thinking with a two-word Latin name, which arose in the 14th century. This way of thinking generally supports nominalism and questions the reasonableness of faith, unlike an earlier way of thinking with which it's contrasted.

ANSWER: via moderna

4. Martha Nussbaum excoriates this book in a review which imagines a scholar named S who carefully investigates its topic, then says that unlike S, this book's author disregards both facts and logic. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this book by Harvey Mansfield which argues that society underrates the title quality, even though it also says that the title quality is about “fifty-fifty good and bad.”

ANSWER: Manliness

[10] Unsurprisingly, Mansfield opposed affirmative action in a debate against Michael Sandel and this leftist Christian thinker, who wrote *Race Matters* and co-wrote *The Future of the Race* with Henry Louis Gates.

ANSWER: Cornel (Ronald) West

[10] Mansfield’s *A Student’s Guide to Political Philosophy* criticizes this notion that truths are not absolute, but rather depend on one’s frame of reference.

ANSWER: relativism

5. Mirra Komarovsky’s *The Unemployed Man* examines unemployment in terms of this concept. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this concept, whose history is misrepresented in the popular imagination according to *The Way We Never Were* and other books by Stephanie Coontz.

ANSWER: family

[10] Philippe Ariès [ar-“YES”] argued that this family-related concept is a relatively recent invention which didn’t exist in the Middle Ages in a book entitled *Centuries of* [this concept].

ANSWER: childhood

[10] Stephanie Coontz’s book on the history of this familial institution is cited in the Supreme Court’s *Obergefell v. Hodges* decision.

ANSWER: marriage

6. This philosopher argued that an experience’s phenomenal content is one and the same as its intentional content as part of his so-called PANIC theory in his book *Ten Problems of Consciousness*. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this UT-Austin philosopher who, along with Fred Dretske, pioneered the representationalist theory of consciousness.

ANSWER: Michael Tye

[10] Tye’s UT-Austin colleague Galen Strawson is the main contemporary defender of this wacky view of consciousness which holds that mentality is fundamental to all things.

ANSWER: panpsychism

[10] This early analytic philosopher embraced panpsychism as part of his “philosophy of organism” in *Process and Reality*. He collaborated with Bertrand Russell on *Principia Mathematica*.

ANSWER: Alfred North Whitehead

7. This book famously defines language as “the game of giving and asking for reasons.” For 10 points each:

[10] Name this 1994 magnum opus of Robert Brandom, which rejects semantic representationalism in favor of inferentialism.

ANSWER: Making It Explicit: Reasoning, Representing, and Discursive Commitment

[10] Brandom’s inferentialism is based on this thinker’s conception of “the logical space of reasons.” His critique of foundationalist epistemology, which he called “the myth of the given,” led him to embrace psychological nominalism.

ANSWER: Wilfrid **Sellars**

[10] Sellars described this theory by imagining a fictional tribe of Ryleans, who lack psychological concepts. This non-cognitive approach to psychology was championed by John Watson and B. F. Skinner.

ANSWER: **behaviorism**

8. Cliticization is often denoted using equals signs in these representations. For 10 points each:

[10] Name these representations used by linguists, typically placed in between a piece of foreign-language data and its English translation.

ANSWER: interlinear **glosses**

[10] The standard set of conventions for glossing language data is named after this European city.

ANSWER: **Leipzig**

[10] Speakers of this language can use the *kanbun* system, similar to glossing, to annotate Classical Chinese texts. Chinese characters adopted into this language's writing system are called *kanji*.

ANSWER: **Japanese**

9. Michael Forster's text about German philosophy of language after this man describes his aesthetic theory as "narrow expressivism." For 10 points each:

[10] Name this philosopher who wrote *Critical Forests*. Isaiah Berlin grouped him with Vico and Hamann as a critic of the Enlightenment.

ANSWER: Johann Gottfried von **Herder**

[10] This term for the unique spirit of a people or nation is commonly attributed to Herder, though he never actually used it. Much of Herder's work focused on strengthening this among German-speaking people.

ANSWER: **Volkgeist**

[10] Herder's work on the philosophy of this process focused on the "innerness" of participants, and said that different beliefs of groups within it can be attributed to radical mental differences. Hegel wrote a set of *Lectures on the Philosophy of* [this process].

ANSWER: **history**

10. This chapter's author says it is only starting with him that the earth knows "great politics." For 10 points each:

[10] Name this chapter whose author calls himself the "first immoralist." This chapter describes the unmasking of Christian morality and ends with Voltaire's phrase "écrasez l'infâme" [eh-crah-ZAY "lean"-FAHM].

ANSWER: "**Why I Am A Destiny**" [or "**Why I Am A Fatality**"; or "**Warum ich ein Schicksal bin**"]

[10] This German nihilist wrote "Why I Am A Destiny," the final chapter of his book *Ecce Homo*.

ANSWER: Friedrich **Nietzsche**

[10] In the chapter "Why I Am So Clever," Nietzsche defines this concept as the formula for human greatness. In a passage titled "The Greatest Weight," a demon that makes you relive your life over and over again is used to describe this concept, which is necessary in order to embrace eternal recurrence.

ANSWER: **amor fati**

11. This book argues that the title people equate being and force. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this book by Placide Tempels which argues that the cultures of sub-Saharan Africa have a distinctive philosophical outlook.

ANSWER: *Bantu Philosophy* [or *La philosophie bantou*]

[10] In various sub-Saharan countries, this Bantu word meaning “humanity” is used to refer to a kind of socialist humanism. It inspired the name of an operating system.

ANSWER: ubuntu

[10] Ubuntu was popularized in the English-speaking world by this South African bishop who won the Nobel Peace Prize for opposing apartheid.

ANSWER: Bishop Desmond (Mpilo) Tutu

12. One philosopher defined the person-affecting view of this problem by saying that an act is bad if it is bad “for someone.” For 10 points each:

[10] Name this problem in population ethics. It questions moral intuitions about a person whose existence is worth having yet unavoidably flawed, since existence-inducing acts don’t seem to harm the resulting person.

ANSWER: the non-identity problem

[10] Part 4 of this book by Derek Parfit discusses the non-identity problem and other problems of population ethics, such as the mere addition paradox or “repugnant conclusion.”

ANSWER: *Reasons and Persons*

[10] Gregory Kavka discussed the non-identity problem with the example of a couple who enters into a contract for fifty-thousand dollars where they conceive and give birth to a child who will become one of these people. Hegel’s dialectic is usually named after a master and one of these people.

ANSWER: slaves

13. The axiom of Maria, an alchemical principle stating “One becomes two, two becomes three, and out of the third comes one as the fourth,” was used as a metaphor for this process. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this process through which the personal and collective unconscious are brought into consciousness.

ANSWER: individuation

[10] Individuation is an important concept in the analytical psychology of this Swiss psychiatrist.

ANSWER: Carl (Gustav) Jung

[10] The Jungian archetype of the wise old man, which is given this Latin name, emerges late in the individuation process. Its opposite is the *puer aeternus* [“POO-air” “eye”-TAIR-nis], or the eternal boy.

ANSWER: senex

14. This book criticizes Maximilian I for not being able to distinguish between good and bad advice. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this treatise by Machiavelli giving advice to rulers.

ANSWER: *The Prince* [or *Il Principe*]

[10] Machiavelli uses this term to refer to the set of qualities that are necessary for a ruler to maintain power and achieve greatness.

ANSWER: virtù [or virtue]

[10] In Chapter 25, before comparing Fortuna to a woman, Machiavelli uses a less misogynistic analogy by comparing Fortuna to this natural phenomenon.

ANSWER: a river [or a flood]

15. In order to ration mineral resources, Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen argued that this kind of economy should have a negative growth rate. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this kind of green economy proposed by Herman Daly, which has a constant stock of wealth and a constant population size.

ANSWER: steady-state economy

[10] Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen and Herman Daly are prominent figures in ecological economics, which focuses on the preservation of the “natural” form of this economic concept, which is classically treated as one of the three factors of production, along with land and labor.

ANSWER: capital

[10] Herman Daly’s anthology *Towards a Steady-State Economy* includes an article by this biologist, who controversially argued that a Malthusian catastrophe is imminent in a 1968 book co-written with his wife Anne.

ANSWER: Paul (Ralph) Ehrlich

16. Sartre said that “there is freedom only in” these things. For 10 points each:

[10] Identify this term, which Sartre also used for a series of ten essays including “What Is Literature?” and “Colonialism and Neocolonialism.”

ANSWER: situations

[10] Sartre’s concept of the situation was an inspiration for this man’s founding of the Situationist International. He wrote *The Society of the Spectacle*.

ANSWER: Guy Debord

[10] The quote that “there is freedom only in the situation” comes from this magnum opus of Sartre, which distinguishes between being-in-itself and being-for-itself.

ANSWER: Being and Nothingness: *An Essay on Phenomenological Ontology* [or *L’Être et le néant*: *Essai d’ontologie phénoménologique*]

17. This philosopher exchanged *Letters Concerning the Love of God* with John Norris. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this English feminist philosopher who used God’s self-existence as basis for other qualities in her works supporting educational opportunities for women, such as *A Serious Proposal to the Ladies*.

ANSWER: Mary Astell

[10] Historians of philosophy often draw parallels between Astell’s thought and that of this author of *Principles of Philosophy* and *Passions of the Soul*, who had a long correspondence with Elisabeth of Bohemia.

ANSWER: René Descartes

[10] Mary Astell’s writings probably influenced this later feminist philosopher’s work *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*.

ANSWER: Mary Wollstonecraft

18. This Jesuit priest analyzes how Hemingway treats the reader as a friend in his essay “The Writer’s Audience Is Always a Fiction.” For 10 points each:

[10] Name this man who discussed the pedagogical theories of Petrus Ramus in his book *Ramus, Method, and the Decay of Dialogue*. He wrote about how culture is influenced by the evolution of the word in *The Presence of the Word*.

ANSWER: Walter Jackson Ong

[10] Walter J. Ong’s most famous book contrasts literacy with this other mode of expression, which is a major concern in Ong’s work.

ANSWER: orality [prompt on answers like speech, but do not accept other words]

[10] Ong’s work on Ramus influenced *The Gutenberg Galaxy*, a book by this mentor of his. This man coined the phrases “global village” and “the medium is the message.”

ANSWER: (Herbert) Marshall McLuhan

19. Answer the following about the Yogacara school of Buddhist philosophy, for 10 points each.

[10] The Yogacara school holds that there were three turnings of the wheel of this concept, which refers both to the teachings of the Buddha and the idea of cosmic law and order.

ANSWER: dharma [or dhamma]

[10] In the Yogacara tradition, the storehouse consciousness is said to hold these things, known as *bija* in Sanskrit. Beings are categorized into five types depending on what state of enlightenment these things allow them to obtain.

ANSWER: seeds

[10] Yogacara is one of the two most prominent schools of Indian Buddhist philosophy, along with this school founded by Nagarjuna.

ANSWER: Madhyamaka

20. One of these sites for the La Tène culture is located in Switzerland. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this term for an archaeological site taken to be representative of a specific culture, which is often the namesake of that culture.

ANSWER: type site

[10] This culture named after a type site in New Mexico is known for its manufacture of namesake projectile points, like the later Folsom tradition.

ANSWER: Clovis culture

[10] A town in Haute-Garonne, France, is the type site of this earliest modern human culture in Europe. This culture produced the oldest known depiction of a human being, the Venus of Hohle Fels.

ANSWER: Aurignacian culture

Extra. This thinker called the title discipline the development of self-knowledge in his *The Idea of History*. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this British philosopher and archaeologist.

ANSWER: Robin George **Collingwood**

[10] In Collingwood's *Principles of this discipline*, he considered it "as Magic," "as Amusement," "as Craft," and "as Representation." A stance "anti-" traditional conceptions of this discipline was championed by Marcel Duchamp.

ANSWER: **art**

[10] This author of *The Aesthetic Point of View* and *The Possibility of Criticism* avoided the term "work of art" while espousing a generally functionalist philosophy of art that required only the intentional creation of "an experience with marked aesthetic character."

ANSWER: Monroe **Beardsley**