

Thought Monstrosity - Questions by Caleb Kendrick, JinAh Kim, Young Fenimore Lee and Will Nediger
Packet 3

Tossups

1. **Paul Hacker argued that this statement was not applied to ethics until much later than is commonly supposed, and that Paul Deussen was largely responsible for its application to ethics. The fact that bees collect the juices of different plants and transform them into a single substance was used to illustrate this statement. Anquetil-Duperron’s translation of the text in which this statement originally appears was the favorite book of a philosopher who frequently quoted this statement. This (*) non-German phrase is frequently quoted in Schopenhauer’s *World as Will and Representation*. The standard interpretation of this statement is that the self is identical to the ultimate reality, or *brahman*. This Mahavakya is told by a father to his son in the Chandogya Upanishad. For 10 points, name this Sanskrit phrase meaning “thou art that.”**

ANSWER: tat tvam asi [prompt on “thou art that” or similar translations; prompt on “das bist Du”]

2. **The history of architecture in this city is the subject of the essay “The Ring of Saturn.” A painter living in this city is described as a “man-child” who is “not precisely an artist, but rather a man of the world” in an essay which refers to him by his last initial, G. Reflections on this city are grouped into sheaves called “convolutes” in a work that describes this city as the (*) “capital of the 19th century.” A figure in this city who blends into the crowd but observes it as an outsider is discussed in the essay “The Painter of Modern Life.” This city’s covered passageways are the subject of the massive unfinished book *The Arcades Project*. For 10 points, name this city whose *flâneurs* are discussed in Walter Benjamin’s analysis of the poetry of Charles Baudelaire.**

ANSWER: Paris

3. **An essay by this philosopher recalls how Heinrich Heine scratched out the word “God” in the title of his copy of Bunsen’s *God in History* and replaced it with “Bunsen,” to make the point that it is fruitless for a philosopher to try to impose his own moral ideals on the masses. That essay’s image of a world in which the torture of a single soul ensures the happiness of millions inspired Ursula K. Le Guin to write “The Ones Who Walk Away from Omelas.” This author of “The (*) Moral Philosopher and the Moral Life” wrote an essay which defines options to be genuine if they are forced, living, and momentous. That essay, which distinguishes between live and dead hypotheses, argues that religious beliefs can be rational even if one lacks evidence in favor of them. For 10 points, name this author of “The Will to Believe.”**

ANSWER: William James

4. **The speaker of a philosophical work mocks these people for defending the respectability of someone who hires a soldier to set fire to his enemy’s barn. In a dialogue attacking these people, one of them quotes people like Paul Laymann and Etienne Bauny to defend the doctrine of probabilism. In that work, the idea that dueling is acceptable if you just *happen* to stroll into a field at the appointed time and then defend yourself is attributed to (*) Hurtado de Mendoza and Antonino Diana, two of these people. A work addressed to these people includes the**

author's apology for its length, saying "I had no leisure to make it shorter." These people were accused of casuistry in the *Provincial Letters* of Pascal, written during the formulary controversy, in which they were pitted against the Jansenists. For 10 points, name this religious group founded by Ignatius of Loyola.

ANSWER: Jesuits [prompt on casuists; prompt on Catholics; accept the Society of Jesus]

5. An account of this policy based on allocating authority to sub-matters is Ayelet Shachar's transformative accommodation model. In an anthology co-edited by Joshua Cohen and Martha Nussbaum, Susan Moller Okin wrote a popular essay answering positively the question "Is [this policy] Bad for Women?" Will Kymlicka presented a liberal account of this view based on "group-differentiated rights" in a 1995 book about this kind of "citizenship." The (*) Québécois are used to illustrate how agents define their identity negatively in a Charles Taylor paper which argues that this policy is necessary for a "politics of recognition." This position is frequently contrasted with cosmopolitanism. For 10 points, name this view which holds that minority groups should be allowed to maintain their own distinct identities and practices.

ANSWER: multiculturalism [prompt on answers like "diversity"]

6. An anthropologist from this country referred to ambivalent spaces that aren't quite considered places as "non-places." A thinker from this country invented a portable cephalometer that helped him develop the racist theories he put forth in books like *The World of Islamic Civilization*. The author of *The Rise of the Celts* and *The Greatness and Decline of the Celts* was from this nation, and collaborated with a countryman on books like *Outline of a General Theory of (*) Magic* and *Sacrifice: Its Nature and Function*. A work of anthropology from this country extensively discusses the Maori concept of *hau* and describes phenomena which impact all aspects of society as "total social facts." For 10 points, name this country home to the author of *The Gift*, Marcel Mauss.

ANSWER: France

7. This book contrasts the dispute between realism and idealism with a disagreement about whether a painting is by Goya or not. This book imagines someone saying "Jehovah is angry" to mean "It is thundering" to show that some statements about deities can be taken as statements about the empirical world. In a section on monism and pluralism, this book points out that one need not take into account the state of mind of the (*) Emperor of Manchukuo to determine whether it will rain tomorrow. It argues that the fallacy that the sentence "Unicorns are fictitious" is the same sort of sentences as "Dogs are faithful" is responsible for much confusion in its first chapter, which advocates the elimination of metaphysics. For 10 points, name this book which argues for the verification principle, the magnum opus of A. J. Ayer.

ANSWER: Language, Truth, and Logic

8. A seminal paper in this movement imagines a number of disputes between neighbors named Taney and Marshall; that paper co-authored by Douglas Melamed is subtitled "One View of the Cathedral." Using this approach, Rafael La Porta et al. wrote about the various consequences of whether a nation's laws originated from civil or common law. This approach was applied to tort law in Guido Calabresi's 1970 book *The (*) Cost of Accidents*. A leading advocate of this approach argued that homosexuals are simply heterosexuals faced with high search

costs in *Sex and Reason*. The leading proponent of this approach ran a long-running blog with Gary Becker. For 10 points, name this interdisciplinary approach to law, championed by Richard Posner, that emphasizes efficiency and wealth maximization.

ANSWER: **law and economics** movement [accept anything mentioning both economics and the law, though the latter isn't required after it's mentioned]

9. A book advancing this paradigm criticizes what the author calls the “zig-zag dialectic” and uses what he calls the first and second primacy theses to defend a major claim. A specific approach within this paradigm is characterized by the application of rational choice theory to its subject and a commitment to methodological individualism. Defenders of this paradigm often describe it with the adjective (*) “non-bullshit” to contrast it with competing approaches. *A General Theory of Exploitation and Class* by John Roemer is a seminal book in this paradigm. This paradigm was pioneered by the members of the September Group, including Jon Elster, Erik Olin Wright, and Gerald Cohen. For 10 points, name this paradigm which seeks to elucidate the theories of the author of *Das Kapital* in a non-continental framework.

ANSWER: **analytical Marxism** [anti-prompt on rational choice Marxism]

10. This book uses the analogy of a bud being replaced by a blossom and then a fruit to illustrate how people perceive different philosophical systems as being in conflict. This book's preface opens by saying that it would be inappropriate in the case of a philosophical work to write a preface explaining how the book came to be written. In presenting its goals, this book states that the true form of truth is its “scientific character” and that the concept of (*) “notion” is necessary for reaching that form. It also includes the dictum “The truth is the whole.” This book uses the image of “the night in which all cows are black” to ridicule Schelling's conception of the Absolute. For 10 points, name this 1807 book with a much-analyzed preface, the magnum opus of G. W. F. Hegel.

ANSWER: *The **Phenomenology of Spirit*** [or *The **Phenomenology of Mind***; or ***Phänomenologie des Geistes***]

11. A connectionist model of this process called TRACE was developed by James McClelland and Jeffrey Elman. The Ganong effect can be observed in this process. Warren (1970) demonstrated a type of “restoration effect” in this process with an experiment involving coughs. Carol Fowler is the primary proponent of the direct realist theory of this process. Chinchillas and Japanese quails display evidence of categoricity in this process, like humans. This process is informed by (*) gestural scores according to the motor theory. This process makes use of cues like voice onset time. The fact that this process is sensitive to both visual and auditory input is shown by the McGurk effect. For 10 points, name this linguistic process by which people interpret acoustic stimuli.

ANSWER: **speech perception** [accept word forms; accept understanding speech; prompt on answers like “understanding/perceiving language”; on the first sentence, accept lexical access or word recognition]

12. An article decrying an artistic trend described by this word plus the adjective “zombie” started a furor when Walter Robinson published it in *Artspace* in 2014. Nick Zangwill developed a taxonomy of forms of this position, and himself adopts a moderate rather than an extreme form of it. In opposing this position, Kendall Walton imagined a society which produces a genre of art consisting of bas-relief versions of Picasso's *Guernica*. Clive Bell advocated this position, focusing on what he called the (*) “significant” versions of this position's namesake things.

This position is challenged by Warhol's *Brillo Boxes* according to Arthur Danto, who instead favored an institutionalist theory of art. For 10 points, name this aesthetic theory which states that a work of art can be fully defined by properties of the artwork itself, rather than its surrounding context.

ANSWER: aesthetic formalism

13. **The squalid environment in which this artist grew up is contrasted with the ornateness of the Venice of Giorgione's youth in a chapter called "The Two Boyhoods." This artist's works were described by a contemporary as "pictures of nothing, and very like."** Mark Rothko supposedly once joked that this painter learned a lot from him, and other 20th-century critics have called his tendency to dramatically add finishing touches to his paintings while they were already (*) hanging in the gallery an early version of action painting. A defense of this painter argued that the best paintings express "truth to nature," and that this painter and his ilk are superior to the Old Masters. John Ruskin's *Modern Painters* was written mainly as a defense of this artist. For 10 points, name this "painter of light," who created *The Fighting Temeraire* and *Rain, Steam and Speed*.

ANSWER: Joseph Mallord William Turner

14. **A work by this philosopher considers a situation in which the only objects he had in his right pocket on VE Day were some silver coins. He noted that there is no place-time composed of p and t , where t is a time in which one's visual field is narrowed and p is a place which is outside of one's visual field at time t , in his paper "The Passing of the Possible."** He imagined a helter-skelter collection of marbles called "zig A" in a paper distinguishing between (*) projectible, unprojectible, and non-projectible hypotheses. This philosopher also discussed the difficulty of characterizing what hypotheses are accidental and what hypotheses are law-like, using various examples of hypotheses based on observations of the properties of emeralds. For 10 points, name this author of *Fact, Fiction and Forecast*, whose paper "The New Riddle of Induction" introduced the predicates "grue" and "bleen."

ANSWER: (Henry) Nelson Goodman

15. **This philosopher described an equation with "the fault" as its depth and "forgiveness" as its height in the epilogue to his last book, whose editorial assistant was French president Emmanuel Macron. A book by this philosopher opens with an analysis of aporias of being and nonbeing in the distinction between *intentio* and *distentio animi* from Book 11 of Augustine's *Confessions*. That book by this philosopher divides (*) mimesis into stages called mimesis1, mimesis2, and mimesis3. This author of *Memory, History, Forgetting* grouped Marx, Freud, and Nietzsche together as the "school of suspicion." He incorporated phenomenology into hermeneutics in works like *The Rule of Metaphor*. For 10 points, name this author of *Time and Narrative*.**

ANSWER: (Jean) Paul (Gustave) Ricoeur

16. **This is the first title concept of a book which opens with the programmatic statement "This book is concerned with the problem of how men actually think." A book which distinguishes "particular" and "total" versions of this concept proposes that truth is best established by a "free-floating intelligentsia" and argues against relativism but insists that assertions can only be formulated from a particular social perspective, which the author calls (*) "relationism." A 1960 essay collection named after this concept argues that new versions of this**

concept were arising in Asia and Africa, but that 19th-century versions of this concept had become irrelevant in the West; that book is subtitled “On the Exhaustion of Political Ideas in the Fifties.” For 10 points, name this concept which is paired with utopia in the title of a book by Karl Mannheim, and whose end titles a book by Daniel Bell.

ANSWER: ideology

17. Early in this century, William of Champeaux founded the School of Saint Victor, which produced a group of philosophers known as the Victorines. In this century, Ibn Tufail depicted the mind of a feral child as a *tabula rasa* in the philosophical novel *Hayy ibn Yaqhdan*. The Neo-Confucian scholar Zhu Xi was active in this century. An Arabic philosopher from this century had his ideas assimilated into Western thought in the following century by people like Siger of Brabant. In this century, Gerard of Cremona (*) translated many Greek and Arabic works into Latin as part of the Toledo School of Translators. Those translations and the fact that the *previous* century had witnessed the establishment of Europe’s first universities contributed to the flowering of philosophy in this century. For 10 points, name this century during which Averroes worked, which experienced a namesake Renaissance.

ANSWER: 12th century [or 1100s]

18. This book notes that, just as rotten wood cannot be carved and a wall of dung cannot be whitewashed, there is no point in blaming a man who naps all day. This book’s first ten books are commonly referred to as the “upper text,” and its last ten books are referred to as the “lower text.” This book describes a type of person who cherishes virtue instead of land and “remain[s] unsoured when his talents are unrecognized,” in contrast to his opposite, the (*) “small man.” This book avoids giving a direct definition of a virtuous quality sometimes translated as “goodness” or “benevolence”; that quality is *ren*. Much of this book consists of dialogues between “The Master” and his disciples, such as Master Zeng. For 10 points, name this collection of the sayings of Confucius.

ANSWER: *The Analects of Confucius*

19. One of these texts notes that it is impossible to numerically specify the inequalities of distance between two non-concentric circles, one of which encloses the other. That text defines the difference between “eternity” and “duration” in terms of the differences between “substances” and “modes.” These texts were signed with a picture of a rose above the Latin word for “cautiously.” Some of these texts on the problem of evil were written to the grain broker Willem van Blijenbergh. Lewis Meyer is the addressee of one of these texts “on the (*) infinite.” In one of these texts written to Henry Oldenburg, their author says that people who claim “that I identify God with Nature” are mistaken. For 10 points, identify these texts written by the pantheist author of the *Ethics*.

ANSWER: the letters of Baruch Spinoza [or the letters of Benedict Spinoza]

20. In unpublished research, V. S. Ramachandran presented subjects with neutral words, words related to sex, and words related to these phenomena and measured their galvanic skin responses. Heightened susceptibility to these phenomena joins circumstantiality, altered sexuality, and intensified mental life as the defining characteristics of Geschwind syndrome, seen in some people with temporal lobe epilepsy. A popular explanation for these phenomena is the so-called (*) “hyperactive agent detection device,” which is discussed in a Pascal Boyer book purporting to explain these phenomena. Michael Persinger attempted to induce these phenomena with low-

intensity magnetic fields using solenoids attached to a snowmobile helmet. Substances which induce these phenomena are called entheogens. For 10 points, name this type of experience investigated in the field of neurotheology.

ANSWER: religious experiences [or spiritual experiences; accept anything having to do with religion or religiosity]

TB. **This philosopher analyzed the components of the Trinity as symbolic ciphers of human possibility in opposition to the de-mythologizing scriptural analysis of Rudolf Bultmann. His philosophy of religion is based on the concept of “philosophical faith.” This philosopher referred to the ultimate limit of being as “the encompassing.” This philosopher’s three-volume magnum opus describes human existence as progressing from** (*) orientation to metaphysical transcendence; that magnum opus is simply called *Philosophy*. In *The Origin and Goal of History*, this philosopher identified the first millennium BC as a key period in the history of thought. For 10 points, name this German philosopher who theorized the Axial Age.

ANSWER: Karl Jaspers

Bonuses

1. Along with plurality of form, this doctrine makes up the so-called *binarium famosissimum*. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this Aristotelian doctrine, influential in the Middle Ages, which states that being is a combination of matter and form.

ANSWER: hylomorphism

[10] This Jewish Neoplatonist defended universal hylomorphism in his *Fons Vitae*. According to legend, he built a female golem to do his household chores for him.

ANSWER: Solomon Ibn Gabirol [or Avicebron; or Solomon ben Judah]

[10] Many medieval Christian philosophers applied hylomorphism to transubstantiation, the doctrine that the bread and wine used in this sacrament literally become the body and blood of Christ.

ANSWER: the Eucharist [or the Lord's Supper; or Holy Communion]

2. Part V of this book discusses the influence of custom and fashion on the title phenomena. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this book which distinguishes between the “person principally concerned,” who feels an emotion, and an impartial spectator, who observes the emotions of the person principally concerned.

ANSWER: *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*

[10] *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* was written by this author of *The Wealth of Nations*.

ANSWER: Adam Smith

[10] Smith categorizes hatred and resentment as this type of passion, which only arouses sympathy in the spectator if it's expressed in moderation, because the spectator's sympathy is divided between the offender and the offended.

ANSWER: unsocial passions

3. Paul Findley's book *They Dare to Speak Out* argues that this country's influence on the United States is overly strong thanks to groups like AIPAC [“EH-pack”]. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this Middle Eastern country whose “lobby” in the U.S. is the subject of a controversial book by John Mearsheimer and Stephen Walt.

ANSWER: State of Israel [or Medinat Yisrael]

[10] This historian described Israel as “the country that wouldn't grow up” in an essay from his book *Reappraisals*. He also wrote *Postwar*.

ANSWER: Tony (Robert) Judt

[10] Benny Morris coined this term for a group of Israeli scholars who challenged the traditional narrative among Israeli historians that Palestinian refugees left of their own free will during the Nakba.

ANSWER: New Historians [or HaHistoryonim HaHadashim]

4. This thinker argued only humans are capable of knowing God's “absolute unitotality,” a concept he called “Godmanhood.” For 10 points each:

[10] Name this Russian Hegelian, who critiqued positivism in *The Crisis of Western Philosophy*.

ANSWER: Vladimir (Sergeyevich) Solovyov

[10] Solovyov wrote a racist short story analogizing Asians to this figure, who also titles an 1895 book that calls for the “transvaluation of all values” and attacks the “slave morality” of Western civilization.

ANSWER: the **Antichrist**

[10] It is widely thought that this novelist used Solovyev as the basis for Alyosha in his novel *The Brothers Karamazov*.

ANSWER: Fyodor (Mikhailovich) **Dostoyevsky**

5. Jean Rouch [**ROOSH**] created pioneering works of ethnofiction in this medium, such as *The Mad Masters*. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this medium of ethnographic works like 1926’s *Moana* and *Nanook of the North*.

ANSWER: **film** [accept equivalents]

[10] Tim Asch’s film *The Ax Fight* purports to demonstrate this tribe’s inherent violence, though Brian Ferguson has suggested that the violence it shows is largely a product of the presence of Westerners such as Napoleon Chagnon

[**SHAG-nin**].

ANSWER: **Yanomamo** [or **Yanomami**]

[10] Lucien Castaing-Taylor has made ethnographic films like *Sweetgrass* and *Leviathan* while working with this visual anthropology lab at Harvard.

ANSWER: **Sensory Ethnography** Lab [or **SEL**]

6. Arthur Prior used the utterance “thank goodness that’s over” to defend this theory, whose contemporary defenders often rely on a metaphor comparing time to a “moving spotlight.” For 10 points each:

[10] Name this tensed theory of time, one of the two theories of time discussed by J. M. E. McTaggart in “The Unreality of Time.”

ANSWER: **A** theory [or **A-series**]

[10] A-theorists of time often defend presentism, the notion that only the present is real, in contrast to this view that all points in time are real. It is sometimes called the “block universe” theory because it views the universe as a four-dimensional block.

ANSWER: **eternalism**

[10] Presentists have difficulty explaining this paradox in physics involving a person traveling at relativistic speeds who ages more slowly than her counterpart on Earth.

ANSWER: **twin** paradox

7. This philosopher names a thesis stating that in any two possible worlds with identical spatio-temporal distributions of fundamental qualities, contingent facts are the same. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this philosopher who names a supervenience thesis developed by David Lewis. This philosopher also gives his name to the dichotomy between “relations of ideas” and “matters of fact.”

ANSWER: David **Hume** [accept **Humean** Supervenience]

[10] David Lewis defended modal realism in a book titled after this type of conditional, in which the if-clause is contrary to fact. An example is “If Lincoln hadn’t been assassinated, he would have lived to a ripe old age.”

ANSWER: **counterfactuals**

[10] David Lewis' last published paper on metaphysics discussed these dispositions which are never manifested in the presence of a stimulus, such as a glass that is fragile except when struck.

ANSWER: finkish dispositions

8. This theory is contrasted with foundationalism. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this view of epistemic justification which states that a belief is justified if it fits with a larger set of beliefs.

ANSWER: coherentism [or coherence theory of justification]

[10] The coherence theory of justification is similar to, but distinct from, the coherence theory of this concept.

According to the correspondence theory, a statement has this property if it accurately reflects the world.

ANSWER: truth

[10] This philosopher illustrated coherentism with the example of a group of relatively unreliable witnesses who all happen to tell the same story in his book *An Analysis of Knowledge and Valuation*, which refines the "conceptualistic pragmatism" put forth in his most famous book.

ANSWER: Clarence Irving Lewis

9. These representations of "arrangements and instances" are used for the interpretation of nature. For 10 points each:

[10] Name these representations, examples of which named after "essence and presence," "absence in proximity," and "degrees" are used to investigate the form of heat.

ANSWER: tables

[10] The aforementioned tables appear in the same book that described these false notions that one must free the mind from before performing induction. They are classified into four types, including those of the marketplace.

ANSWER: idols of the mind [or idola mentis]

[10] The idols of the mind are described in this philosopher's *Novum Organum*.

ANSWER: Francis Bacon

10. Kevin Murphy and Gary Becker controversially employed this formalism to model drug addiction. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this formalism which models agents as acting based on a preference ranking that is transitive and complete.

ANSWER: rational choice theory [or RCT; prompt on decision theory]

[10] This psychologist's observation that human agents are risk-averse for gains led him to reformulate rational choice theory as prospect theory with Amos Tversky. He wrote *Thinking, Fast and Slow*.

ANSWER: Daniel Kahneman

[10] This German psychologist argued that humans rely on "fast and frugal" heuristics to make decisions. He dubbed that set of heuristics the "adaptive toolbox."

ANSWER: Gerd Gigerenzer

11. This type of location is ideally within walking distance for many people and inexpensive to patronize. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this term used by Ray Oldenburg for socially important locations separate from the home and workplace in books like *The Great Good Place*.

ANSWER: **third places**

[10] An activity done in this type of third place titles a 2000 book which argues that America's social capital has been declining since the 1950s.

ANSWER: **bowling alley**

[10] Oldenburg's *The Great Good Place* and Robert Putnam's *Bowling Alone* emphasize the importance of third places for civil engagement, which they argue is necessary for this system of government to be successful.

ANSWER: **democracy**

12. Answer the following about gaps in linguistics, for 10 points each.

[10] Filler-gap dependencies are created by the type of movement that generates these questions, contrasted with yes/no questions.

ANSWER: **wh**-questions

[10] Gapping is a form of this phenomenon in which some material is not pronounced but is nevertheless understood. An example is the second occurrence of the word "ate" in "John ate cake, Mary pie."

ANSWER: **ellipsis**

[10] This is the name for a gap which is dependent on the presence of another gap, as in "Which article did you review without reading?"

ANSWER: **parasitic** gap

13. Arrow and Debreu proved that this theory's predictions are guaranteed by demand independence, perfect competition, and convex preferences. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this theory which holds that there is no excess supply or demand in any market.

ANSWER: **general equilibrium** theory [or **GET**]

[10] Ludwig von Mises, an economist from this school of thought, developed the evenly revolving economy as an alternative to general equilibrium theory. Friedrich Hayek also belonged to this school.

ANSWER: **Austrian** School

[10] Léon Walras [**vahl-ROSS**] used this French word, which roughly means "trial and error," to describe the iterative bidding process by which general equilibrium is achieved.

ANSWER: **tâtonnement**

14. This collection describes the communist party as the "Modern Prince." For 10 points each:

[10] Name this collection of writings which includes "Americanism and Fordism" and "The Fable of the Beaver" and defines Marxism as a "philosophy of praxis."

ANSWER: *The **Prison Notebooks*** [or ***Quaderni del carcere***] (by Antonio Gramsci)

[10] Another classic example of philosophical prison literature is this Roman's *Consolation of Philosophy*.

ANSWER: Anicius Manlius Severinus **Boethius**

[10] Anthony recommends faith as a remedy for suffering in this man's *Dialogue of Comfort Against Tribulation*, written while he was in prison.

ANSWER: Sir Thomas **More**

15. An approach to the philosophy of mathematics inspired by this thinker has been championed by Bob Hale and Crispin Wright. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this logicist philosopher of mathematics who wrote *The Foundations of Arithmetic*, which makes use of an idiosyncratic "formula language" he developed.

ANSWER: Gottlob **Frege**

[10] Frege and the neo-Fregeans defend this metaphysical position that abstract mathematical objects exist. This position is named for a philosopher who presented his Theory of Forms in dialogues like the *Phaedo*.

ANSWER: mathematical **platonism** [accept **platonic**]

[10] This mathematical structuralist proposed that set-theoretic platonism suffers from an "identification problem" in his seminal paper "What Numbers Could Not Be."

ANSWER: Paul **Benacerraf**

16. This philosopher rejects "substantive realism," instead arguing that there are moral facts because they can be constructed, a view she calls "procedural realism." For 10 points each:

[10] Name this philosopher who argued that moral obligations are determined by "practical identities" in her book *The Sources of Normativity*.

ANSWER: Christine **Korsgaard**

[10] Korsgaard is a proponent of this duty-based approach to ethics often contrasted with consequentialism.

ANSWER: **deontology** [or **deontological** ethics]

[10] W. D. Ross' ethics are based on a type of duty described by this Latin phrase, which also describes rights which can be outweighed by moral considerations, unlike absolute rights.

ANSWER: **prima facie**

17. Answer the following about the dangers of making general statements about birds, for 10 points each.

[10] The statement "All swans are white" was disproven by the European discovery of black swans in 1697, inspiring this writer's notion of rare, hard to predict events called black swan events. He wrote *The Black Swan* and *Foiled by Randomness*.

ANSWER: Nassim Nicholas **Taleb**

[10] Carl Hempel pointed out that, paradoxically, observing an object which is neither black nor one of these birds could be said to provide evidence for the statement that all of these birds are black.

ANSWER: **ravens**

[10] An example due to Karl Popper imagines a world in which these birds all happened to die before the age of 50, but not due to a law of nature. Huw Price used the name of these birds as an acronym for a type of speech act in a community in which it is not considered a mistake to assert something untrue.

ANSWER: **moas** [the Huw Price acronym stands for "merely-opinionated assertion"]

18. Answer the following about Wilhelm Dilthey [“DILL-tie”], for 10 points each.

[10] Dilthey distinguished between the natural sciences, or *Naturwissenschaften* [nah-TOOR-viss-in-shaft-in], and the human sciences, to which he gave this German name.

ANSWER: Geisteswissenschaften [GICE-tess-viss-in-shaft-in]

[10] Dilthey referred to his overarching philosophical project as a *this* of Historical Reason, borrowing from Kant’s three books whose titles begin with this word.

ANSWER: critique [or *Kritik*]

[10] Dilthey is also well known for his hermeneutic philosophy, which was heavily influenced by this father of hermeneutics and author of *On Religion* and *The Christian Faith*.

ANSWER: Friedrich Daniel Ernst Schleiermacher

19. Aristotle argued that this thing exists in three degrees: the nutritive, the sensitive, and the rational, with only humans possessing the rational. For 10 points each:

[10] Identify this thing, the subject of Aristotle’s treatise *De Anima*.

ANSWER: the soul [or *psuchē*]

[10] This philosopher from Aphrodisias argued for the soul’s mortality in his Aristotle-inspired treatise *De Anima*. He was often simply called “The Commentator” due to his many popular commentaries on Aristotle.

ANSWER: Alexander of Aphrodisias

[10] Book III of *De Anima* distinguishes the active intellect from the possible intellect; this is the Greek word that Aristotle uses for “intellect.”

ANSWER: nous

20. Answer the following about the paradox of fiction, a problem concerning how strong emotions can be elicited by works of fiction, for 10 points each.

[10] The paradox was introduced in a 1975 paper by Colin Radford and Michael Weston whose title asks how we can be moved by the fate of this fictional character.

ANSWER: Anna Karenina [accept either underlined portion]

[10] Kendall Walton addresses the paradox of fiction with the make-believe theory, outlined in a book entitled [This concept] *as Make-Believe*. A book of this title begins with contrasting readings of the story of Odysseus’ scar and the story of the sacrifice of Isaac.

ANSWER: mimesis

[10] Discussions of the paradox of fiction often invoke this term coined by Samuel Taylor Coleridge for the willingness to believe an unbelievable story for the sake of enjoying a work of fiction.

ANSWER: willing suspension of disbelief

Extra. This author of *The Imperative of Integration* and “Is Women’s Labor a Commodity?” has argued for the importance of the situated knower. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this University of Michigan philosopher who argues that idealistic approaches to racial justice like color-blindness require assumptions that do not fit people's actual epistemic backgrounds and capabilities.

ANSWER: Elizabeth **Anderson**

[10] Anderson works in this branch of epistemology, which in recent years has overlapped heavily with feminist epistemology. Alvin Goldman's work in this branch is discussed in his book *Knowledge in [this kind of] World*.

ANSWER: **social** epistemology

[10] This thinker was arguably an early social epistemologist. He argued that black Americans are forced to look at the world through the "veil" of racist white society in his book *The Souls of Black Folk*.

ANSWER: William Edward Burghardt **Du Bois**