

**Thought Monstrosity** - Questions by Caleb Kendrick, JinAh Kim, Young Fenimore Lee and Will Nediger  
**Packet 4**

**Tossups**

1. **This book uses the term “horde” to refer to homogeneous masses with indistinguishable parts and admits that no society in the form of a horde has ever been observed, although similar structures called “clans” have been observed. According to this book, urban development and increases in the ease of communication cause increases in “dynamic density.” This book proposes and rejects the theories that crimes should be defined as acts that hurt society or as acts that *seem* harmful, instead defining a crime as any act which offends the (\*) “common consciousness.” This book links the distinction between the repressive nature of laws in “primitive” societies and the restitutory nature of laws in advanced societies to the distinction between mechanical and organic solidarity. For 10 points, name this book by Emile Durkheim.**

ANSWER: *The Division of Labor in Society* [or *De la division du travail social*]

2. **A “quasi-” version of a common criterion for this concept was introduced by Sydney Shoemaker. A popular account of this concept is subject to Butler’s circularity objection as well as Thomas Reid’s objection, which concerns a brave officer who stole some apples as a child. The so-called “memory criterion” for this concept is commonly attributed to John Locke. Kripke’s argument against (\*) counterpart theory objects to David Lewis’s example of Hubert Humphrey, who Lewis argues has the “transworld” variety of this property. Derek Parfit argued that Relation R determines this concept using the teletransporter thought experiment. For 10 points, name this concept which refers to sameness, particularly the qualities which make a given individual the same individual at different points in time.**

ANSWER: personal identity

3. **A distinction between “exhibitionist” and “closet” varieties of this personality trait was outlined by James F. Masterson. Psychological proxies used by people with this personality trait are called “flying monkeys.” The relationship between this personality trait and borderline personality was the subject of a debate between Otto Kernberg and Heinz Kohut, whose book *The Analysis of the Self* discusses how perceived injuries to people with this trait result in a namesake form of (\*) rage. Machiavellianism, psychopathy and this trait make up the “dark triad.” Freud introduced the concept of the “ego ideal” in an essay on this trait. Christopher Lasch identified a pathological version of this trait in American life in a book about its culture. For 10 points, name this personality trait defined as excessive admiration of one’s own qualities.**

ANSWER: narcissism

4. **An essay named after one of these objects riffs on Michel Soutter’s film *The Surveyors* and a 19th-century novel and is written mostly in italics. A book named after one of these objects identifies a sexual economy which it calls “homosexuality” with a double “m,” and reinterprets the allegory of the cave in its section “Plato’s *Hystera*.” According to one theorist, these objects lead to an experience called the *Aha-Erlebnis* [“aha-air-LEYB-niss”] and**

**the phenomenon of (\*) *méconnaissance*** [“may-con-neh-SAHNTS”]. A book by Luce Irigaray is named after one of these objects “of the other woman.” These objects produce an *imago* leading to the formation of the “Ideal I” according to the *Ecrits* [“ey-CREE”] of a French psychoanalyst. For 10 points, Jacques Lacan posited that babies learn to recognize themselves in a developmental stage named after what objects?

ANSWER: mirrors [accept speculum or looking glass]

**5. This character undergoes three metamorphoses, becoming The Dreamer, The Lover, and finally The Developer, according to the first chapter of Marshall Berman’s *All That Is Solid Melts into Air*. A scene in which this character imagines draining a swamp is interpreted in Nikolai Berdyaev’s [“bird”-YAH-yeff] essay about this character’s “pre-death thoughts.” Another thinker used this character to represent the “world-feeling” of striving for infinity, which began around 1000 with the Cluniac reforms but is now reaching its end. Modern (\*) Western civilization is named after this character in Spengler’s *Decline of the West* and is contrasted with the Apollonian and Magian civilizations. Many critics have focused on the alchemical themes of a play in which this character conjures up the spirit of Helen of Troy and visits a “Classical Walpurgisnacht.” For 10 points, name this legendary scholar who makes a deal with the Devil.**

ANSWER: Doctor Faustus

**6. John Ralston Saul wrote a work of this type promoting what he called “aggressive common sense.” A work of this type recounts the story of how a theology professor named Lange, jealous of the popularity of a math professor named Wolff, ruined Wolff by accusing him of not believing in God. A work of this type by Simon Blackburn, first published in 1994, is now in its third edition. Asbjørn Steglich-Petersen now edits a (\*) humorous work of this type originally started by Daniel Dennett. Pierre Bayle compiled an influential “historical and critical” work of this type, inspiring a relatively short example by Voltaire. For 10 points, name this type of reference work made up of alphabetically-arranged definitions.**

ANSWER: philosophical dictionaries [or philosophical lexicons]

**7. This book’s last chapter distinguishes four types of human perfection: perfection of possessions, perfection of the body, perfection of moral virtues, and intellectual perfection. A passage from this book describes a ruler, some of whose subjects are facing away from his palace, while others are heading towards the palace, and still others have reached the inner court of the palace. This book lists a number of words used to describe (\*) God which seemingly liken Him to humans, but argues that in fact God is completely incorporeal and can only be described negatively. Its third book begins by explicating Ezekiel’s vision of the chariot. This book is written in the form of a letter to the author’s student Joseph. For 10 points, name this magnum opus of Maimonides.**

ANSWER: The Guide for the Perplexed [or The Guide of the Perplexed; or The Guide to the Perplexed; or Moreh Nevukhim; or Dalalat al-Hairin]

**8. A scandal in which this thinker’s father provided adulterated cider to some nuns is detailed at length in Roger Hahn’s biography of him. A thought experiment developed by this thinker was earlier proposed by Roger Joseph Boscovich. A few decades after Kant, this thinker proposed a form of the nebular hypothesis in his book *The***

*System of the World*. Apocryphally, this thinker justified writing an entire book without mentioning God by saying “I had no need of that (\*) hypothesis.” This philosopher introduced the sunrise problem in the theory of probability. This author of *Philosophical Essay on Probabilities* formulated causal determinism by imagining a being who knows the exact location and momentum of every particle in the universe, his namesake “demon.” For 10 points, name this polymath whose many contributions to mathematics include a namesake transform similar to the Fourier transform.

ANSWER: Pierre-Simon Laplace

9. A book named after these people lists their “extreme stupidity” as one of the three routes to failure which it collectively calls “Wittman’s fork.” That book cites nudity amongst the Jains and the Hindu practice of *sati* as examples of how agents cease to act irrationally when faced with high costs. Geoffrey Brennan and Loren Lomasky popularized a theory which holds that these people are motivated by “expressive (\*) interests.” These individuals title a book which contrasts the responses to the 1996 SAEE survey given by the general public with those of economists and the so-called “enlightened” public. That 2007 book by Bryan Caplan argues that these individuals are “rationally irrational.” Duncan Black proved a theorem which states that majority-rule systems select the outcomes preferred by the median one of these people. For 10 points, name these people who cast ballots in elections.

ANSWER: voters

10. A section named after two of these concepts argues that people who reject the duty of marriage by choosing a monastic vocation “repent themselves out of themselves, rather than into themselves.” That section is framed as a letter on the “equilibrium between [two of these concepts] in the development of personality.” A book named after these concepts includes excerpts from the diary of a man named Quidam in its section “Guilty?/Not Guilty?” The first two of these concepts are typified by (\*) Don Giovanni and Faust, respectively, according to an analysis of the “musical-erotic.” The first two of these concepts are represented by “A” and Judge Wilhelm, respectively, in *Either/Or*. For 10 points, name this trio of concepts which Søren Kierkegaard identified as the aesthetic, the ethical and the religious.

ANSWER: Kierkegaard’s stages of existence [accept “the aesthetic, the ethical and the religious” before “aesthetic”; accept Stages on Life’s Way]

11. This philosopher attributes our ability to identify an object based on widely varying information to a concept called a “unicept.” Referencing a Dr. Dolittle character, this philosopher termed representations that are both directive and descriptive “pushmi-pullyu.” In one paper, this philosopher used the example of a beaver slapping its tail to illustrate how, under “normal conditions,” mental content is fixed by cooperation between two devices: “the producer” and “the consumer.” That paper by this (\*) woman argued that mental representations have a so-called “proper function,” which is selected by nature. For 10 points, name this philosopher who wrote *Language, Thought and Other Biological Categories* and the paper “Biosemantics.”

ANSWER: Ruth (Garrett) Millikan

12. Theories that rely on these things are subject to John Doris' "situationist challenge." A true belief caused by one of these things is sufficient for "animal knowledge" according to a John Locke Lecture subtitled "Apt Belief and Reflective Knowledge." These things are used to characterize "high-grade" knowledge in Linda Zagzebski's *responsibilism*. These things are presented as a solution to the foundationalism/coherentism debate in "The Raft and the Pyramid" by (\*) Ernest Sosa. This term titles a book which ends with the question "Nietzsche or Aristotle?" and attacks the doomed "Enlightenment Project," written by Alasdair MacIntyre. For 10 points, name these qualities which promote *eudaimonia*, unlike vices.

ANSWER: virtues [accept more specific answers such as "intellectual virtues"]

13. In prosodic transcription, this symbol after the letter H or L indicates a stressed syllable. For a regular language  $L$ , a value named after this symbol is equal to the minimum cycle rank among all nondeterministic finite automata with epsilon-moves accepting  $L$ , by Eggan's theorem. According to a result by Schützenberger, this symbol is not needed to characterize languages with aperiodic syntactic monoids. In Optimality Theory tableaux, each (\*) violation of a constraint is marked with this symbol. In a grammatical rewrite rule, if an element is followed by this symbol, it means that element can appear zero or more times. In historical linguistics, this symbol indicates that a form is reconstructed, not attested. For 10 points, name this symbol used to mark ungrammatical sentences, which in formal language theory is sometimes named for Kleene ["CLEAN-ee"].

ANSWER: asterisk [or Kleene star]

14. A book by this thinker includes a blurb from a "New York Times best selling author" who refused to sign their name out of fear of ruining their career. Another of his books opens with a description of a young man getting on a bus and blowing himself up. This philosopher offered \$20,000 to anyone who managed to change his mind with an essay of less than a thousand words challenging the central argument of one of his books. That book was criticized for asserting without argument that we must define (\*) moral questions in terms of "the well-being of conscious creatures." This philosopher purported to show "how science can determine human values" in his book *The Moral Landscape*. For 10 points, name this New Atheist who wrote *The End of Faith*.

ANSWER: Sam Harris

15. A discussion of how this activity is often considered incompatible with noise argues that its absence can manifest either as a total disjunction or a total conjunction of the Sun and the Earth. A typology of forms of this activity was inspired by the distinction between consonants and vowels and the distinctions between the vowels "i," "a" and "u" and the consonants "p," "t" and "k." The anthropological importance of this activity is the subject of a 2009 book by Richard Wrangham. A book named after this activity includes (\*) "Fugue of the Five Senses," "Ge Variations," and other musically-titled sections. That book begins by discussing a "reference myth" of the Bororo. Different forms of this activity were represented in a triangular diagram by Claude Lévi-Strauss. For 10 points, name this activity which partially titles the first volume of Lévi-Strauss' *Mythologies*.

ANSWER: cooking food [prompt on answers related to harnessing fire]

16. In introducing this argument, its originator used a legal metaphor by distinguishing between *quid juris* and *quid facti*, or questions of right and questions of fact. The original “A” version of this argument grew out of a letter to Marcus Herz. Commentators such as George Dicker and Paul Guyer have linked this argument to the Refutation of Idealism and the discussion of “objective validity” in the Second (\*) Analogy. This argument uses the “I think” as evidence of “unity of apperception,” and then infers that “the manifold in a given intuition is subject necessarily to the categories.” For 10 points, name this central argument in Kant’s *Critique of Pure Reason*, which purports to prove that *a priori* concepts can apply to objects of experience.

ANSWER: the transcendental deduction of the categories

17. This book says that “it is up to us to choose either a dragon or a pussycat as our companion” and warns against losing our ability to make that choice. This book’s introduction, “The Limits of Argument,” notes that the teaching of small children is primarily a matter of indoctrination and repetition. This book illustrates the idea of “natural interpretations” with its extensive discussion of the so-called (\*) “tower argument.” This book was put together during its author’s time at Sussex University after the death of the collaborator who was supposed to write the “rationalist” section of this book, Imre Lakatos. This book responds to falsificationist conceptions of science by proposing the slogan “Anything goes.” For 10 points, name this book advocating epistemological anarchism by Paul Feyerabend.

ANSWER: Against Method

18. This book uses the Latin word *interfuit* [in-tair-FOO-eet] and the phrase “that-has-been” to describe the *noeme* of its subject. This book argues that a certain practice is subversive not when it “frightens, repels or even stigmatizes, but when it is *pensive*.” This book describes how “the impossible science of the unique being” is provided by a moment in the Winter Garden which allows the author to truly see his (\*) mother’s “air.” A description of would-be assassin Lewis Payne in this book points out that “he is going to die,” and that its central discipline always “defeats Time” while placing death in the past, the present, and the inevitable future. This work describes the *punctum*, which “wounds” or “pricks” the viewer, in distinguishing the cultural and emotional impacts of photography. For 10 points, name this book by Roland Barthes.

ANSWER: Camera Lucida [or *La chambre claire*]

19. This philosopher is the subject of Pierre Hadot’s *The Inner Citadel*. This philosopher noted that the cracks that form on the surface of bread when it bakes have a certain beauty, like the bending of ears of corn or the foam which comes from the mouths of wild boars. A book by this philosopher frequently says that the two possible ways of interpreting the world are “providence or atoms.” Many letters between this philosopher and his tutor (\*) Fronto survive. This philosopher listed what he learned from various people in the first of the twelve books of his magnum opus, whose typical statements include “Remember that all is opinion” and “Very little is needed to make a happy life.” For 10 points, name this Stoic philosopher, a Roman emperor who wrote the *Meditations*.

ANSWER: Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus [accept either underlined name]

20. This thinker's name was used as a pejorative by Samuel Taylor Coleridge for things that are "all surface and no content." A minor error in a biography of this thinker led to a bitter public feud between his grandson and novelist Samuel Butler. Along with Matthew Boulton, this thinker founded the Birmingham Lunar Society, whose other members included James Watt, Josiah Wedgwood, and Joseph Priestley. William Blake illustrated a long (\*) erotic poem by this thinker which included copious footnotes on Linnaean taxonomy, entitled *The Loves of the Plants*. He argued that changes in organisms were driven by "lust, hunger, and security" in his poem *Zoonomia*, which presented an early articulation of Lamarckism. For 10 points, name this English naturalist whose grandson wrote *On the Origin of Species*.

ANSWER: Erasmus Darwin [prompt on Darwin]

TB. A character in this dialogue claims that horse trainers are the only people who do good to horses. That character also notes that there is nobody who believes in horsemanship but not in horses to make the argument that it's impossible to believe in divine things without believing in divinities. That character argues that maintenance in the Prytaneum is a just (\*) reward for someone who provides happiness, unlike Olympic victors, who only provide the appearance of happiness. In this dialogue, Socrates tells of how the oracle of Delphi told Chaerephon that there is no man wiser than Socrates. In this dialogue, Socrates compares himself to a gadfly in a lengthy speech which fails to sway the jury. For 10 points, name this Platonic dialogue in which Socrates defends himself against his accusers.

ANSWER: the Apology of Socrates

## Bonuses

1. When one of these thinkers asked where the harm in using a contradiction is, the other replied, “the real harm will not come unless there is an application, in which a bridge may fall down.” For 10 points each:

[10] Name these two thinkers who debated whether mathematics is discovered or invented during a 1939 Cambridge seminar on the Foundations of Mathematics.

ANSWER: Ludwig **Wittgenstein** and Alan **Turing**

[10] Wittgenstein’s seminar focused on this logician’s recently-published work proving that any consistent formal system contains statements not provable in that system, the first of his incompleteness theorems.

ANSWER: Kurt **Gödel**

[10] Gödel’s incompleteness theorem helped doom Hilbert’s program along with Church and Turing’s negative solution to this problem posed by Hilbert, which asks if there is an algorithm which could demonstrate if any mathematical statement is provable from a given set of axioms.

ANSWER: **Entscheidungsproblem** [or the **decision** problem]

2. Walter de Gruyter publishes a “journal for ancient philosophy and science” named after this term. For ten points each:

[10] Name this universal principle that was proposed as the *archē* [AR-kee] by a Milesian philosopher. It produces opposites such as hot and cold and destroys them by joining them together, creating order and structure.

ANSWER: ***apeiron***

[10] This pupil of Thales formulated the *apeiron*. He purportedly proposed an early version of the theory of evolution in his lost *On Nature*, and his similarly-named student replaced his *apeiron* with air.

ANSWER: **Anaximander**

[10] This “weeping philosopher” from Ephesus also explored the unity of opposites. He believed that “strife is justice,” and said that no man ever steps in the same river twice.

ANSWER: **Heraclitus** of Ephesus

3. Tod Polger and Owen Flanagan argue that the possible existence of these creatures shows that there is an evolutionary advantage to the phenomenal aspects of consciousness. For 10 points each:

[10] Name these hypothetical creatures which lack qualia.

ANSWER: philosophical **zombies** [or p-**zombies**]

[10] Metaphysical arguments for zombies often rest on the controversial premise that metaphysical possibility is entailed by this logical property.

ANSWER: **conceivability** [accept word forms]

[10] David Chalmers created a so-called “master argument” against this physicalist argument which posits that zombies are conceivable because the explanatory gap is conceptual rather than ontological. This strategy is also used to explain away the explanatory gap.

ANSWER: **phenomenal concept** strategy [or **PCS**]

4. Answer the following questions about the meaning of life, for 10 points each.

[10] This philosopher, who argued that a meaningless life is not absurd in his paper “The Absurd,” examined “personal” and “detached” perspectives of the world in *The View from Nowhere*. He also wrote *Mind and Cosmos*.

ANSWER: Thomas Nagel

[10] David Benatar’s 2006 polemic *Better Never to Have Been* argues that this practice is immoral since life is meaningless and harmful. Opponents of this practice are called anti-natalists.

ANSWER: having children [or reproducing; accept equivalent answers]

[10] This thinker wrote the entry on *The Meaning of Life* in the Very Short Introduction series. He distinguished between wickedness and evil in the book *On Evil*, and argued that Marx, Nietzsche and Wittgenstein were all materialists in the book *Materialism*.

ANSWER: Terry Eagleton

5. This work’s final volume, “On Obtaining Life from the Heavens,” discusses such unusual topics as using heavenly forces to animate statues. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this 1489 work which gives astrological tips for how scholars can remain healthy and happy despite their natural melancholy temperament.

ANSWER: Three Books on Life [or De vita libri tres; or De triplici vita]

[10] *Three Books on Life* is one of the more unorthodox works by this Italian Neoplatonist who wrote *Platonic Theology*.

ANSWER: Marsilio Ficino [or Marsilius Ficinus]

[10] Ficino belonged to this tradition, exemplified by Pico della Mirandola’s *Oration on the Dignity of Man*, which emphasized mankind’s individual worth.

ANSWER: Christian humanism

6. James F. Thomson created a thought experiment involving a lamp to argue against the possibility of these things, whose name he coined. For 10 points each:

[10] Name these things, which are countably infinite series of actions that occur in sequence over a finite interval of time.

ANSWER: supertasks

[10] This Greek’s argument that motion is impossible, illustrated with the paradox of Achilles and the tortoise, relies on the premise that motion is a supertask.

ANSWER: Zeno of Elea

[10] Arguments similar to Zeno’s paradoxes were developed by a school that grew out of this ancient Chinese school of thought, whose namesake emphasized self-reliance and developed an early form of consequentialism.

ANSWER: Mohism

7. This thinker referred to his system of thought as the Philosophy of Spirit. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this one-time friend of Giovanni Gentile who wrote *What Is Living and What Is Dead in the Philosophy of Hegel*.

ANSWER: Benedetto Croce



[10] Croce wrote a book named for the “essence” of this branch of philosophy, which he linked to the philosophy of language and defined as the philosophy of expression.

ANSWER: aesthetics

[10] Croce argued that this mental phenomenon is the same as expression, and that there is only a quantitative difference between ordinary and artistic instances of this phenomenon.

ANSWER: intuition

8. The Oakland school board’s resolution recognizing the legitimacy of this language was wildly controversial. For 10 points each:

[10] Identify this often-stigmatized variety, informally known as Ebonics.

ANSWER: African American Vernacular English [or AAVE; or Black English Vernacular; or BEV; or Black Vernacular English; or BVE]

[10] AAVE shares this usage of the copular verb *be* with Caribbean English. In this usage, *be* represents a repeated action or state.

ANSWER: habitual be [or aspectual be; or durative be]

[10] This linguist at North Carolina State University who performed much pioneering research on AAVE participated in the Oakland Ebonics controversy.

ANSWER: Walt Wolfram

9. According to Socrates Scholasticus, this event was the culmination of a feud between the prefect Orestes and Cyril of Alexandria. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this 415 AD event carried out by the Parabalani, which is often taken to be symbolic of the decline of Hellenistic philosophy.

ANSWER: the killing of Hypatia [accept clear equivalents]

[10] In 2017, the philosophy journal *Hypatia* published a controversial article comparing transgender individuals to people like Rachel Dolezal who “[decide] to change” this construct.

ANSWER: their race

[10] The aforementioned article was written by this assistant professor at Rhodes College.

ANSWER: Rebecca Tuvel

10. Event-related potentials can be measured in this technique. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this technique in which the brain’s electrical activity is recorded via electrodes placed on the scalp.

ANSWER: EEG [or electroencephalography]

[10] Electroencephalography has good temporal resolution but poor spatial resolution, unlike this brain imaging technique which records the BOLD response.

ANSWER: fMRI or functional magnetic resonance imaging; or functional MRI; prompt on partial answers]

[10] This event-related potential component is evoked by an oddball stimulus, infrequently presented amongst a repetitive series of identical stimuli.

ANSWER: mismatch negativity [or mismatch field; or MMN; or MMF]

11. In her most famous work, this economist argued that agents define their utility function within particular social categories. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this economist who co-wrote the 2010 book *Identity Economics* with George Akerlof.

ANSWER: Rachel **Kranton**

[10] Kranton has written extensively about colonial institutions in this nation, which is home to a welfare economist who argued that famines were caused by inequality in distribution in his *Poverty and Famine*, Amartya Sen.

ANSWER: Republic of **India** [or **Bharat** Ganarajya]

[10] In his lecture “Equality of What?”, Amartya Sen outlined this positive approach to welfare economics, which focuses on what the agent is actually able to do.

ANSWER: **capability** approach [or **capabilities** approach]

12. This is the home country of the anthropologist Hassan Wario. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this country whose first president wrote an anthropological study of its Kikuyu people, entitled *Facing* [its namesake mountain].

ANSWER: Republic of **Kenya** [or Jamhuri ya **Kenya**]

[10] Colin Turnbull’s controversial *The Mountain People* is an ethnography of this ethnic group who live in Uganda, near the border with Kenya. Peter Brook directed a play about this ethnic group based on Turnbull’s book.

ANSWER: the **Ik**

[10] The diet of Kenya’s Maasai people is largely based on this animal. Melville Herskovits theorized a “complex” governing the ownership of these animals in East African societies.

ANSWER: **cattle** [or **cows**]

13. This book introduced the “matrix of domination” theory of oppression. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this book by Patricia Hill Collins which uses the term “outsider-within” to describe the position of black women, and discusses the thought of people like Audre Lorde and bell hooks.

ANSWER: **Black Feminist Thought: Knowledge, Consciousness and the Politics of Empowerment**

[10] *Black Feminist Thought* adopts this concept which was introduced to feminist thought by Kimberlé Crenshaw. The term “patriarchy” is often replaced with “kyriarchy” to incorporate this concept.

ANSWER: **intersectionality**

[10] In *Black Sexual Politics*, Collins argues that anti-racism can only be successful if it incorporates LGBT thought, without which it cannot address issues such as this disease’s impact on the black community.

ANSWER: HIV/**AIDS**

14. As part of his bitter feud with this man, Leibniz dismissed him as a “very small philosopher.” For 10 points each:

[10] Name this 17th-century German philosopher who wrote *On the Law of Nature and Nations*.

ANSWER: Samuel Freiherr von **Pufendorf**

[10] Pufendorf’s first major work was *Two Books on the Elements* of this field, the philosophical study of law.

ANSWER: **jurisprudence**

[10] Pufendorf earned a place on university curricula with a work of legal thought entitled *On the Duty of* these two types of people.

ANSWER: man and citizen [or hominis and civis; or homo and civis]

15. Name some philosophers who have been accused of sexual harassment, for 10 points each.

[10] In 2010, this Yale philosopher was accused of sexual harassment by a grad student. He detailed his theories of economic justice in *World Poverty and Human Rights*, and defended *A Theory of Justice* in *Realizing Rawls*.

ANSWER: Thomas (Winfried Menko) Pogge

[10] This New Mysterian resigned from the University of Miami in 2013 due to sexual harassment accusations. He wrote *The Meaning of Disgust* and the unfortunately-titled *Mindfucking: A Critique of Mental Manipulation*.

ANSWER: Colin McGinn

[10] Sexual harassment allegations against this developer of the Chinese room thought experiment surfaced in 2017.

ANSWER: John (Rogers) Searle

16. Visitors to these places would use index cards listing personality types to determine who to hook up with. For 10 points each:

[10] Name these hypothetical communities inhabited by precisely 1,620 people in the utopian schemes of Charles Fourier.

ANSWER: phalanxes

[10] Brook Farm, a utopian commune based partially on Fourier's ideas, was co-founded by this novelist, who fictionalized it in *The Blithedale Romance*.

ANSWER: Nathaniel Hawthorne

[10] In Fourier's system, people would not be required to work, but would rather be naturally drawn to certain forms of labor, which Fourier described using this adjective.

ANSWER: attractive labor [or *travail* attrayant]

17. The *Letters on a Regicide Peace* were written in the aftermath of this event. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this historical event which occasioned a set of reactionary "reflections" by Edmund Burke.

ANSWER: French Revolution

[10] Burke is considered one of the founders of modern European conservatism, along with this Frenchman who wrote *On the Pope*.

ANSWER: Joseph de Maistre [or Joseph-Marie, comte de Maistre]

[10] Burke satirized the deism of Lord Bolingbroke in this first book of his, which commentators such as Murray Rothbard have interpreted as a sincere defense of anarchism.

ANSWER: *A Vindication of Natural Society*

18. Howard Hanson's book *The Harmonic Materials of Modern Music* introduced many notions important to this theory, including isomeric relations or Z-relations. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this musical theory developed by Allen Forte which analyses the relationships between collections of pitch classes.

ANSWER: musical **set** theory

[10] Musical set theory also draws on this theorist's work on twelve-tone music. He compared music to advanced mathematics in his controversial article "Who Cares If You Listen?"

ANSWER: Milton (Byron) **Babbitt**

[10] "Who Cares If You Listen?" mostly focuses on serialism, which is exemplified by the twelve-tone technique of this composer of *Pierrot Lunaire*.

ANSWER: Arnold (Franz Walter) **Schoenberg**

19. Answer the following about schools influenced by John Dewey's philosophy of education, for 10 points each.

[10] Dewey put his ideas into practice in the Laboratory School named after this university, where he worked. This university's namesake school of economics includes George Stigler and Milton Friedman.

ANSWER: University of **Chicago**

[10] The Dewey-influenced Harkness method was pioneered at this secondary school in New Hampshire, whose distinguished alumni include John Irving.

ANSWER: Phillips **Exeter** Academy

[10] This university founded by a group of academics including Dewey, Thorstein Veblen, and Charles Beard included the so-called University in Exile, an American haven for European thinkers escaping fascist persecution.

ANSWER: The **New School** for Social Research

20. The Vienna Circle was originally known as thinker's namesake society. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this philosopher of science whose book *The Analysis of Sensations* presented an empiricist argument against atomic theory, resulting in a feud with Ludwig Boltzmann.

ANSWER: Ernst **Mach**

[10] Mach argued against the Newtonian view that these two concepts are absolute. Einstein cited Mach as a predecessor to his theory of relativity which combines them in a four-dimensional continuum.

ANSWER: **space** and **time** [accept in either order]

[10] This philosopher was also skeptical of atomic theory, instead advocating a thermodynamics-based theory called "energetics." The idea that no scientific hypothesis can be tested in isolation is named for him and Quine.

ANSWER: Pierre **Duhem**

Extra. Antonin Scalia derisively said that "no one ought to" adhere to this philosophy of constitutional interpretation. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this specific theory of constitutional interpretation that Scalia repeatedly criticized, pointing out that asking someone "Do you use a cane?" would not refer to him hanging his grandfather's cane up in the hallway.

ANSWER: **strict constructionism** [do not accept or prompt on "originalism" or "textualism"]

[10] In addition to being a textualist, Scalia was a proponent of this school of constitutional interpretation, which takes into account the drafters' meaning or intention.

ANSWER: **originalism**

[10] This professor at Yale and Columbia Law has argued that liberals should not automatically dismiss originalism, pointing out prior liberal originalists like Hugo Black. His books include *America's Constitution: A Biography*.

ANSWER: Akhil (Reed) **Amar**