Exam I: What is Philosophy?  
Study Guide

Vocabulary:
- Epistemology
- Metaphysics
- Aesthetics
- Ethics
- Axiology
- History of Philosophy
- Axial Age
- Logic
- Sophist
- enthusiasm
- Reductivism
- logos
- mythos/muthos
- polis
- kosmos
- chaos/xaos
- elenchos
- techne
- episteme
- anthropocentrism
- ethnocentrism
- Pre-Socratic Philosophy/Natural Philosophy
- The Apology of Sokrates
- An Essay Concerning Human Understanding

Names to Know:
- Thales
- Delian League
- Peloponnesian League
- Socrates/Sokrates
- Athens
- Sparta
- Heraklitos
- Parmenides
- Plato
- Pericles/Perikles
- Aristophanes
- Meletos
- Chaerephon/Xairephon
- Pythia
- Democratus/Demokratos
- Critias/Kritas
- Alcibides/Alkibides
- Thirty Tyrants
- Delphic Oracle
- Apollo
- Bertrand Russell

Things to be Familiar With:
What are the five major subdisciplines of Philosophy (and the kinds of questions they ask)?
What are the three historical/cultural factors essential to the birth of Greek Philosophy?
What is the etymological definition of ‘philosophy’?
What is the academic definition of ‘philosophy’?
What is the historical definition of ‘philosophy’?
What are the major historical factors that lead to Sokrates’ trial?
What is the difference between the Formal and Informal charges brought against Socrates?
What are Sokrates’ two arguments (one philosophical, one religious) for why he does not fear death?
Explain how the Delphic Oracle motivated Sokrates to DO Philosophy.
How does Sokrates test the Oracle’s riddle and what does he discover?
Explain in what sense Sokrates thinks he is wiser than others.
According to Locke, what are the possible kinds of justification for a belief?
What are the appropriate grounds of belief, according to Locke?
According to Locke, what is the difference between false and genuine divine revelation?
How does Locke define ‘reason’?
According to Russell, what is the value of Philosophy?
According to Russell, how is Philosophy different from the sciences?
Be familiar with the periods of Western Intellectual development as articulated on the timeline we use in class.
Taking into consideration all that we have learned in Unit 1, give and defend a definition of Philosophy as an academic discipline.