

**Previous Final Examination Questions
Philosophy 22**

Spring, 2008

Italicized questions cover material not on the Fall, 2009 syllabus.

1. Why did Descartes undertake to doubt everything that he could?
2. How did Descartes account for human error in judgments?
3. *How did Spinoza conceive the nature of God?*
4. Why did Leibniz believe that future events are certain but not necessary?
5. What is the difference between primary and secondary qualities, according to Locke?
6. According to Berkeley, what is the nature of physical objects?
7. How did Hume distinguish between an impression and an idea, and how did he describe the relation between the two?
8. *What did Reid think was the the assumption made by Descartes that led to Hume's skepticism?*
9. What is a synthetic *a priori* judgment, according to Kant. Give an example of one.
10. What was Kant's account of space and time?

Spring, 2009

1. What was the first thing that Descartes in the *Meditations* found that he could not doubt, and why could he not doubt it?
2. Why did Descartes think that the mind can exist separately from the body?
3. *Why did Spinoza think that there could be only one substance?*
4. What did Leibniz take to be the reason that God found the created world to be the best among all possible worlds?
5. Why did Locke reject the claim that human beings are possessed of innate principles?
6. *Why did Berkeley reject the view that there are abstract general ideas?*
7. Why, according to Hume, do humans believe that objects continue to exist when they are not perceived?
8. *What did Reid think was the basis for the belief that the human soul is material?*
9. What consequence did Kant draw from his claim that space and time are *a priori* forms of human sensible intuition?
10. What distinction did Kant draw between judgments of perception and judgments of experience?