

GST 203

Lack of appreciation for the technological progress according to Onigbinde (1999:20) has made many to assume that only science, and no other field - can yield _____ and _____.

knowledge, understanding

The implication of restricting human knowledge to human experience is _____ or "lopsided knowledge

"half knowledge"

Reality goes beyond experimental and _____

observable

In _____ conception, philosophy is reduced to the role of clarification of the meaning of words and concepts

Clarification of Concepts

To the advocates of clarification conception, When words like justice, good, bad, beauty, ugliness, what do we mean to the function of philosophy?

To clarify the meaning of such words.

To the advocates of clarification of Concepts philosophy is a specialized field serving the sciences and aiding in the clarification of _____ rather than a broad field reflecting upon all of life's experiences.

language

In philosophy we know that knowledge generally used is not the prerogative of the _____

sciences .

_____ has been variously conceived to be the Love for Wisdom, the Search for Truth, the Rational Explanation of Nature, the Search for the Ideal Life, the Concern with Human Experience and the Reminder of Familiar Facts of Everyday experience.

philosophy

Philosophy as the Love of Wisdom is derived from the _____ meaning of philosophy.

etymological

Etymologically, the word philosophy comes from the Greek words Philos, Philia, Philein which means friend, love, _____

to love

In philosophy the Greeks word Sophia means _____

wisdom .

_____ is refers to such concepts as friendliness, affection any such concept conducive to the establishment of friendship between persons.

Philia

_____ by Aristotle, refers to the highest intellectual and especially philosophical excellence of which the human mind is capable, and which is the result of studying nature for its own sake

Sophia

Philosophy includes both the seeking of wisdom and the wisdom that is _____

sought .

_____ in the philosophical sense is a habit of applying the intellect in a systematic way as a guide and a beacon in one's activities.

Wisdom

A _____ in Philosophy as the Love of Wisdom is therefore one who believes in the efficacy of intellectual effort and who uses whatever knowledge he or she can command to benefit mankind.

philosopher

In the Phaedrus, Socrates goes further to contrast true lovers of wisdom to those who merely parade themselves as lovers of wisdom when in actual fact they are mere lovers of _____

words

Socrates calls those who claims to be true lovers of wisdom _____ of certain types of poetry

Copyists and writers

The type of poetry that Socrates disparages here is the type that manifests neither a _____ of thought nor a _____ of content

profundity, depth

Socrates also excludes from the realm of true philosophers' certain types of law writers and speech writers who, in his words, have no other input than the _____ and rearrangement of words and phrases in existing works.

juxtaposition

When Rene Descartes, a mathematician, turned philosopher, declared his interest in philosophy, he was looking for a _____" and _____ knowledge

certain and distinct

_____ had described himself as one who regards every aspect of reality with thoughtful attention for achieving a clearer, distinct and more comprehensive understanding.

Pythagoras

The philosopher's superiority over these other classes of people lies in his constant disposition to spurn fame and profit and go for the _____

***truth* .**

_____ consists in the constant and unwavering disposition to seek the truth

Philosophy

_____ defines philosophy as a man whose passion is to seek the truth, a man whose heart is fixed on reality

Plato

According to Aristotle, philosophy is rightly called? _____

the knowledge of the truth'.

According to _____ philosophy is a rational search for answers to the questions that arise in the mind when we reflect on human experience.

Omoregbe

UNIT 2

By _____ here, we refer to the way by which the act of philosophy can be carried out.

method

The method of philosophical that consists in arguing out the entire process of the subject in question, in the manner of a dialogue is called?

Socratic method

The _____ view is refuted by exposing the inconsistencies and contradictions involved in accepting it as true.

prima facie

The assumption of an ignorance of truth by the teacher in the Socratic method has been called?

the Socratic irony

The common ground of truth among men that can be brought out to the surface by careful analysis, argument and investigation, by question and answer is often called?

the art of philosophic midwifery

The art of proceeding from the observed facts to more general truths, i.e., adopting the _____ of reasoning

inductive method

The method of Socrates is also _____ in the sense that it draws out the consequences and implications of certain concepts and judges their validity.

deductive

The analytical method of Socrates was followed by the _____ which concerned itself with discovering the causal relation between thought and being.

synthetic dialectic of Plato,

_____ mostly consisted in the grouping of scattered particulars into a single concept or idea and the dissection of this concept or idea into classes, i.e., the generalisation and arrangement of the idea.

Plato's dialectic method

The arriving at a _____ depends on the establishment of a correct concept or notion or principle.

fact

It is not possible to know, for example, what the true is or who a good man is, unless we first settle in our _____ the nature of truth and goodness.

knowledge

According to the _____ method, everything is real when it tends to fruitful activity and results.

pragmatic

_____ are to be judged by results, and the test of truth is workability.

Values

Philosophy is said to have begun with _____

wonder

Modern man, however, seems to have stepped into the region of philosophy through _____ & _____

doubt and skeptical thinking.

Bradley was of the opinion that the chief need of philosophy is _____

"a skeptical study of first principles."

_____ as a method of philosophy is mainly confined to senseexperience.

Empiricism

It urges that all _____ obtained by the senses is of what is already existent outside themselves and that reason has its function in carefully judging the nature of the perceptive material provided to it by the senses.

knowledge

_____ are by-products of the experiential material.

Rational concepts

The source of knowledge is _____ and not mind or reason.

sense-experience

The method of acquiring knowledge is _____

inductive .

Knowledge cannot be gained by merely finding that the opposite, which is inconceivable, as rationalism holds, and truth cannot be established by the fact that to deny it implies, somehow, its reaffirmation.

_____ knowledge independent of sense-experience is inconceivable.

A priori

The defect of _____ lies in the fact that the senses are untrustworthy as means of right knowledge.

empiricism

The method of _____ takes reason to be the sole means of acquiring philosophical knowledge

rationalism

The universe is considered an expression of the innate rational nature of the knowing _____

subject .

The criterion of truth is not _____ but intellectual, rational and deductive.

sensory

The _____ of philosophy employed by Kant takes stock of the arguments of empiricism and rationalism and builds a new system of tremendous importance in the history of philosophic thought

critical or transcendental method

_____ follows the method of the analysis of the conditions and limits of knowledge

Kant

The world of _____ cannot be known by the powers that man possesses at present

reality

The postulates of reality that reason advances are only _____ felt by it and not _____ in themselves.

necessities, realities

Kant's critical method was taken much further and completed by Hegel in a staggering system of idealism built by means of what he termed the _____

dialectical method.

The Dialectical method of Hegel consists in the constructive dialectical process of opposition and _____

reconciliation .

What are the moment of Dialectical method of Hegel?

Thesis, antithesis and synthesis

The existence of the finite and its assertion of itself as such is the _____

thesis .

UNIT 3

_____ defines "logic as the study of the methods and principles used in distinguishing good (correct) from bad (incorrect) reasoning" (1972).

Copi

_____ sees Logic "as the science that appraises reasoning as correct or incorrect" (1990:34).

Nancy

_____ on his part defines logic as "an attempt to distinguish between correct (valid) and incorrect (invalid) arguments" (1968:2).

Kahane

According to _____ (1999: 12) Logic is that "branch of philosophy that deals with the structure and principles of reasoning or sound argument."

Dipolrele

To _____ (2003:5), "Logic is a reflective study that provides the canons for judging and evaluation of correct reasoning..."

Ade Ali,

it is also the study of the principles of reasoning especially of the structure of proposition as distinguished from their content and of method and validity in deductive reasoning."

The common thing among all the definitions of logic is:-

✓ logic is not a clever way of dogging issues using a cunning means but rather it is a systematic expository study of how human beings ought to think if they are to reason correctly.

✓ It is the study of how to ensure that your reasoning conforms to fundamental principles that governs correct reasoning.

Etymologically, logic as a discipline derives from the Greek word Logos, which means

"Reasoned discourse."

_____ enables philosophers to make their arguments well stated and persuasive more than other people do

Logic

Logic enables _____ to make their position clear, well-articulated and to properly backed up their pronouncements rational, their reasoning precise, cogent and coherent.

philosophers

The logician is most concerned with argument which can be described as a string of statement that can simply be divided into two parts namely?

✓ premise(s)

✓ and conclusion.

The premise(s) is also known as _____

reason or reasons for the conclusion

The conclusion is the claim that is been supported by the _____

reasons

There two forms of argument, namely

✓ Simple argument

✓ and complex argument

Argument that contains one, two or three ideas which Normally consist of two or three statements as premises with another sentence as conclusion is called?

A simple argument

For your _____ to be good or correct, your premise(s) must provide support to the conclusion.

argument

The conclusion of any argument must follow or be inferred from the _____ *premises* .

When we talk of argument in philosophy, there are basically two types of argument Which

are:-

Deductive argument and Inductive argument.

In logic, an argument is _____ when the conclusion follows from its premises with absolute necessity or certainty.

deductive

The process of moving from the general to the specific is called?

Deduction

The arguments by which the premises do not lead to the conclusion with certainty is known as?

inductive argument

Induction is based on _____

"*probability*

Etymologically, it derives from two Greek words Episteme which means _____ and logos which means _____

"knowledge", "science of study, discourse or reasoning"

epistemology is the study or the science of _____

knowledge

_____ is the branch of philosophy which investigates the scope, source and limitations of human knowledge

epistemology

_____ believe on certain foundation upon which the superstructure of knowledge can be built.

foundationalists

_____ has been defined as the science of being as being

Metaphysics

The branch of philosophy that studies reality in its most comprehensive scope and fundamental principles is called?

Metaphysics

According to _____, all other disciplines study "aspects of reality or being, but none of them concerns itself with the study of being as such" (Mann, 1966:18).

Aristotle

According to _____, metaphysics is the knowledge of things which lies beyond this sense experience.

Rene Descartes

_____ sees metaphysics as the ultimate explanation of the mystery of being visible and invisible, in the ultimate Being (causal and final) which is God.

***Thomas Aquinas*,**

The word metaphysics is derived from the Greek word meta-ta-physika, which means?

'*after the physics.*'

Metaphysics as an intellectual enterprise dates back to the pre-Socratic philosophers such as Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes as well as Pythagoras, Parmenides and Heraclitus

.

_____ mostly known as "the branch of philosophy which deals with the morality of human actions in society" (Omoregbe, 1989:2).

Ethicsis

Etymologically ethics derived from the Greek word Ethos which means _____

"custom" or "character"-

Ethicsis as a branch of Philosophy is sometime called?

moral philosophy

_____ was the first to claim that "the unexamined life is not worth living"

Socrates

Socrates was the first to confess that?

"the only thing I know is that I know nothing".

In Socrates opinion, ethics is also referred to as the science of human _____

conduct ".

Ethicsis is divided into ____ ✓descriptive,

✓prescriptive or normative,

✓and meta-ethics.

The duty of ____ is to examine the moral views held by human beings or the society and to confirm whether these views are universal or not

descriptive ethics

The main duty of ____ is to prescribe what ought to be both for humans and society Which also prescribes that criteria for human actions properly be judged as morally good or bad.

normative ethics

The part of ethics that deals with the logic and language of ethical concepts and terms is called?

Meta-ethics

GST203 UNIT 4,5AND 6

Until late ____ centuries all scientific knowledge was within the ambit of philosophical inquiry

16 and early 19

philosophy was the ____ per excellence.

"science"

Unlike philosophy, science is best known as ____

*"an exact discipline"

The Oxford Advanced Dictionary also defines science as ____ arranged in an orderly manner, especially knowledge obtained by observation and testing of facts

" *knowledge"

According to _____ scientific knowledge can be defined as: A system of man's understanding of nature, society and thought

Harold H. Titus,

The main purpose of science as discipline is to _____, understand natural phenomena and then control processes

observe

It is improper to consider philosophy and science as _____

competitors

An average scientist always seeks for _____ while the philosopher basically seeks for _____

explanation, justification

The two main scientific purposes are _____ and control over phenomena.

prediction

There are also six steps procedures in any scientific inquiry which one cannot avoid. These are: *observation, inductive generalization, hypothesis, attempted verification of hypothesis, proof or disproof and knowledge* .

In philosophy, any known assumption is subject to _____

critical scrutiny.

UNIT 5

In religion knowledge is sought _____ to achieve what a given religion takes to be human kind's final happiness or destiny While in philosophy, knowledge is sought simply for its own sake.

principally

The function philosophy performs in law is that it studies the nature of law and philosophical principles of law and justice with reference to the origin and the end of the civil law and the principles that should govern its_____

formulation

A critical and philosophical look at law in its generality is the function of a discipline called?

jurisprudence .

jurisprudence which, as understood by lawyers, denote a _____ of a particular system of law with reference to the exercise of private and public decision-making functions and scholarly critiques of the resulting actions.

working knowledge

According to _____, there are three classifications of the main object of philosophy of law

Pizzorni

The three classifications of the main object of philosophy of law are:

1. the universal concept of law, that is its essential features which must be present in every juridical system
2. the foundation of law from which every legal system derives its origin and values.
3. The standard or criteria with which all existing laws are guided and evaluated, for the problem of the evaluation of law of law is the problem of the philosophy of law. (curled

from Omoregbe, 1994:173)

_____ of law differs from the science of law

Philosophy

The science of law deepens man's knowledge of laws or legal system, the philosophy of law broadens man's horizon and opens the human mind to see that there is more to the reality of law and legal experience than can be seen through the empirical study of law.

Those who conceive philosophy as an _____ and as an abstract contemplation that is far removed from practical living, do not see any meaningfulness or relevance in philosophical enterprise.

intellectually complex

One of the usefulness of philosophy is that it helps to foster or develop the habit of reflections and thus further help us to enlarge the areas of our awareness to become more alive, more discerning, more critical, and to be more enlightened.

The age in which we live is an age of uncertainty and _____

change,

Philosophy provides us with the parameters for discernment and for judging issues and articulating problems _____ and critically.

intelligently

Philosophy in the intellectual realm trains one to think clearly, critically and _____

independently.

Through, philosophy one can develop analytical abilities with which one can effectively handle both practical and _____ issues.

abstract

At _____ Philosophy helps to provide insight in distinguishing among values and to identify for oneself what is best and most relevant.

moral level

UNIT 6

The relationship and the difference between knowledge, opinion and belief depend on the _____

person's position.

For a philosopher, you say _____ when you possess information that is beyond doubt and the information is also true.

know"

_____ " adds that: the moment you have some reasons to believe that a proposition is not true, this immediately negates a person's claim to know it.

Hospers

believing is a defining characteristic of _____

knowing .

_____ implies being sure, being certain.

knowledge

_____ is a pre-condition for knowledge.

believing

_____ is more qualitative than opinion and belief

Knowledge

An opinion or belief cannot be true unless it is grounded or supported with _____

evidence .

_____ is the unique characteristics of knowledge

evidence

_____ is a school of thought in epistemology which holds that human beings can acquire knowledge of reality using our minds alone, by thinking or pure reason.

Rationalism

To any rationalist, _____ is a necessary ingredient for all our knowledge claims.

reason

Man was defines as "a rational animal". by _____

Aristotle

The ability to think is what is called?

reason.

Prominent members of rationalist school of thought are;

Leibniz, Spinoza and Rene Descartes.

_____ is another source of knowledge

Sense experience

The _____ are the proponents of sense experience theory

Empiricists

_____ is the philosophical theory which denies reason while insisting that experience is always the necessary ingredient in our knowledge claims of the natural world

empiricism

The sense experience school of thought or group have _____ who asserted *Esse est percipi* meaning 'to be is to be perceived'

Bishop George Berkeley

Other prominent members of sense experience are?

John Locke and David Hume.

_____ as source of knowledge occurs when we make certain claims to knowledge based on the authority of someone who is a specialist in the particular field of knowledge.

Authority

_____ defines intuition as the "immediacy of apprehension" (1995:5).

Balm

GST203 MODULE 2 UNIT 1

The stages of the development of philosophy from the ancient age to the contemporary age are sometimes referred to as.

an age.

Growth or development of philosophy is from _____ Age to the Contemporary Age.

Ancient

What is known as Western Philosophy- by which we usually mean everything apart from the Eastern Philosophy of China, Indian, Japan, etc. really began in _____ in about 6th B.C.

Greece

Answers to the Greeks questions on issues that concerns man and his existence such reality, cosmos, and other fundamental matters that surrounds human existence are always sought through _____&_____

religion and mythology.

Thales of Miletus _____is usually considered the first proper philosopher who was just as concerned with _____ what we now call science.

natural philosophy

Thales and most of the other Pre-Socratic philosophers (i.e. those who lived before Socrates) limited themselves in their discussions to what we can call?

Metaphysics

The philosophers limited themselves in their discussions to what we can call Metaphysics are called _____ because they were preoccupied with inquiry into the nature of existence, being and the world.

Materialists

The attempt of philosophers to identify or establish that the world is made up of a single underlying item or substance is referred to as _____ in the latter years of the development of philosophy

Monism

According to Thales, _____ is the primary source of all things in the universe.

water

Thales is also said to have predicted an eclipse of the sun which is believed to have occurred in _____

585BC

_____ & is the second Greek philosopher who was a pupil of Thales and also from Miletus in Ionia who did not think water was primary stuff of which all things were made. as Thales did.

Anaximander

According to Anaximander the source of all things must therefore be a _____ different from all the elements we know since all elements conflict one another.

neutral element

_____ maintained that this world is not the only world that exists.

Anaximander

Anaximander is regarded as the early ____&&, because he maintained that all living things originated from the sea and during time developed into various forms by means of adaptations to the environment.

evolutionist

Anaximander is known to have maintained that the earth is like a ____ in shape, a position that differentiate him from those who believed that the world is flat.

cylinder

_____ who is also from Miletus and the third Greek philosopher who believes that the primary source or underlying source of all things is Air and not Water.

Anaximenes

To explain Anaximenes position he develops what he called the theory of _____&_____

condensation and refraction

The philosophical discussion of Thales, Anaximander and Anaximenes was referred to as the _____

Ionian School of philosophy,

The Ionian school of philosophy came to an end with the destruction of the city of Miletus by the ____ in 494BC.

Persian

Another issue the Pre-Socratics wrestled with was the so-called?

#problem of change,

Some of the philosophers who engaged themselves in the issue problem of change are:-

Heraclitus, Parmenides, Zeno of Elea, Empedocles, Democritus and Pythagoras.

In seeking for the primary source of all things, like the three Ionians _____ thought that the original stuff from which all things were made is Fire

Heraclitus

Heraclitus believe that Nothing is static, everything is in a state of of _____

flux ”.

_____, using a complicated deductive argument, denied that there was any such thing as change at all, who argued that everything that exists is permanent, indestructible and unchanging.

Parmenides

_____ was a student of Parmenides, and is best known for his famous paradoxes of motion (the best known of which is that of the Achilles and the Hare).

Zeno of Elea

According to Zeno of Elea all belief in plurality and change is mistaken, and that motion is nothing but _____

An illusion .

Zeno of Elea idea of paradoxes of motion helped to lay the foundations for the study of _____

Logic .

Empedocles and Democritus combined their ideas into the theory of the four classical

elements which are?

earth, air, fire and water

Socrates was more concerned with how people should _____, and so was perhaps the first major philosopher of Ethics

behave

Democritus developed the extremely influential idea of _____

Atomism .

The theory developed by Democritus states that all of reality is composed of tiny, indivisible and indestructible building blocks known as _____, which form different combinations and shapes within the surrounding void.

atoms

_____ led a rather bizarre religious sect and essentially believed that all of reality was governed by numbers, and that its essence could be encountered through the study of mathematics.

Pythagoras

Pythagoras is known for his claim that with _____ the world can be constructed.

figures

Philosophy took off with Socrates and Plato in the 5th - 4th Century B.C. (often referred to as the _____ or _____ period of philosophy

Classical or Socratic

Socrates developed a system of critical reasoning to work out how to live properly and to tell the difference between _____ & _____

right and wrong

Socrates System sometimes referred to as _____

Socratic Method

Socrates himself never wrote anything down, and what we know of his views comes from the _____ of his student Plato.

"Dialogues"

_____ was a pupil of Socrates who blended Ethics, Metaphysics (the study of reality), Political Philosophy and Epistemology (the theory of knowledge and how we can acquire it) into an interconnected and systematic philosophy.

Plato

Plato provided the first real opposition to the _____ of the PreSocratic.

Materialism

The doctrines such as Platonic Realism, Essentialism and Idealism, including his important and famous theory of Forms and universals was developed by _____

Plato

Plato ideal that the world we perceive around us is composed of mere representations or instances of the pure ideal Forms that the real world had their own existence elsewhere is known as?

Platonic Realism.

Plato identified the four levels of knowledge which are?

imagining, belief, thinking and perfect intelligence

Plato identified the soul as having three parts namely?

reason, spirit and appetite.

This tripartite distinction of the soul and the society was used to explain plato idea of ____ both in the soul and in the state.

Justice

Plato developed a theory known as?

Eudaimonism

Plato's Political Philosophy was developed mainly in his famous book called?

"Republic"

____ was the third in the main trio of classical philosophers who was Plato's student that created an even more comprehensive system of philosophy than his master.

Aristotle

Aristotle was engaged in a system of logic called _____, with its emphasis on syllogism.

Deductive Logic

The system of logic where a conclusion, or synthesis, is inferred from two other premises, the thesis and antithesis is called?

Syllogism

_____believe that there is no absolute truth and two points of view can be acceptable at the same time.

Sophism

Sophism denote a class of intellectuals who taught courses in _____&_____ or "virtue" for money.

rhetoric and "excellence"

Prominent members of sophism are _____&_____

Protagoras and Gorgias.

The group that rejected all conventional desires for health, wealth, power and fame, and advocated a life free from all possessions and property as the way to achieving Virtue (a life best exemplified by its most famous proponent, Diogenes is called?

Cynicism

_____ is also known as Pyrrhonism after the movement's founder, Pyrrho.

Skepticism

The group was named after its founder Epicurus, whose main goal was to attain happiness and tranquillity through leading a simple, moderate life, the cultivation of friendships and the limiting of desires (quite contrary to the common perception of the word "epicurean").

Epicureanism

The _____ are of the view that pleasure is the most important pursuit of mankind.

Hedonists

_____ theory was developed by Zeno of Citium, and later espoused by Epictetus and

Marcus Aurelius), which taught self-control and fortitude as a means of overcoming destructive emotions in order to develop clear judgment and inner calm and the ultimate goal of freedom from suffering.

Stoicism

_____ developed out of Plato's work, largely by Plotinus which was largely a religious philosophy which became a strong influence on early Christianity (especially on St. Augustine

Neo-Platonism

UNIT 2

The age of philosophy that follows immediately after the Ancient age is called the _____

Medieval or the Middle age

_____ was around 11th Century, when there was a renewed flowering of thought, both in Christian Europe and in Muslim and Jewish Middle East, that philosophers were concerned of the existence of God.

Medieval/Middle Age

_____ is one of the great Islamic philosophers of the Medieval period who tried to reconcile the rational philosophy of Aristotelianism and Neo-Platonism with Islamic theology.

Avicenna(11th century, Persian)

Avicenna(11th century, Persian) also introduced the concept of the _____ (the idea that humans are born with no innate or built-in mental content).

"tabula rasa"

_____ is an Islamic philosopher whose translations and commentaries on Aristotle had a profound impact on the Scholastic movement in Europe

Averroes (12th century, Spanish/Arabic)

_____ is the Jewish philosopher who attempted the same reconciliation of Aristotle with the Hebrew Scriptures around the same time.

Maimonides

_____ philosophers were all part of a movement called Scholasticism which tried to combine Logic, Metaphysics, Epistemology and Semantics (the theory of meaning) into one discipline, and to reconcile the philosophy of the ancient classical philosophers (particularly Aristotle) with Christian theology.

Medieval Christian

_____ is seen as a method that thoroughly and critically read the works of renowned scholars, note down any disagreements and points of contention, and then resolve them using Formal Logic and analysis of language.

Scholastic method

_____ is a philosopher who hailed from Tagaste in North Africa and who was the first to introduce the problem of evil in the world of utmost importance.

St. Augustine

St. Augustine is known for his concept of _____, which he believed to be an elusive concept.

time

_____ is best known as the originator of the Ontological Argument for the existence of God by abstract reasoning alone.

St. Anselm

St Anselm is often regarded as the first of the _____

Scholastics

_____ introduced the doctrine of limbo for unbaptized babies.

Abelard

_____ existence that Aquinas rejected the distinction between essence and had insisted on;

Scotus

_____ introduced the important methodological principle known as Ockham's Razor, that one should not multiply arguments beyond the necessary.

Ockham

The revival of classical civilization and learning in the 15th and 16th Century known as the _____ brought the Medieval period to a close.

Renaissance

_____ Is the belief that humans can solve their own problems through reliance on reason and the scientific method) and a new sense of critical inquiry.

Humanism

The age that is classified as the period of revival of classical civilization and learning, which occurred in the 15th and 16th Century is known as?

Renaissance Age

_____ attacked many of the traditions of the Catholic Church and popular superstitions, and became the intellectual father of the European Reformation;

Erasmus

_____ was known for his acclaimed cynical and devious Political Philosophy . His political ideas have become notorious and has remained controversial among scholars.

Niccolo Machiavelli

_____ was a Christian Humanist whose book "Utopia" influenced generations of politicians and planners and even the early development of Socialist ideas.

***Thomas More* :-**

_____ is an empiricist whose belief is that truth requires evidence from the real world

Francis Bacon