

Chapter 2

Key Terms (multiple choice)

1. The notion that matter is made up of small, indivisible particles is called:
 - a. atomism
 - b. materialism
 - c. dualism
 - d. physics
 - e. holismAnswer: a

2. The branch of philosophy that studies the nature of knowledge, its foundations, extent, and validity—were result of observation and speculation is called:
 - a. holism
 - b. epistemology
 - c. materialism
 - d. naturalism
 - e. logicAnswer: b

3. From the Greek words “matter” and “form”, which view recognized the existence of two fundamental principles: one potential, that is, primary matter, and one actual, that is, substantial form?
 - a. materialism
 - b. folk beliefs
 - c. hylomorphism
 - d. atomism
 - e. emanation theoryAnswer: c

4. The view about the human soul that holds that it originated from the same matter as any other material object, it is part of the natural world and could be studied by the methods used for the study of nature is called:
 - a. atomism
 - b. theology
 - c. naturalism
 - d. materialism
 - e. epistemologyAnswer: d

5. The principal Western Christian theological and philosophical school of thought based on the authority of the church and teachings of Aristotle and his commentators is called:
- a. scholasticism
 - b. Aristotle science
 - c. authoritarianism
 - d. idealism
 - e. materialism
- Answer: a
6. What is the term to describe connections between individuals and environment and manifested in various forms including early religion, arts, education, and science?
- a. psychology
 - b. inspiration
 - c. soul-searching
 - d. folk beliefs
 - e. subjective culture
- Answer: e

Key terms, facts, and names (true/false)

1. Emanation theory states that objects release substance that makes an impression on human senses thus evoking sensation then thought.
True False Answer: T
2. Holism is the concept holding that everything is interconnected in the world and body.
True False Answer: T
3. Materialism is the fundamental view suggesting that the facts of mental life can be sufficiently explained in mental terms.
True False Answer: F
4. Material monism is the view according to which all things and developments, including psychological processes, no matter how simple or complicated they are, have one similar material origin.
True False Answer: T
5. Melancholy is the most common label in ancient Greece for symptoms today called holism.
True False Answer: F
6. Theology is the study of the nature of purposeful behavior.
True False Answer: F

7. In Plato's famous allegory, human beings are located inside of an imaginary cave, and they observe reflections of forms (the reality) on the cave's walls.
True False Answer: T
8. Aristotle referred to the brain as a "heat boiler" of blood.
True False Answer: F
9. Aristotle named five main types of sensation; all of them are recognized today as the basic senses: vision, hearing, taste, smell, and touch.
True False Answer: T
10. Epicurus, despite popular misinterpretations of his views and claims that he encouraged people to enjoy life carelessly and satisfy their own unlimited needs, in fact taught people to limit the pursuit of the vain needs and free themselves of unnecessary fears.
True False Answer: T
11. Aristotle viewed the stomach as a center of mental activities.
True False Answer: F
12. According to Mahayana teachings in Buddhism, the external world is the reflection of the mind itself.
True False Answer: T
13. Confucius wrote several books. One of the most famous ones is "A Memoir of the Great Confucius".
True False Answer: F
14. The fundamental principle and force of life, according to Galen, was *pneuma*, which exists in three forms.
True False Answer: T
15. Augustine (354–430) was born and resided in North Africa, which is present-day Algeria.
True False Answer: T
16. Avicenna followed teachings of Confucius and other Chinese scholars.
True False Answer: F
17. Most philosophers in Rome and Greece accepted homosexual feelings and behavior as normal.
True False Answer: T

Comprehension and applications (multiple choice)

1. Mesopotamian civilization was among the first to develop written language. Texts were written on clay tablets, and some of them contain descriptions of:

- a. symptoms of depression
 - b. dreams
 - c. psychological experiments
 - d. therapeutic sessions
 - e. three types of memory
- Answer: b

2. From Egyptian papyrus manuscripts, prepared sometimes between 2900 and 2000 BCE, we infer that the center of the organism was:

- a. the liver
- b. the spinal cord
- c. the heart
- d. the brain
- e. the stomach

Answer: c

3. Several Greek thinkers, who lived in the town of Miletus, are known today as representatives of the Milesian school. Their views are considered as seminal to the tradition called:

- a. material monism
- b. idealism
- c. behaviorism
- d. evolutionary
- e. comparative biology

Answer: a

4. The world, according to the Stoics, consists of a passive matter and an active force called:

- a. fire
- b. water
- c. electric force
- d. pneuma
- e. magnetism

Answer: d

5. According to Plato, the lowest part of the soul is responsible for desires and needs and can be associated with:

- a. the level of the brain
- b. the level of the heart
- c. the level of the neck
- d. the level of the ankles
- e. the level of the abdomen

Answer: e

6. Aristotle considered this part of the human body as the center of vital activities:

- a. the brain
 - b. the liver
 - c. the heart
 - d. the stomach
 - e. the kidneys
- Answer: c

7. Epicurus distinguished between three types of needs. The first type involved natural and necessary for survival desires. The second type contained natural, but nonnecessary, desires. What was the third type?
- a. “beautiful” or “artistic” desires
 - b. violent and aggressive desires
 - c. creativity
 - d. “vain” or “empty” desires
 - e. unusual desires, perversions
- Answer: d

8. Democritus called the heart “the queen, the nurse of anger” and believed that atoms of the soul near the liver had a lot do with:
- a. desire
 - b. thinking
 - c. memorization
 - d. sleep
 - e. hypnosis
- Answer: a

9. According to Aristotle, melancholia is an enduring emotional imbalance with a seasonal pattern, which has higher incidence in:
- a. the summer
 - b. the winter
 - c. the summer and in the winter
 - d. the end of each month
 - e. the spring and in the fall
- Answer: e

10. The myth called “The Madness of Hercules the Strongman and Adventurer” is described as an early demonstration of:
- a. mental asylums
 - b. insanity defense
 - c. group therapy
 - d. schizophrenia
 - e. drug abuse
- Answer: b

11. Indian philosophers shared the belief that all living creatures undergo a cycle of rebirth so that their souls:
- disintegrate after an individual's death
 - migrate from the brain to the heart
 - transmigrate from one body to another
 - migrate from the heart to the brain
 - become physical objects
- Answer: c
12. The Advaita tradition in India, with its analysis of the material and the ideal, shares similar ideas of:
- Aristotle
 - Democritus
 - Augustine
 - Plato
 - Confucius
- Answer: d
13. Confucius believed that anyone could become a virtuous person. The key to success was a person's:
- social connections
 - beliefs in God
 - friends and relatives
 - commitment to improve
 - knowledge
- Answer: d
14. For Mencius, the difference between people and animals lay in people's capacity to reason and ability for:
- aggressive actions
 - education
 - making money
 - written communications
 - moral actions
- Answer: e
15. In ancient China, the holistic mode of thought rested on the assumption that everything exists in the integration of two famous historic Chinese concepts:
- red* and *blue*
 - cupiditas* and *caritas*
 - Theravada* and *Mahayana*
 - yin* and *yang*
 - angels* and *demons*
- Answer: d

16. Taoism was, as it frequently noted, “the other way” as an opposing way to what?

- a. Greek philosophy
- b. Indian philosophy
- c. Confucianism
- d. Aristotle’s ideas
- e. Stoicism

Answer: c

17. According to Galen, two kinds of nerves exist. One is soft, and it connects the sensory organs with the brain. The other kind is harder; it connects:

- a. the heart and the liver
- b. the brain with the muscles
- c. the liver with the stomach
- d. the soul with the North Pole
- e. the brain and the eye

Answer: b

18. The Roman philosophical and medical tradition was primarily rooted in earlier:

- a. Confucianism
- b. Indian tradition
- c. Islamic tradition
- d. Taoism
- e. Greek studies

Answer: e

19. Augustine formulated the principle of two wills. What kind of wills?

- a. carnal and spiritual
- b. physical and mental
- c. red and blue
- d. soft and hard
- e. external and internal

Answer: a

20. Thomas Aquinas continued the tradition started by:

- a. Plato
- b. Avicenna
- c. Aristotle
- d. Confucius
- e. Galen

Answer: c

21. The school called Mutazilites promoted the doctrine of free will, rationalism, and Aristotle's logic in attempt to blend them with:
- ideas of Confucius
 - religious teachings
 - Taoism
 - physiology of Galen
 - writings of Augustine
- Answer: b

22. Avicenna believed that the center of psychological functioning is:
- the heart
 - the liver
 - the brain
 - the bones
 - the stomach
- Answer: c

Comprehension and applications (short answer)

- Heraclitus (530–470 BCE). He introduced a very sophisticated concept of the soul called *psyche* that consisted of:
Answer: specific particles of ever-living fire, a founding substance.
- Democritus believed that the atoms of the soul are active on three different levels in the human body:
Answer: around the brain, close to the chest and heart, and in the region of the liver.
- The film *Matrix* inadvertently addresses Plato's theory of cognition. In which way?
Answer: the reality of the world is "given" to us through our senses, and our ability to know what is beyond our sensations is limited.
- In many Greek manuscripts, emotions came into view largely as:
Answer: "intruders" in the process of a logical reflection of reality.
- Epicurus distinguished between three types of needs. Which ones?
Answer: natural and necessary; natural, but nonnecessary; and "vain" or "empty" desires.
- Stoics offered two practical ways in dealing with disturbing desires or affects. The first is to suppress one emotion by initiating another. What was the second way?
Answer: The second way is based on a better understanding of emotions and better knowledge of the person's future and the past.

7. Epicurus taught that life is made up of three different kinds of events:
Answer: inevitable, based on chance, and manageable
8. According to the *Sankhya* tradition in India, there are three basic senses: (1) senses responsible for perception such as vision and hearing; (2) senses responsible for motivation such as desire and will; what was the third sense?
Answer: senses responsible for thinking
9. According to the Hindu tradition, illness is likely to originate from what?
Answer: a misbalance within the body.
10. For the Roman Stoics, the ultimate goal of a person's existence was to:
Answer: obtain a state of mind free from immediate desires for pleasure.
11. Plotinus believed that the soul has three functions. The first one is to connect with absolute, divine, and perfect soul. The second function connects the soul with the body and individual feelings. What is the third function?
Answer: The third function gives the soul self-reflection to learn about its own past and present.
12. What was Augustine's view of human sexuality?
Answer: human sexuality as a feature of carnal will. To guarantee the right path in their lives, human beings should suppress sexuality, have sex only for procreation purposes, and pursue unconditional chastity.
13. During the scholastic period, psychological knowledge developed, to some degree, as a symbolic alliance of Christian theology and:
Answer: the Greek philosophy.
14. Similar to the teachings of European and Asian philosophers, most Middle Eastern thinkers recommended behavioral asceticism. What is it?
Answer: abstinence from material pleasures.

Comprehension and applications (essay)

1. Describe the triarchic view of the soul according to Plato.
2. Explain three main views of cognition in ancient Greece.
3. What is the emanation theory of sensation?

4. How did the Greeks understand melancholy?
5. Describe psychological views found in the Advaita tradition.
6. What is the ideal person in Confucius teachings?
7. What role did Roman thinkers play in psychology's history?
8. Describe Augustine's views of sin and guilt.
9. Describe the concept of the Four Noble Truths. Apply this concept to your own behavior and experience. Provide examples.
10. Explain the concept of the dual nature of the will, according to Augustine. Apply this concept to your own behavior and experience. Provide examples.