

Student

Course

Professor

Date

Question One

Several experts have always argued that computers, in some fields can be more intelligent than people. However, in the case of playing chess, this can be entirely different. Some of the computer applications such as the Chess game are specially programmed in different ways. For example, depending on the situation, the programmers determine the next move that will be made by the application. Although such is the case, they are faster and therefore can perform such moves faster. It does not mean that they are smart than humans because the applications are programmed and created by human beings. Consequently, they are not as intelligent as human beings.



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Question Two

Philosophers argue that free will is to believe that people can determine their lives, and reject the concept that external factors can influence human actions. On the other hand, God's plan means that God determines our lives. The Bible demonstrates that God has good plans for human Kind, and these are plans to prosper. However, some aspects that harm people have been witnessed, such as terrorism, suicide, and self-harm among others. It is through free will that people die from such. Therefore, the argument in this perspective is that God directs people to do the right thing, for the achievement of positive results. By doing this, Humans can be free.

Question Three

Buridan's donkey, in a philosophical perspective, is used to explain the aspect that humanity is not free as argued by some theories. In the illustration of the same, a donkey that is hungry and thirsty gets placed in the midst of hay and water(Doyle 15). However, the donkey dies from hunger and thirst, after being unable to choose between the two. Spinoza agrees with this argument. According to him, human beings, like donkeys are unable to make judgments or do some actions without an external influence.

Question Four

Aspects of free will are elaborated in the case study mentioned in the above question. Accordingly, Alyosha comes into the full realization that he is open to follow Christ, which is an easier task as compared to making your actions. The Brothers of Karamazov had emphasized this too. Furthermore, it becomes quite more comfortable to accept rules, and believe that everything

works according to God's plans. After encountering challenging times, Alyosha came into a full realization that he can decide to believe in God or not.

Question Five

Determinism is a philosophical theory whereby it is believed that previous instances profoundly impact all events encountering human beings, which include moral values and choices. It differs from freewill such that with it, human beings do not make actions or decisions otherwise they do. Dostoyevsky to Sartre argues that human beings themselves are free. The book also contends that physical laws determine physical, and because human beings cannot be described as material things, they get excluded from determinism.

Question Six

Analytic philosophy is a combination of philosophical approaches similar to the ones that were dominant in the Anglo American Philosophy. Such procedures were mostly adopted in the early 20th centuries and emphasize on language study and analysis of terms depending on how they are expressed. Unlike other schools of philosophy, analytic Philosophy applies different doctrines (Doyle, 104). It also adopts principles considered to be diverse from other areas and branches of philosophy.

Question Seven

The Logical positivists and natural language theory have various similarities and characteristics. One of the most common similarities between the two is that both of them enhance significant proportions of the schools of philosophies. However, the difference between

them is that the Logical positivist theory argues that for meaningful propositions, experiments and observations need to be enhanced. On the other hand, the natural language theory emphasizes that traditional philosophy is based on several languages misunderstandings.

Question Eight

Vienna circle refers to a group of philosophers and scientists from diverse fields, including natural sciences, social sciences, and mathematics, among others. They met regularly between 1924 and 1936 at the University of Vienna. The role of Vienna circle in analytical philosophy is explained through the establishment of the empirical or logical positivism, one of the core aspects of the Analytical philosophy. Furthermore, most of the concepts established through the above and other perspectives are still applied up to date.

Question Nine

Existentialism is a philosophical theory which argues that individuals exist as free and responsible agents, who influence their developments through their acts of desire. One of the common themes claims that existence comes before essence. The second theme is anxiety, which is fear that is not directed on any object. Absurdity is the third one and explains that the existence of human beings is absurd. The other one is nothingness, which argues that existentialism is void, whereas the fifth theme is alienation, which is familiar with human beings.

Question Ten

The two are considered to be the predecessors of existentialism due to different reasons, majorly attributed to their contribution to philosophy especially in aspects related to existentialism. For instance, Dostoyevsky fought against several elements of doubt and misbelief which existed during decision making. Furthermore, he also decided to escape some of the global

challenges that faced him by believing and following God. On the other hand, Kierkegaard believed that prioritization of personal choices got enhanced for a reason. He also thought in having faith, for the selection of what he wanted to believe. Both are considered to be aspects of existentialism.

Question Eleven

Phenomenology is a broad discipline and an inquiry method, relevant to the field of philosophy. It attributed to two philosophers, i.e., Edmund Husserl and Martin Heidegger. Husserl's phenomenology considered phenomenology as a science which entails and covers consciousness. He emphasized that human conscious was intentional in some aspects. Furthermore, he significantly disagreed with naturalism in philosophy, which became a component of existentialism.

Question Twelve

For the explanation of being and nothingness, Sartre dismissed the ideas of noumenon, presented by Emmanuel Kant early before. According to him (Satre), for the beginners, the meaning of being can be well explained and expressed by the consciousness of the mind. On the other hand, he describes nothingness in various aspects. For example, he argues that human beings are nothingness and they cannot be considered as things. However, the world can be considered to be a thing, since it is solid.

Question Thirteen

In a philosophical perspective, the term absurd is used to explain the conflict between the human tendency of establishing the meaning of life, and the inability to determine any.

Therefore, in this perspective, it is said to be a humanly impossible aspect. According to Albert Camus, the key player in this theory, there is no meaning in life, and nothing is available that can explain the meaning. Therefore, absurdity is observed when trying to establish the meaning of life (Doyle, 187).

Question Fourteen

Abduction entails the presence of a major premise, and therefore, the minor premise and the conclusion are said to be probable. On the other hand, deduction incorporates the obtaining of conclusions by reasoning. It has specific logical meanings through which conclusions about particulars follow from general premises. In deduction, the truth of conclusion dramatically depends on the reality of the statements and the facts presented. It usually involves probability.

Question Fifteen

In philosophy, idealism is a theory that emphasizes the primary role of one's idea or spirit in the interpretation of experience. It explains that the world of reality exists as a spirit, and whatever living has descriptions in the form of dimensions, which are expressed by various ideas. On the other hand, according to materialism, the matter is an essential and primary substance in the natural environment, and all things are results of material interactions. Some of the things emphasized in this perspective are mental elements and consciousness. Lastly, dualism emphasizes the connection between mind and matter, whereby it claims that in some aspects, psychological factors are nonphysical.

Question Sixteen

The term universal can be used to mean ideas or concepts. On the other hand, particulars refer to objects encountered in our endeavors. The first view in regards to the same forms. In this context, they exist in a diverse reality and define immaterial presence. Conceptualism is the second view and argues that ideas are real, although they depend on the individual thoughts. Furthermore, they explain the connection between objects. Extreme Nominalism is the next view, which discards the existence of forms discussed early.

Question Seventeen

According to Anaximander, primary substances are infinite. Furthermore, he lays claims of the doubt on the aspect whether primary materials occur in an in a purely visible form, as claimed by other philosophers. The modern world came to accept this notion since primary substances are not observed in the world. Therefore, he emphasized that all things were and are from an indefinite substance.

Question Eighteen

As research establishes, Pythagoras had a firm belief that the only way to enhance reality was through numbers (Doyle, 44). Through such ideas, he invented a theorem, which has been and is still famous. According to the theory, the square of the hypotenuse of a right angle is equal to the total of the square, obtained by summing the other two sides. In this perspective, he argued that to get the nature of reality, understanding numbers is a necessity. He claims that numbers cannot be false and an answer is always evident.

Question Nineteen

The first cause, as described by Aristotle is the Material cause, which represents what something is made of. The second cause in this perspective is the known as the formal cause. It is

used to explain the view that one thing is a thing and not many things. The third cause is the efficient cause which describes what led to something. The last one is the final cause which explains the efficient cause.

Question Twenty

The term a priori has been used over time to express propositional knowledge. However, there exist numerous differences between a priori and posteriori. A priori knowledge refers to the type of knowledge which is characterized by an independent justification of experience. Therefore, this type of knowledge is not dependent on a warrant. On the other hand, justification of posteriori expertise gets enhanced through experience and is dependent on evidence.

Question Twenty One

There are several differences between Foundationalism and Coherentism. According to foundationalism, justification of individual beliefs gets enhanced through more fundamental assumptions. Therefore, this demonstrates that some other aspects cannot be justified to some extent, are form a foundation of derived beliefs. On the other hand, coherentism states that our beliefs form different coordinated networks which provide support for each other.

Question Twenty-Two

According to research, the pragmatic theories of truth express that propositions remain to be right on instances that individuals find it useful to believe (Doyle, 254). Furthermore, such arguments insist on the availability of utility, as the most crucial aspect of truth. On the other hand, the correspondence theories of truth establish the truth or falsity of given arguments gets determined through their relationships to the world. Therefore, true beliefs and true statements are in correspondence to the actual affairs.

Work Cited

Doyle, Bob. Free will: The scandal in philosophy. Cambridge, MA: I-Phi Press, 2011.