The exam will be given in multiple choice format. Please bring a Scantron 882-E form (the green one) and #2 pencil to class on the day of the exam.

Make sure that you understanding what each of the following terms means:

- Empiricism
- Solipsism
- Skepticism
- Particularism
- Methodism (*epistemic* Methodism)
- Sense Data
- The three necessary and sufficient conditions for knowledge, according to Moore
- Hume’s two kinds of mental content (know what these are)
- The distinction between truth-conducive and pragmatic reasons for belief
- The distinction between logical, nomological, and technological possibility
- Modus ponens
- Modus tollens

Review your notes and texts to make sure that you understand the basic principles underlying the theories of the following philosophers:

- Descartes (on certainty and skepticism)
- Hume (on empiricism)
- Hume (on causation)
- Hume (on miracles)
- Reid (on common sense and skepticism)
- Chisholm (on approaches to the problem of the criterion)
- Moore (on skepticism)
- Greene (on the sense data theory of perception)
- Clifford (on the ethics of belief)
- Long/William James (on pragmatic justification of belief)
You will be given questions designed to demonstrate an understanding of these terms.

Ex: If I believe that I can only acquire knowledge through my senses, then I endorse the view known as ______________.

A. Particularism  B. Solipsism
C. Empiricism  D. Modus tollens

You will be asked to identify textual selections from each of these philosophers. The selections will feature key claims that we have discussed at length. If you have a working understanding of each philosopher’s major views, you will have no difficulty identifying the textual selections.

Ex: “It is wrong always, everywhere, and for anyone, to believe anything upon insufficient evidence.”

A. Reid  B. Clifford
C. Long/James  D. Hume

You will also encounter questions designed to show that you understand the basic features of these philosophers’ views.

Ex: All of the following philosophers but one claim that I know my mind exists. Who denies this claim?

A. Reid  B. Descartes
C. Hume  D. Moore