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Section No.: _____

CVSP 203 Final Examination
PART 1
Sections 1 & 2



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*****DO NOT PUT YOUR NAME ON THE EXAM!!!
***ONLY YOUR ID NO. & SECTION NO.!!!**

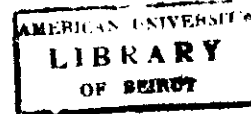
SUBMIT THIS SECTION *BEFORE STARTING THE REST OF
THE EXAM*****

Section I

MULTIPLE CHOICE 40 mins. (20 pts.; 1 point EACH)

Q. 1 What was Diderot's First Name?

- a. Jacques
- b. Clerval
- c. Denis
- d. Marcel
- e. Christian

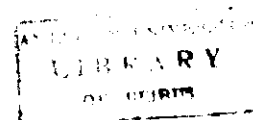


Q. 2 Philosophers classify Mill as a(n) _____

- a. Utilitarian
- b. Marxist
- c. Libertarian
- d. Anarchist
- e. Wishy-washy Liberal

Q. 3 In his essay on "What is Enlightenment," Kant does *****NOT***** say that,
"_____."

- a. "it would be disastrous if an officer on duty... were to question the appropriateness or utility of the order."



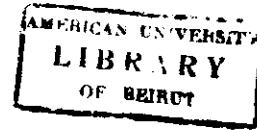
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- b. "a public can only attain enlightenment slowly."
- c. "the citizen cannot refuse to pay the taxes imposed on him."
- d. "the public use of one's reason must always be free."
- e. "one should not think before one joins a public demonstration."

Q. 4 The alternate title to Mary Shelley's book *Frankenstein* is _____

- a. The Mad Scientist
- b. The Electric Man
- c. The Modern Prometheus
- d. Paradise Lost
- e. Faust Unbound



Q. 5 What is ****NOT**** an aspect of Goethe's *Faust*?

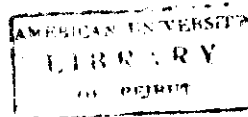
- a. Forever Striving
- b. Making a Pact with the Devil
- c. Representative of the Entire Human Race
- d. Living Several Great Lives in One Lifetime
- e. Influenced by the Book of Job

Q. 6 Marx was interested in improving the condition of the _____.

- a. Capitalists
- b. Proletariat
- c. Serfs
- d. Comrades
- e. Bourgeoisie

Q. 7 In Paris, in the 18th century, a group of thinkers known as "les philosophes" regarded it as their mission to disseminate the latest scientific and technological discoveries to the public at large. To this end they got together and produced the famous "Encyclopédie." Who was ****NOT**** a member of this group?

- a. d'Alembert
- b. Voltaire
- c. Descartes
- d. Montesquieu
- e. Diderot



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Q. 8 Who is ****NOT**** a character in Mary Shelley's Frankenstein?

- a. Walton
- b. Clerval
- c. Safie
- d. Elizabeth
- e. Felipe



Q. 9 Mill's full name is _____

- a. John Stuart Mill
- b. Justin Samuel Mill
- c. John Stephen Mill
- d. Johann Sebastian Mill
- e. James Stuart Mill

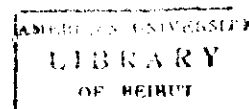
Q. 10 "The Panopticon ("all-seeing") functioned as a round-the-clock surveillance machine. Its design ensured that no prisoner could ever see the 'inspector' who conducted surveillance from the privileged central location within the radial configuration. The prisoner could never know when he was being surveilled -- mental uncertainty that in itself would prove to be a crucial instrument of discipline." (Source: <http://cartome.org/panopticon1.htm>)

Which one of our CS 203 authors proposed the Panopticon?

- a. Kant
- b. Hobbes
- c. Marx
- d. Mill
- e. Bentham

Q. 11 Mary Shelley's mother, Mary Wollstonecraft, was a famous _____.

- a. poet
- b. feminist writer
- c. actress
- d. singer
- e. musician



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Q. 12 In ****Biology****, "GALVANISM" means
_____.

- a. the coating of steel with zinc.
- b. the contraction of a muscle that is stimulated by an electric current.
- c. the pumping of the heart with electric shocks to revive a person on the verge of death.
- d. the excessive pride and ambition that usually leads to the downfall of a hero in classical tragedy.
- e. the coating of body parts with metal.

Q. 13 Some of the 18th century "Enlightenment" writers we read this semester are _____, _____, _____, and _____.

- a. Diderot, Kant, Bentham, and Adam Smith
- b. Shakespeare, Hobbes, Kant, and Marx
- c. Hobbes, Kant, Shelley, and Bentham
- d. Bentham, Shelley, Shakespeare, and Mill
- e. Kant, Marx, Bentham, and Adam Smith



Q. 14 Karl Marx spent the last years of his life in _____.

- a. Paris
- b. London
- c. Berlin
- d. Beirut
- e. Prague

Q. 15 According to Kant, "the practical necessity of a possible action as a means for attaining something else that one wants (or may possibly want)," falls under the category of a(n) _____.

- a. Hypothetical Imperative
- b. Second Categorical Imperative
- c. Inherent Explanation
- d. Autonomy of the Will
- e. Categorical Imperative



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Q. 16 Adam Smith did *****NOT***** support _____!

- a. Consumption as the Ultimate End of Production
- b. Monopoly
- c. The Division of Labour
- d. The making of more than 48,000 pins in a day
- e. Free Trade

Q. 17 Below is a list of the prominent themes of the Enlightenment. Which one does *****NOT***** belong to the aims of the Enlightenment?

- a. Belief in Human Rights
- b. Emphasis on the Centrality of Reason
- c. Fascination with the Idea of the "Noble Savage."
- d. Conviction in the Inevitability of Human Progress
- e. Belief in the Equality of Men and Women

Q. 18 The name of Karl Marx's best friend and co-author of the "Communist Manifesto" is _____

- a. Friedrich Manz
- b. Franz Engels
- c. William Goodwin
- d. Inglebert Humperdink
- e. Friedrich Engels



Q. 19 In his *Grounding for the Metaphysics of Morals*, Kant seeks to establish the _____.

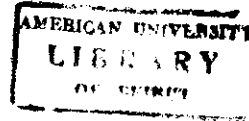
- a. Principles of Utilitarianism
- b. Kingdom of Reason
- c. Relativity of Morals
- d. Supreme Principle of Morality
- e. Goodwill

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Q. 20 It is said that Goethe took _____ years to write both volumes of his masterpiece, *Faust*.

- a. Fifty years
- b. Ten years
- c. Sixty years
- d. Thirty years
- e. Twenty years



*****BONUS QUESTION*****

Q. 21 (2 points)

If we were to line-up the authors we have read this semester according to their date of birth, which list of names would be the correct one?

- a. Shakespeare, Bacon, Descartes, Locke, Hobbes, Adam Smith, Kant, Bentham, Goethe, Diderot, Mary Shelley, Marx, Mill
- b. Descartes, Shakespeare, Bacon, Hobbes, Locke, Adam Smith, Kant, Bentham, Goethe, Diderot, Marx, Mary Shelley, Mill
- c. Bacon, Descartes, Shakespeare, Hobbes, Locke, Diderot, Adam Smith, Kant, Bentham, Goethe, Marx, Mill, Mary Shelley
- d. Shakespeare, Bacon, Descartes, Hobbes, Locke, Adam Smith, Kant, Goethe, Diderot, Marx, Mill, Mary Shelley, Bentham
- e. Bacon, Shakespeare, Hobbes, Descartes, Locke, Adam Smith, Kant, Diderot, Bentham, Goethe, Mary Shelley, Mill, Marx

