

## ***PHIL 101 Test 3 Study Questions***

Our third test is scheduled for Wednesday, March 11. Expect a test composed of 20 true/false questions and 20 multiple-choice questions. Any material covered from our last test through the class meeting of March 9 may appear on the test. Test 3's material includes not only material addressed explicitly in class, but also everything from the assigned readings. I'll very likely focus on what got addressed in class, but anything is fair game.

1. Know what is meant by the following terms, names of views, names of arguments etc.:

argument	the consequence argument
premise	quantum mechanics
conclusion	the composition fallacy
counterexample	event cause
determinism	agent cause
indeterminism	Campbell's analysis of freedom
incompatibilism	cases of moral temptation
compatibilism	CDO
hard determinism	CDO(I)
libertarianism	CDO(II)
soft determinism	Locke's analysis of freedom

2. *The main problem here, and different views with respect to it*

- The basic problem about freedom and determinism
  - What is the basic philosophical problem we're dealing with in this section of the course?
  - Be aware of that chart from class with the different views laid out according to their different stands on the question of (1) whether freedom and determinism are compatible, (2) whether we're really free, and (3) whether the world is deterministic.
  - Which view gives up what claim in the set of propositions that constitutes the problem?
- Incompatibilism
  - What's the view?
  - What arguments are there for incompatibilism?
  - Do those arguments go wrong anywhere? If so, where might that be?
- Hard determinism
  - What's the view? Is it a compatibilist view or an incompatibilist one?
  - What is the overall strategy one might use to defend hard determinism?
  - What are the arguments involved in that strategy, how might their premises be defended, and what criticisms are there of those arguments?
- Libertarianism
  - What's the view? Is it a compatibilist view or an incompatibilist one?
  - What is the overall strategy one might use to defend libertarianism?
  - What are the arguments involved in that strategy, how might their premises be defended, and what criticisms are there of those arguments?
- Determinism vs. indeterminism
  - Whether the world is deterministic or not is a central issue for some of the views we've considered. What are the arguments either way?
  - If the world is indeterministic, does that matter with respect to our own actions and whether they're determined or not?

- Compatibilism
  - What strategies might someone use to defend the claim that freedom and determinism are compatible?
  - What might compatibilists say to the question “What does it mean to be able to do something other than what one actually does?” (In other words, what do compatibilists think our principle CDO really means?)
  - What is Locke’s analysis of the concept of freedom, and what are some possible counterexamples to it?
  - What is Stace’s account of freedom, and what might be wrong with it?

### 3. Some sample questions

- (1) True or false? Hard determinism is a compatibilist view.
- (2) True or false? The consequence argument is an argument for compatibilism.
- (3) True or false? If the world is deterministic, then libertarianism is false.
- (4) True or false? If libertarianism is false, then freedom and determinism are incompatible.
- (5) True or false? Campbell’s analysis of freedom requires that one be the sole cause of one’s actions in order for those actions to be free.
- (6) Which of the following claims would a compatibilist like Stace accept?
  - (a) If determinism is true, then we can’t be free.
  - (b) The world must be indeterministic if there is a possibility of us being free.
  - (c) In order to freely do A, it must be that given the past state of the world and the laws of nature right up to the point when one chooses to do A, one still could do many different things other than what one winds up doing.
  - (d) In order to freely do A, it must be that had the past been different in the sense that one had chosen to do something different than A, then one would have done something different than A.
  - (e) both (c) and (d)
- (7) Which of the following claims would cause the most trouble for hard determinism?
  - (a) The world is deterministic.
  - (b) Freedom is really just an illusion.
  - (c) Some non-human animals are free.
  - (d) Everything in the world is brought about by the past states of the world and the laws of nature.
  - (e) Quantum mechanics is true.
- (8) Which of the following claims is the *denial* of the thesis that *the world is deterministic*?
  - (a) Every event is undetermined.
  - (b) No event is determined.
  - (c) Not every event is determined.
  - (d) There are no uncaused events.
- (9) Why would a libertarian like Campbell think that my *resisting the temptation of having a cigarette* is so important?
  - (a) Since I resisted an action that would surely have occurred had I not resisted the temptation, that suggests very strongly that I was the sole cause of my not having a cigarette.
  - (b) Since my resisting temptation was really caused by some deeper parts of myself that surely are beyond my control, the example doesn’t show anything about my being free.
  - (c) Since I resisted temptation only by having a lot of conviction about smoking being bad, that just shows even more that I was really determined in my actions the whole time I was resisting temptation.