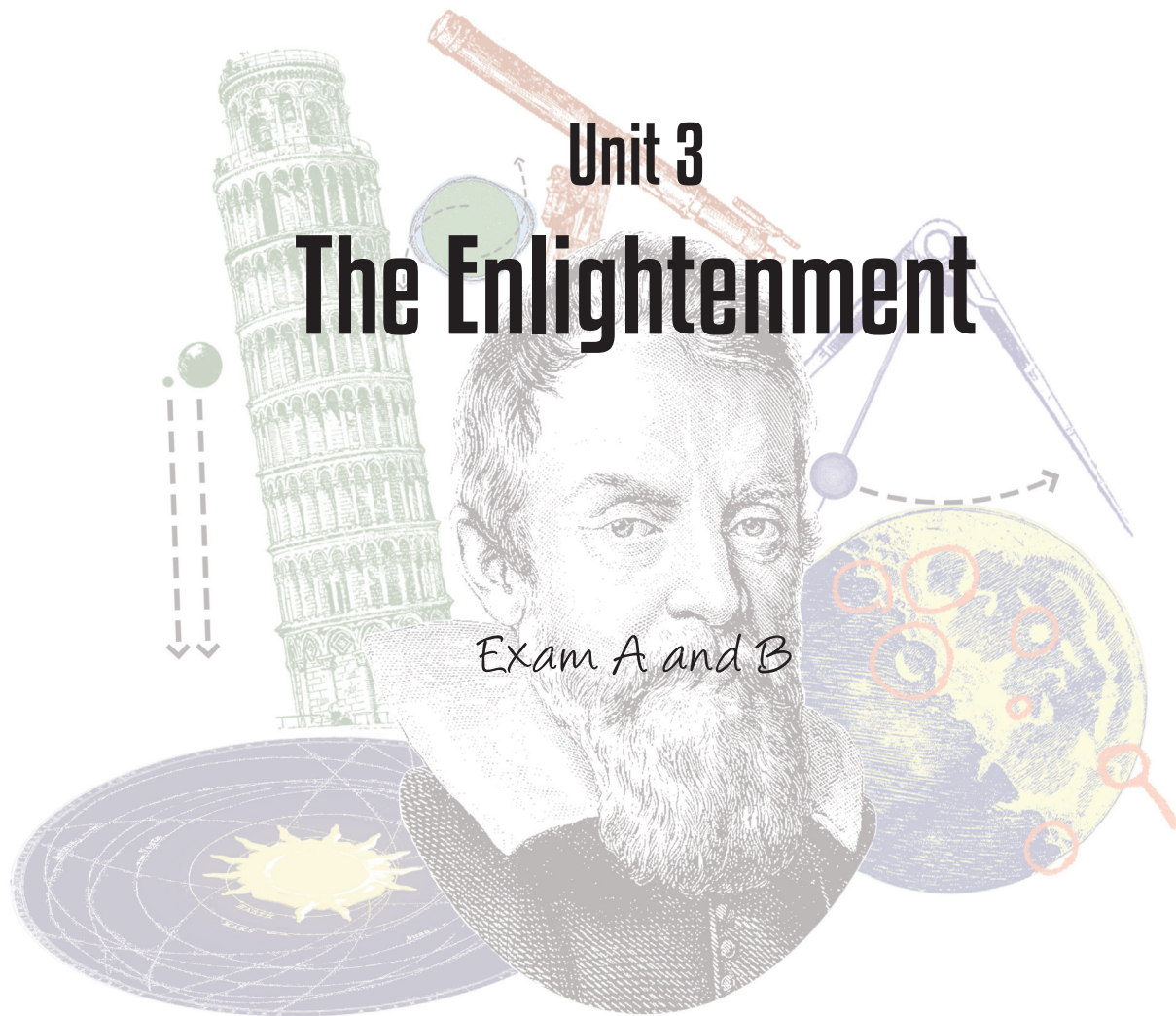


Old Western Culture
A Christian Approach to the Great Books
Year 4: Early Moderns



ROMAN ROADS PRESS

INHERIT THE HUMANITIES



The Enlightenment

Exam A Answer Key

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. What is the other name for the Enlightenment? (10 pts)

2. What was Scholasticism? (10 pts)

3. What is the motto of the Enlightenment? (10 pts)

4. In Aristotle's model of the solar system, what is everything in the terrestrial realm made of? (10 pts)

5. What does Galileo believe about Scriptural inerrancy? (10 pts)

6. What was the motto of the Scholastics? (10 pts)

7. What was Descartes' plan to defeat skepticism? (10 pts)

8. What is representationalism? (10 pts)

9. What is mechanical philosophy? What is appealing about it? (10 pts)

10. Hume observes that all reasonings concerning matters of fact seem to be founded on the relationship between cause and effect. What problem does Hume see in this? (10 pts)

EXTRA CREDIT

11. Describe what's going on in the Flammarion engraving. What idea is the artist expressing?
(BONUS FOR EXTRA CREDIT. 5 Pts.)

12. Kant writes that laziness and cowardice are the main reasons people stay unskeptical: "It is so comfortable to be a minor. If I have a book that thinks for me, a pastor who acts as my conscience, a physician who prescribes my diet, and so on — then I have no need to exert myself." What are some scenarios in which Kant's skepticism is fitting? What are some scenarios in which Kant's skepticism is out of place?

(BONUS FOR EXTRA CREDIT. 5 pts)



Poetry & Politics

Exam B Answer Key

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. What question permeated this period of Western History? (10 pts)

2. How is the Enlightenment often characterized? (10 pts)

3. What is the motto of the Pythagoreans? What does it mean? (10 pts)

4. What are the “two texts” which Galileo says we must interpret together? (10 pts)

5. According to Galileo, what serious mistake is especially common among interpreters of Scripture? What are the results of this mistake? (10 pts)

6. Why is Descartes known as the first modern philosopher? (10 pts)

7. What is the problem with trusting our senses? (10 pts)

8. Descartes writes that while we cannot trust our senses without using reason—for instance, your eyes may trick you that a goat far away has the head of a lion—nevertheless, all of our ideas or notions contain in them some truth. Why is this? (10 pts)

9. What mathematical system did Descartes invent that made Newton's work possible? What two things did his system combine? (10 pts)

10. What is the noumenal world? What is the phenomenal world? (10 pts)

EXTRA CREDIT

11. What are Aristotle's "natures"? (BONUS FOR EXTRA CREDIT. 5 Pts.)

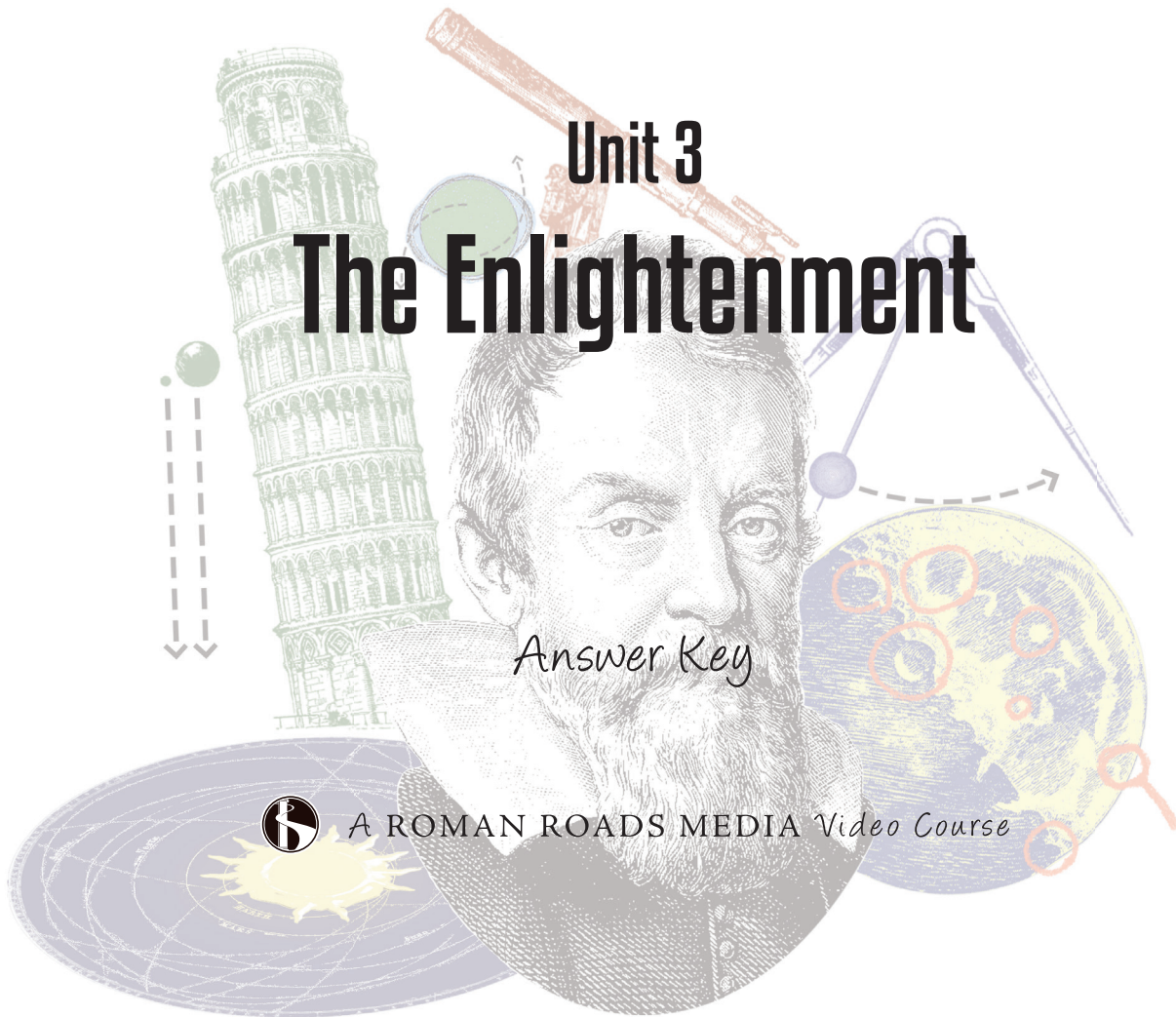
12. What would happen if you decided to never believe anyone's testimony? Reid writes that "the wisdom of philosophy is set in opposition to the common sense of mankind." What does he mean by this? Whos side is Reid on, philosophy or commone sense? (BONUS FOR EXTRA CREDIT. 5 Pts.)

Old Western Culture
A Christian Approach to the Great Books
Year 4: Early Moderns

Unit 3

The Enlightenment

Answer Key



A ROMAN ROADS MEDIA Video Course



ROMAN ROADS PRESS

INHERIT THE HUMANITIES

NOTES FOR PARENT OR TEACHER

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- Have the student answer all questions in full sentences.
- Exam should take 45 to 90 minutes. Do not allow more than 2 hours.
- Feel free to allow the student more paper, or to type the answers on a computer.
- This is a closed-book exam. If typing the answers, no Internet access allowed.

POINT SYSTEM

This exam consists of ten questions, valued at 8–12 points each, for a total of 100 points.

Two extra credit questions are worth 5 points each. If a student answers correctly to all questions, as well as the bonus questions then he or she will have scored 110%. Partial credit (e.g., 5/10 points) may be given if the student correctly answers part of the question, but misses some important elements. Points lost on the main exam can be recouped by answering the bonus questions correctly.

HOW TO GRADE

Because the exam consists of essay questions, it will be both harder to answer and harder to grade compared to multiple choice exams. However, it allows the student to think through what he has learned in a deeper and more meaningful way and aids in long-term retention and more useful application. For example, you will find that a student who is required to answer essay questions will more easily integrate what he has learned into his general knowledge and able to use it in informal conversation.

Since these are not multiple choice, *answers will vary*. This answer key provides sample correct responses for each question, but it is very possible that a varying answer may still be correct. If you have followed along with the video and interacted with your student throughout the term, you should be able to determine if a certain variation on the answer is a correct one. If you are truly not sure, sit down with your student and figure out the correct answer together. You can also submit questions by sending an email to info@romanroadsmedia.com.

Also, we purposefully created short and concise answers in this answer key. We expect most student answers to be longer, though this is not a requirement. Many of these questions could be an entire paper topic, and we would encourage students display as much of their knowledge as they can on the paper. This is also why we encourage the parents or teacher to allow the student to type out the answers.

HOW TO STUDY FOR THE TEST

Have your student read through his or her notes from throughout the term as general preparation, as well as study the answers from the workbook questions. These questions will be familiar to the student who has worked through all questions in their workbook.

THE A AND B EXAMS

This course includes two exams, designated A and B. Although there is some overlap, many of the questions will be different, but equivalent. These tests may be used in a couple of ways. One way is to use exam A as a practice exam, open or closed book, and exam B as the graded, closed-book exam. Exam B could also be used as a “second chance” exam if exam A didn’t go as well as the student had hoped.

There is flexibility here, and the parent or teacher is free to choose if and how to use the extra exam.

“MY STUDENT IS HAVING TROUBLE GETTING 100%!”

This can prove a frustration with essay exams. One thing to watch out for is that there *is* variation in correct answers. Read the “How to Grade” note in the previous page for more information on this.

Another issue is that we have culturally grown accustomed to 100% being the norm for a “good student” and believe that less than 100% indicates a crucial deficiency. But 100% in the classical Latin system is “SCL” (*Summa Cum Laude*), which means “with highest praise.” In the Latin system of grading, SCL is reserved for the student who goes beyond the call of duty, and often even teaches the teacher something. In a system where “good” is 100%, going beyond the call of duty is not incentivized, and good students do not progress. So do not worry if your student gets an 85% —in the Latin system that’s a CH, or *Cum Honore*, with honor—and should be received as such.

QUESTIONS?

If you have any questions, feel free to email us at info@romanroadsmedia.com. We love to hear from our parents and teachers, and look forward to serving you in any way possible!



The Enlightenment

Exam A Answer Key

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. What is the other name for the Enlightenment? (10 pts)

The Enlightenment is often known as the Age of Reason.

2. What was Scholasticism? (10 pts)

Scholasticism is a philosophy which combines Aristotelianism with Christianity.

3. What is the motto of the Enlightenment? (10 pts)

"Dare to know!" In Kant's words: "Have the courage to use your own understanding."

4. In Aristotle's model of the solar system, what is everything in the terrestrial realm made of? (10 pts)

Everything in the terrestrial realm is made up of the four elements: earth, fire, wind, and air.

5. What does Galileo believe about Scriptural inerrancy? (10 pts)

Galileo believes that while Scripture itself cannot err, its interpreters can sometimes make mistakes.

6. What was the motto of the Scholastics? (10 pts)

The Scholastics' motto was "Ignorance of motion is ignorance of nature."

7. What was Descartes' plan to defeat skepticism? (10 pts)

Descartes decided to make skepticism as powerful as it could be, and then defeat it. He would take away every belief he couldn't be absolutely sure about, and then rebuild his foundation of knowledge from the ground up.

8. What is representationalism? (10 pts)

The view that we don't see objects themselves, but the idea of them in our head. The idea that is in our head is a representation of what is "out there".

9. What is mechanical philosophy? What is appealing about it? (10 pts)

Mechanical philosophy is a way of viewing the world as a machine, rather than a living organism. It is appealing because it simplifies the world; a living organism is much harder to understand than a machine.

10. Hume observes that all reasonings concerning matters of fact seem to be founded on the relationship between cause and effect. What problem does Hume see in this? (10 pts)

The problem with cause and effect, Hume writes, is that we never actually see what the cause really is. We know that when one billiard ball knocks into a second one, the second one moves. But we can't actually know that the first billiard ball causes this; it could be a coincidence.

EXTRA CREDIT

11. Describe what's going on in the Flammarion engraving. What idea is the artist expressing?

(BONUS FOR EXTRA CREDIT. 5 Pts.)

The Flammarion engraving is a picture of a man peering through a hole in the familiar world of sun, grass, and trees, to look into a strange outer world. It illustrates that how the world works is not always as straightforward as how it looks. For instance, the world rotates even though our senses tell us that it is standing still.

12. Kant writes that laziness and cowardice are the main reasons people stay unskeptical: "It is so comfortable to be a minor. If I have a book that thinks for me, a pastor who acts as my conscience, a physician who prescribes my diet, and so on — then I have no need to exert myself." What are some scenarios in which Kant's skepticism is fitting? What are some scenarios in which Kant's skepticism is out of place?

(BONUS FOR EXTRA CREDIT. 5 pts)

There are many possible answers to this question, but here is an example: skepticism is a good thing when you're watching infomercials. Skepticism of your doctor's diagnosis of cancer might be unjustified.



Poetry & Politics

Exam B Answer Key

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. What question permeated this period of Western History? (10 pts)

The question which characterized this age was, "Who can we trust?"

2. How is the Enlightenment often characterized? (10 pts)

The Enlightenment is often characterized as "the turn from religion to reason."

3. What is the motto of the Pythagoreans? What does it mean? (10 pts)

The motto of the Pythagoreans is "All is number." It means that the cosmos is fundamentally mathematical - we can understand the universe using math.

4. What are the "two texts" which Galileo says we must interpret together? (10 pts)

God's Word (the Bible), and God's world ("the book of nature").

5. According to Galileo, what serious mistake is especially common among interpreters of Scripture? What are the results of this mistake? (10 pts)

Galileo writes that interpreters of Scripture often make the mistake of limiting themselves to the literal meaning of Scripture's words. Doing this results not only in contradictions, but in heresy; for instance, attributing human characteristics to God such as hands, feet, or forgetfulness.

6. Why is Descartes known as the first modern philosopher? (10 pts)

Descartes is known as the first modern philosopher because he studied epistemology instead of metaphysics.

7. What is the problem with trusting our senses? (10 pts)

The problem with trusting our senses is that they could be lying to us and we wouldn't know. We could be a "brain in a vat" or hooked up to the Matrix.

8. Descartes writes that while we cannot trust our senses without using reason—for instance, your eyes may trick you that a goat far away has the head of a lion—nevertheless, all of our ideas or notions contain in them some truth. Why is this? (10 pts)

Descartes writes that all our ideas or notions contain some truth, or a perfect God would not have placed them in us.

9. What mathematical system did Descartes invent that made Newton's work possible? What two things did his system combine? (10 pts)

Analytic geometry, or the Cartesian coordinates. It combined shapes with numbers.

10. What is the noumenal world? What is the phenomenal world? (10 pts)

The noumenal world is the physical world that exists outside of our minds. The phenomenal world



is our perception of the noumenal world.

EXTRA CREDIT

11. What are Aristotle's "natures"? (BONUS FOR EXTRA CREDIT. 5 Pts.)

Aristotle believed that everything has a "nature": an internal cause that drives it towards something. For instance, say you drop an apple and it falls to the ground. Aristotle would say that the apple's nature is to go towards the center of the earth.

12. What would happen if you decided to never believe anyone's testimony? Reid writes that "the wisdom of philosophy is set in opposition to the common sense of mankind." What does he mean by this? Whos side is Reid on, philosophy or commone sense? (BONUS FOR EXTRA CREDIT. 5 Pts.)

If you decided to never believe anyone's testimony, you would have nothing left to believe in. Books, lectures, pictures, signs, maps, conversations - in order to gather any knowledge from those things, you must believe the testomonies of other people.

Philosophers have reasoned their way into believing that there is no such thing as a material world. Meanwhile people with common sense see that there is a material world, and assume that

"too much learning is apt to make men mad." Reid writes that the belief of a material world is older, and of more authority, than any principles of philosophy.