

Rationalism empiricism

Philosophy



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What are the Intuition Deduction Thesis? This is the theory that some propositions are under knowledge by intuition and more by deduction. In this thesis, the empiricists agree that they know by intuition that their concept of God includes their concept of eternal existence. This thesis assumes that some external world truths are under the people's knowledge and concludes after analysis that these truths are through intuition and deduction.

2. What is the Innate Knowledge Thesis?

This thesis argues that some truths that we know are through our rational nature. This theory argues that some knowledge is under independent acquisition without any experience. The thesis differs with the different variables for, S.

3. How is the Innate Knowledge Thesis different from the Intuition / Deduction Thesis?

The difference between innate knowledge and intuition and deduction thesis comes in on how this knowledge prior to experience is under acquisition. The innate knowledge theory offers that the knowledge is due to rational nature while the intuition and deduction theory argues on basis of subsequent deductive reasoning.

4. What is the Innate Concept Thesis?

This thesis states that some concepts are not from experience. It argues that although an experience may trigger a process by which an action is brought to consciousness, the experience will not determine the information within them.

5. How is the Innate Concept Thesis different from the Innate Knowledge Thesis?

The innate concept thesis is variable to whatever concepts one claims to be

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innate while the innate knowledge theory is through the rational human nature rather not claim.

6. What is the Empiricism Thesis?

It states that there is no source of knowledge used in, S, other than experience as the source.

7. What is the difference between Descartes' defense of the Intuition / Deduction Thesis, and Leibniz's defense of it?

Descartes argues that in order for true knowledge one has to have certainty, and certainty of the external world is not what one can prove through empirical methods, while Leibniz argues that the knowledge of some particular world truths appeals to what we know rather than the nature of knowledge therefore this knowledge is from intuition and deduction.

8. What does Quine mean by his statement: "Necessity resides in the way we talk about things, not in the things we talk about."

He means that how one defends their truths is what is important opposed to the truth itself and many empiricists have the same belief.

9. What is the difference between "Relations of Ideas" and "Matters of Fact," according to Hume?

In relations of ideas, Hume argues that this is the confirmation which is either demonstratively or intuitively certain and this is where geometry, algebra and arithmetic lie, while in 'matters of fact', their certainty is not true through evidence and a contrary would exist but it would never contradict the matter of fact.

10. How does Hume's premise that "all objects of human reason are relations of ideas or matters of fact" support an argument against the Intuition / Deduction thesis?

There is evidence that these truths exist and unlike intuition and deduction, these truths are certain and require no deduction to argue their existence.

11. What is the verification theory of meaning?

This is the theory that holds the truth in a statement if and only if verification of that truth is possible empirically.

12. What are the three challenges to the empiricist reply to the Intuition / Deduction Thesis?

The mathematical knowledge seems to be about something bigger than the knowledge in people, the knowledge of moral judgment determines how we ought to behave and the verification principle fails because it has a cognitive meaning.

13. What is the doctrine of knowledge by recollection, in Plato's Meno?

This doctrine supports the intuition theory by stating that we already have prior knowledge which when we recall seems rational to us.

14. What are the three weaknesses of the doctrine of knowledge by recollection?

15. What is Noam Chomsky's rationalist conception of the nature of language?

She argues that the knowledge gained through teaching is too scarce to explain how people know their language so well therefore, this language has to be innate born.

16. Why does Cottingham think Chomsky is wrong in thinking his account is rationalist?

Because his principles are neither innate in a sense that we clearly know them, nor any disposition for truth recognition in them as it should be under obvious circumstances.

17. What is 'folk psychology'?

This are common-sense that have an independent hold to culture and have an interrelation between one another's mental state and to the environment and how the body acts then.

26. What is Locke's account of experience?

Locke's account of experience appears viciously circular since he does not possess the concept of the feature in the question.

B. Formalize the following arguments from the article.

- 1) Leibniz's argument for the Intuition / Deduction Thesis (pg 12). He mentions logic, metaphysics and morals
- 2) Quine's argument against the Intuition / Deduction Thesis (pg. 15). values are part of a world of apparently valueless facts.
- 3) The argument Markie describes as ' the kind of reasoning that has caused many philosophers to adopt some form of Innate Knowledge Thesis.' (pg. 18). This is the one where plato argues that the knowledge is part of recalling.
- 4) Carruthers' argument that knowledge of folk psychology is innate (pg. 19). Associates it with feeling pain which one needs not be taught to learn about.
- 5) Locke's argument against the Innate Knowledge Thesis (pg. 19-20).
- 6) Descartes' argument that the concept of God is innate (pg. 24). Because in our moral judgement we feel that it is the existence of an external being.

Works cited

Quine, W. V. O., 1951, " Two Dogmas of Empiricism," in W. V. O. Quine, From a Logical Point of View, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1951.