



BDP 3102 - HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY

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- o a) What was Nicolaus Copernicus' major contribution to the scientific revolution, and how did it challenge the prevailing model of the universe? (2 marks)
- b) Explain Francis Bacon's role in developing the scientific method. How did his approach differ from previous methods of inquiry? (3 marks)
- c) Describe the main ideas in Thomas Hobbes' political philosophy as outlined in his *Leviathan*. How did his view of human nature influence his political theory? (3 marks)
- d) Compare and contrast rationalism and empiricism. Name one philosopher associated with each. (6 marks)
- e) H

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E i) What is the concept of "monads" in Leibniz's philosophy, and how do they relate to the idea of pre-established harmony? (4 marks)

13:00-15:00

- j) What did Friedrich Nietzsche mean by the phrase "God is dead," and how does this

SECTION TWO: Answer any TWO (Each is 15 marks)

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2. "...man is by nature good and only our institutions have made him bad."
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- b. How did he define the "general will" and how was this the will of the people? (6 marks)
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- c. How did he explain man's move from a state of nature to a social contract? (6 marks)
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3. Berkeley argued that all so-called primary qualities are really just spectator-dependent secondary qualities.
- a. Explain his reasoning for saying that objects do not exist. (6 marks)
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- b. How does he explain the continued existence of objects not being perceived? (3 marks)
 - c. Briefly describe his understanding of matter and substance. (6 marks)
- 4.
- a. Why was Rene Descartes against the scholastic method of acquiring knowledge? (3 marks)
 - b. How did he dispute it? (5 marks)
 - c. How did Descartes try to prove the existence of God? (7 marks)
5. Compare and contrast Rousseau's notion of the state of nature with Hobbes's and Locke's, and discuss which view you think is more plausible. (15 marks)

All the Best!