

# Foundational Figures in Advanced Philosophy

Advanced Philosophy · Answer Key · 20 Questions

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**1. Immanuel Kant, a pivotal figure in modern philosophy, published his most influential work, the 'Critique of Pure Reason', in what year?**

- A) 1776
- B) 1781**
- C) 1788
- D) 1790

**2. René Descartes, often considered the father of modern philosophy, famously stated 'Cogito, ergo sum' ('I think, therefore I am'). In what century did he live?**

- A) 16th century
- B) 17th century**
- C) 18th century
- D) 19th century

**3. Friedrich Nietzsche, known for his critiques of morality and religion, was born in what year?**

- A) 1801
- B) 1822
- C) 1844**
- D) 1860

**4. The Stoic philosopher Seneca, a prominent figure in Roman philosophy, lived during which century?**

- A) 1st century BCE
- B) 1st century CE**
- C) 2nd century CE
- D) 3rd century CE

**5. John Locke, a key Enlightenment thinker and influential empiricist, published his 'Essay Concerning Human Understanding' in what year?**

- A) 1677
- B) 1690**
- C) 1704
- D) 1715

**6. Søren Kierkegaard, often regarded as the first existentialist philosopher, was born in which year?**

A) 1809

**B) 1813**

C) 1825

D) 1838

**7. Plato, a student of Socrates and teacher of Aristotle, founded his famous Academy in Athens. This occurred approximately in what year BCE?**

A) 480 BCE

B) 420 BCE

**C) 387 BCE**

D) 350 BCE

**8. The philosophical concept of the 'Categorical Imperative' is most famously associated with which philosopher?**

A) David Hume

B) G.W.F. Hegel

**C) Immanuel Kant**

D) Arthur Schopenhauer

**9. Karl Marx, known for his contributions to communist theory, co-authored the 'Communist Manifesto' with Friedrich Engels. This was published in what year?**

A) 1844

**B) 1848**

C) 1859

D) 1867

**10. Aristotle, a student of Plato, was tutored by whom?**

A) Socrates

**B) Plato**

C) Pythagoras

D) Heraclitus

**11. Jean-Paul Sartre, a prominent 20th-century existentialist philosopher, published his seminal work 'Being and Nothingness' in what year?**

A) 1929

B) 1938

**C) 1943**

D) 1950

**12. The philosophical school of Existentialism gained significant traction in the 20th century. Which of these philosophers is NOT typically categorized as an existentialist?**

- A) Albert Camus
- B) Simone de Beauvoir
- C) Martin Heidegger
- D) Bertrand Russell**

**13. Michel Foucault, known for his work on power and knowledge, taught at the University of Paris VIII from 1960 until his death in 1984. In what year did he publish 'Discipline and Punish'?**

- A) 1968
- B) 1975**
- C) 1980
- D) 1984

**14. The philosopher who posited the idea of the 'tabula rasa' (blank slate) at birth was:**

- A) Thomas Hobbes
- B) John Locke**
- C) David Hume
- D) George Berkeley

**15. Ludwig Wittgenstein, a highly influential philosopher of language, published his early major work, the 'Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus', in what year?**

- A) 1918
- B) 1921**
- C) 1929
- D) 1933

**16. The concept of the 'General Will' is a central idea in the political philosophy of which Enlightenment thinker?**

- A) Voltaire
- B) Montesquieu
- C) Jean-Jacques Rousseau**
- D) Denis Diderot

**17. G.W.F. Hegel, known for his dialectical method, was born in what year?**

- A) 1750
- B) 1770**
- C) 1785
- D) 1799

**18. Thomas Aquinas, a major figure in medieval philosophy and theology, completed his 'Summa Theologica' around what period?**

A) 1150-1170

B) 1200-1220

**C) 1265-1274**

D) 1300-1320

**19. The philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer, known for his pessimism and concept of the 'will', was born in what year?**

A) 1768

**B) 1788**

C) 1805

D) 1819

**20. The Logical Positivists, a group of philosophers who emphasized verificationism, were primarily associated with which city in the early 20th century?**

A) Berlin

B) Paris

**C) Vienna**

D) London