

## PHILOSOPHY 100

Fall 2023

1<sup>st</sup> Essay Assignment

Due Monday, October 2

All papers must be properly word processed or typed with 1" margins on the top, sides and bottom. Use double-spacing and no larger than 12pt font. Turn in by uploading to Laulima as either a Word file or pdf file. Use the following format to title your file: lastname Phil 100 #1.

**Write a 3-4 page essay on one of the following topics. Your essay should show an adequate understanding of the philosophy, evidence that you have read the relevant texts, and some reflection about what you think of this philosophy and its relevance today.**

### *The Love of Wisdom*

At the beginning of the *Apology*, why did Socrates tell the story about the oracle at Delphi's pronouncement that Socrates is the wisest? What is the key to Socrates's wisdom? Why does Socrates think the love of wisdom is so important that he says "the unexamined life is not worth living"? To what extent do you think Socrates is right about the importance of the love of wisdom?

### *Socrates's Last Words*

What were Socrates's last words spoken at the end of the *Phaedo*, and how might these words sum up the whole of Plato's philosophy? In your response, explain both Plato's view of reality (metaphysics) and his theory of knowledge (epistemology). To what extent would you agree with Plato?

### *The Myth of the Cave*

Explain how Socrates's story of the Myth of the Cave in the *Republic* illustrates Plato's philosophy. How does Plato's philosophy contrast with the Sophists' view that is summed up in Protagoras' statement that "Man is the measure of all things"? To what extent would you agree more with Plato or Protagoras?

### *Yoga*

What is meant by *moksha*, the primary goal of Indian philosophy, and how is this teaching expressed in the *Upanishads*, in the story about the secret Naciketas learns from Yama, the god of Death? What is the primary problem to be solved in attaining enlightenment (*moksha*) and how does yoga lead to enlightenment? How might this teaching of yoga be relevant for us today?

### *The Teachings of the Buddha*

What is meant by *nirvana*, the primary goal of Buddhism, and how is this expressed in the Buddha's teaching about the Four Noble Truths? What is the point of the teaching known as *The Fire Sermon*? How might these teachings of the Buddha be relevant for us today?

### *Mahayana Buddhism*

What is meant by the Mahayana teaching of *shunyata*, and how is this expressed in *The Heart Sutra*? What is a *bodhisattva*? How does the wisdom of *The Heart Sutra* lead to compassion for all beings? How might the teaching of *The Heart Sutra* be relevant today?

### *Confucianism*

How did Confucius understand the *Dao* and what recommendations did he give in aligning society with the *Dao*? What is a *junzi* and what are some of the virtues of the *junzi* according to Confucius? What is distinctive about the Confucian view of the self? Are some of the Confucian teachings relevant for us today?

### *Daoism*

How did the Daoist philosophers challenge the Confucian view about aligning with the *Dao*? Discuss one of the verses in the *Daodejing* and one of the stories in the *Zhuangzi* explaining how each suggests the Daoist view about the *Dao*. Are some of the Daoist views relevant for us today?

## **Grading Rubric**

### **1) Writing 20%**

Grammar, spelling, composition, and style. Your essay should be well organized. There should be an introduction, development of a theme, and a conclusion.

### **2) Philosophical Content 50%**

The essay should reflect an adequate understanding of the texts. Your exposition of the text should include *at least two quotations* from the primary text material. All quotes should be properly marked within the text and must include a reference to the text cited.

### **3) Commentary 30%**

Your own thoughtful reflections on the topic.

## *Handling Citations*

There are a number of ways of handling citations in your papers. One could just use footnotes or endnotes. An example of using footnotes is like the following: According to Socrates, “the unexamined life is not worth living.”<sup>1</sup> If you are citing the same text a number of times you can also just include the text reference in the sentence like this: According to Socrates, “the unexamined life is not worth living” (Plato 2000, 38a). Notice the format of the punctuation here. The period goes after the text reference—otherwise the reference is stuck in no-sentence-land between two sentences. If you use this format then you would have to include the text information, which otherwise was included in the footnote, in a bibliography at the end of your paper. Notice the difference in format of the footnote and bibliography. The difference between footnote and bibliography format is not as clear in citing Plato, since he has only one name. Let’s say I wanted to cite our textbook where Magee finds it “doubtful whether any philosopher has had more influence than Socrates.”<sup>2</sup> If I wanted to include the text reference in the sentence it would look like this: Magee finds it “doubtful whether any philosopher has had more influence than Socrates” (Magee 2001, 23). Then, of course, the reference information goes into a bibliography.

Now let’s say you want to cite a longer quotation. In order to save valuable space, you could then indent the quote and use single spacing. What seems most outrageous is that Socrates refuses to simply just shut up, which might perhaps have been enough of a counter-penalty to save his life. Socrates, however, has a good reason for this:

Now this is the most difficult point on which to convince some of you. If I say that it is impossible for me to keep quiet because that means disobeying the god, you will not believe me and will think

<sup>1</sup>Plato, *The Apology*, trans. G.M.A. Grube, in *Readings in Ancient Greek Philosophy: from Thales to Aristotle*, 2<sup>nd</sup>. ed. (Indianapolis: Hackett Publishing Company, 2000), 38a.

<sup>2</sup>Bryan Magee, *The Story of Philosophy: A Concise Introduction to the World’s Greatest Thinkers and Their Ideas* ( London: Dorling Kindersley Limited, 2001), 23.

Notice in a footnote, first name comes first followed by last name, then the title of the text, and then publisher information (Location: Publisher, publishing date) comes in parentheses.

I am being ironical. On the other hand, if I say that it is the greatest good for a man to discuss virtue every day and those other things about which you hear me conversing and testing myself and others, for the unexamined life is not worth living for man, you will believe me even less. (Plato 2000, 37e-38a)

You could, of course, use a footnote for this citation. If you include the reference within the body of the text as illustrated above, then note the difference in punctuation here as opposed to the earlier example. Notice here you don't use quotation marks around the citation because it is obvious what is being cited. Also, the text reference stands outside the period of the last sentence. Here are examples of bibliographic entries:

### Bibliography

Magee, Bryan. 2001. *The Story of Philosophy: A Concise Introduction to the World's Greatest Thinkers and Their Ideas*. London: Dorling Kindersley Limited.

Plato. 2000. *The Apology*, trans. G.M.A. Grube, in *Readings in Ancient Greek Philosophy: from Thales to Aristotle, 2<sup>nd</sup>. ed.* Indianapolis: Hackett Publishing Company.

Notice in a bibliography the last name goes first, then a comma followed by first name. Then a period and then year of publication, then the title of the text. Always use italics or underline whenever referring to the title of a book. Notice there are no parentheses in a bibliographic entry. Bibliographies are organized alphabetically.