Basic Concepts of Logic (CP 1-17)
Be prepared to define and explain the following terms: statements, arguments, premises, conclusion, enthymemes.

Basic Concepts of Logic (CP 18-25)
Be prepared to define and give examples of the following: deductive and inductive arguments, valid arguments, logically correct arguments, deductive indicators, inductive indicators, sound arguments.

Fallacies (CPII 1-17)
Be prepared to explain and give an example of the following types of fallacies: appeal to authority, appeal to force, appeal to ignorance, slippery slope, false analogy.

Definitions (CP 26-27; CP II 18-26)
Be prepared to define and give an example of the following types of definitions: connotative, definition by synonym, ostensive definition, definition by example, definition by enumeration, stipulative definition, precising definition, operational definition.

Plato’s Euthyphro
1. Why is Socrates going to court?
2. Why is Euthyphro prosecuting his father?
3. Do you think Euthyphro’s father is responsible for a crime? Explain your answer.
4. Why does Socrates think a definition of piety will help him at court?
5. Do you think Socrates truly believes that Euthyphro is wise? Explain and give reasons.
6. What are the first three definitions of piety offered in the text, and what does Socrates find wrong with each? Explain.
7. Does Euthyphro provide Socrates with a satisfactory answer?
8. What do you think is the point of Socrates’ questioning? What is he trying to accomplish?

Plato’s Apology
1. Socrates divides his accusers into two groups. What are they?
2. What did Socrates do in response to the Oracle’s pronouncement?
3. What is Socrates’ defense of the “earlier accusers”?
4. How does Socrates defend himself against the charge of corrupting the youth? (briefly describe the argument).
5. How does Socrates defend himself against the other two charges?
6. What is “human wisdom” according to Socrates?
7. In what sense is Socrates a “gadfly” to the city?
8. Socrates says that death is one of two things. What are they?

Plato’s Crito/Meno
1. What is Crito’s primary motivation for helping Socrates?
2. Socrates claims that he has made an agreement with Athens. Briefly explain this.
3. In what ways would Socrates hurt his family by escaping?
4. What does Socrates think about living in exile?
5. How does Socrates address Crito’s arguments that Socrates should escape?
6. In the *Meno*, what is the guiding question?
7. What is Meno’s first definition of virtue and what does Socrates find inadequate about it?
8. What is the point of bringing in the analogy of color?
9. What does Socrates mean when he says learning is recollection?

**Plato’s *Phaedo/Cave***
1. How does Socrates treat his wife, Xanthippe?
2. What is wrong with suicide according to Socrates?
3. What does Socrates mean when he says that philosophy is a preparation for death and dying?
4. Socrates discusses pairs of opposites, how does this relate to the argument for the soul’s eternal nature?
5. Describe the reactions of Socrates’ friends to his drinking of the poison. How does Socrates respond to them?
6. What does the cave represent according to Plato?
7. What do the shadows on the cave wall represent?
8. What does the world outside the cave represent?
9. What happens to a cave dweller who is forced to move outside the cave?
10. What happens when a freed cave dweller returns to the cave after being outside it?
11. Who does the freed cave dweller represent?

**Augustine, Book I**
1. What are the two types of evil?
2. When questioning why adultery is evil, what are the various answers?
3. Augustine says that good people “turn their love away from things that cannot be possessed without the fear of losing them.” What does this mean?
4. What is the definition of evil finally settled upon?
5. Briefly describe the two types of law discussed in the book?
6. What is the “proper order” in a human being?

**Augustine, Book II**
1. Book II is focused on 3 guiding questions. What are they?
2. Augustine offers a proof that God exists, whose main premises are scattered through Book II. Construct an argument, with 3-5 premises and 1 conclusion, that captures the essence of the argument.
3. What are some similarities between Augustine and Plato found in this book?
4. What is important about number for Augustine?

**Augustine, Book III and Reconsiderations**
1. If it is natural for the will to sin, according to Evodius, what is the consequence? What does “natural” mean in this case?
2. If God foreknows what we will do, what problem does this present?
3. How does Augustine respond to this problem? (see 2)
4. If God is all-powerful, then why did he not make everyone happy (according to Augustine)?
5. On p. 103, Augustine says that he sees no way to blame the Creator for sin. Explain the argument in this case.
6. How do the notions of “ignorance” and “difficulty” affect free choice?