

1. List and explain three of the reasons that Descartes gives for doubting what he thought he knew.
 - a. The reasons that Descartes gives for doubting are reasons that I sometimes personally have towards life, and things that I also know. One of the reasons is the argument one can have towards yourself and what's in our mind such as a dream argument. Another reason that Descartes gives for doubting is an argument that many christians and non christians have and that is the argument towards God. I personally believe that this is the toughest argument one can have. The last argument that Descartes gives is the demon argument.
2. While still in the realm of doubt, what does Descartes say about the general sciences and mathematics and their place in our knowledge?
 - a. While still in the realm of doubt, Descartes goes on to say that general sciences and mathematics are something that shouldn't be something that arouses the feeling of doubt. He gives the example that if he is sleeping or is awake, three plus two will always equal five, there are always four sides to a square. This is true and cannot be denied.
3. What does Descartes ultimately argue is a strong and unshakeable basis for knowledge? How does he make his case?
 - a. Descartes states on page 23 "... firmly rooted in his mind is the long-standing opinion that there is an omnipotent God who made me the kind of creature that I am". He makes his case by stating that one shouldn't argue with people who deny the existence of a God, but rather grant them that everything that is said about God is fiction.

1. Explain some of the reasons Locke believes there are no innate ideas.

In the passage we can see that Locke is somewhat closed minded for people having innate ideas. This is because he believed that one can not know or think of something that you don't know or have any information about. This comes in the idea of when he says that when we are born our minds and thoughts are empty.

2. What is the significance of “children” and “idiots” in Locke’s argument?

Children and idiots have a role in Locke’s argument because he shows us how everyone is born with a way of thinking. Then how they later learn on how things are done and how they can later have knowledge.

3. Explain the concept of the “tabula rasa”.

The concept of the “tabula rasa” is very interesting, this concept is when a person's view towards life is all about a person's personal experience in life. This way of living life is interesting because in life we all have different experiences because we all come from different backgrounds.

4. Describe in your own words what Locke means by “sensation” and “reflection” in describing the acquisition of knowledge

What I can take from what Locke talks about sensation and reflection is that they are both processes and ways of thinking. For example what I took from sensation knowledge is that it is thoughts that come from our mind internal. Reflection are thoughts and ideas that come from an external source and point of view.