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| What is Logical Positivism? | A philosophical approach that argues a statement is only meaningful if it is empirically verifiable or analytically true. |
| What is the Verification Principle? | A principle asserting that a statement is meaningful only if it can be verified through sense experience or is analytically true. |
| Who was A.J. Ayer? | A British philosopher who supported the Verification Principle and argued that religious language is meaningless. |
| What is a Language Game? | A concept by Wittgenstein suggesting that language derives meaning from its use within specific contexts or “forms of life”. |

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What does "forms of life" mean according to Wittgenstein?

The social context or culture in which language is used, shaping its meaning and significance.

What is Anthony Flew's contribution to the Falsification Symposium?

Flew argued that religious statements are meaningless because believers refuse to allow them to be falsified.

What is the Parable of the Gardener?

A parable used by Anthony Flew to demonstrate that religious believers refuse to accept evidence that contradicts their beliefs.

What is R.M. Hare's concept of a "blik"?

A non-cognitive, unfalsifiable belief that influences how one interprets the world.

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What does Basil Mitchell argue in the Falsification Symposium?

Mitchell argued that religious faith involves commitment and trust, even in the face of contrary evidence.

What is Aquinas' view on analogy?

Aquinas argued that religious language is meaningful through analogy, drawing comparisons between human and divine attributes.

What is the Verification Principle's critique of religious language?

It considers religious language to be meaningless as it cannot be verified empirically or analytically.

How do language games defend religious language?

They argue that religious language is meaningful within the context of its own "game" or community of believers.

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What is the Parable of the Stranger?

A parable by Basil Mitchell illustrating faith based on trust and commitment despite challenges or doubts.

What is Wittgenstein's focus in his later philosophy?

Wittgenstein moved from logical analysis to exploring how language is used in varying life contexts.

What is the difference between cognitive and non-cognitive language?

Cognitive language conveys factual, verifiable claims, while non-cognitive language expresses beliefs, emotions or commitments.

How might Aquinas' analogical approach remain valuable today?

It provides a way to understand religious language as meaningful while avoiding overly simplistic or literal interpretations.

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What is the main critique of the Falsification Principle?

Critics argue that some meaningful statements, including religious ones, may not be falsifiable yet still hold significance.

How would Wittgenstein respond to Ayer's view on religious language?

Wittgenstein might argue that Ayer misunderstands the context and function of religious language within its own language game.

Can non-cognitive approaches influence religious text interpretation?

Yes, they allow for symbolic, metaphorical, and community-focused readings of religious texts.