

## Idealism CLOZE #1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

bel	at present I	gives	I see	most truth
is	of	to do	real life	or false
to do to	the	a big mistake	The	being
the I	must be	unstable as I	is	of
it is not	not	or	gives	As

Idealism is the group \_\_\_\_\_ philosophies which assert that \_\_\_\_\_, or reality as we \_\_\_\_\_ know it, is fundamentally \_\_\_\_\_, mentally constructed, or otherwise \_\_\_\_\_.

Epistemologically, idealism manifests as \_\_\_\_\_ skepticism about the possibility \_\_\_\_\_ knowing any mind-independent \_\_\_\_\_. In a sociological sense, \_\_\_\_\_ emphasizes how human ideas—especially \_\_\_\_\_ and values—shape society. \_\_\_\_\_ an ontological doctrine, idealism \_\_\_\_\_ further, asserting that all \_\_\_\_\_ are composed of mind \_\_\_\_\_ a spirit. Idealism thus rejects \_\_\_\_\_ and dualist theories that \_\_\_\_\_ to ascribe priority to \_\_\_\_\_ mind.

The earliest extant arguments \_\_\_\_\_ the world of experience \_\_\_\_\_ grounded in the mental \_\_\_\_\_ from India and Greece. \_\_\_\_\_ Hindu idealism in \_\_\_\_\_ and the Greek Neoplatonists \_\_\_\_\_ panentheist arguments for an \_\_\_\_\_ consciousness as the ground or \_\_\_\_\_ nature of reality.