

Student Name _____

The Works of Philo

Introduction

1. Philo was a Hellenized Jew. True or False
2. Philo may have influenced St. Paul. True or False
3. Philo laid the foundations for the development of _____ in the _____ and in the _____, as we know it today.
4. Who promoted the legend that Philo met Peter in Rome? _____.
5. Tertullian lists Philo as a church Father. True or False
6. Jewish tradition was interested in philosophical speculation. True or False
7. Philo was thoroughly educated in Greek philosophy and culture. True or False
8. Philo had no love for Plato. True or False
9. Who called Philo “the Pythagorean”? _____.
10. Philo considered Moses to be the teacher of Pythagoras. True or False

Chapter One

1. A lot is known about the life of Philo. True or False
2. Alexandria at the time of Philo had the largest Jewish community outside of Palestine.
True or False
3. Philo once visited Jerusalem. True or False
4. Who was the brother of Philo? _____.
5. Who donated money to plate the gates of the Temple in Jerusalem with gold and silver?
_____.
6. Name the two sons of Alexander:
A. _____ B. _____.
7. Marcus married _____, the daughter of _____, who is mentioned in Acts 25:13, 23; 26:30.

Chapter Two

1. The major part of Philo's writings consists of philosophical essays dealing with the _____ themes of _____ thought that present a _____ and _____ exposition of his views.
2. Philo was an original thinker. True or False
3. Philo's works are divided into three categories:
 - A. The first group comprises writings that paraphrase the biblical texts of Moses. True or False
 - B. The second group is a series of works classified as philosophical treatises. True or False
 - C. The third group includes historical-apologetic writings. True or False
4. Match:

_____ Every good man is free	A. 1 st group
_____ The life of Moses	B. 2 nd group
_____ Against Flaccus	C. 3 rd group
_____ On Dreams	
_____ De Deo	
_____ On the Virtues	
_____ The Embassy to Gaius	

Chapter Three

1. Philo uses an allegorical technique for _____ of the Hebrew _____ and in this he follows the Greek tradition of _____ of _____.
2. Match:

_____ Athena	A. desire
_____ Aphrodite	B. elocution
_____ Hermes	C. reflection
3. Anaxagoras explained the Homeric poems as discussions of virtue and justice. True or False
4. Stoics explained the Cynics' use of Homeric allegory in the interest of their philosophical system. True or False
5. Plutarch allegorized the ancient Egyptian mythology giving it a new meaning. True or False

Chapter Four

1. Philo distained the material world and physical body. True or False
2. The body was for Philo as for _____, “an evil and a dead thing, wicked by _____ and a plotter against the _____.”
3. Philo believed that men should steer themselves from the spiritual aspect of things gradually. True or False
4. Philo believed that man’s final goal and ultimate bliss is in the “_____.”
- 5.. In a desire to validate the Scriptures as inspired writing, Philo often compares it to prophetic ecstasy. True or False
6. Philo adopted the Platonic concept of the soul with its tripartite division. True or False

Chapter Five

1. Philo did not differentiate between philosophy and wisdom. True or False
2. To him philosophy is “the greatest good thing to men” which they acquired because of a _____ of _____ from _____.
3. Philo wanted to indicate that human wisdom has two origins: one is _____, the other is _____.
4. The study of philosophy has as its end “life in accordance with nature” and following the “path of right reason.” True or False

Chapter Six

1. To Philo man is basically _____ and it is God who sows noble qualities in the _____, thus we are _____ of God.
2. Philo advocates the practice of virtue in both the _____ and the _____ spheres.
3. Lovers only of God and lovers only of men are both complete in virtue. True or False
4. Philo differentiates four virtues: name them:
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
 - C. _____
 - D. _____

5. Felicity is achieved in the culmination of three values: Name them:

- A. _____
 B. _____
 C. _____

6. Everything should be governed by reason, self-control, and moderation. True or False

Chapter Seven

1. Mysticism is a doctrine that maintains that one can gain knowledge of _____ that is not accessible to sense _____ or _____.

2. According to Philo, man's highest union with God is limited to God's manifestation as the _____.

3. The successor of Plato in the Academy was _____.

4. Philo differentiated between the _____ of God, which could be demonstrated, and the _____ of God which humans are not able to cognize.

5. Philo states in many places that God's essence is _____ and _____, that He does not belong to any class or that there is in God any distinction of _____ and _____.

6. Though God is hidden, His reality is made manifest by the _____ that is God's image, and by the sensible universe, which in turn is the _____ of the Logos, that is "the _____ model, the idea of ideas."

Chapter Eight

1. According to Philo the highest knowledge man may have is the knowledge of _____ which is not accessible by the normal senses, but by unmediated _____ of _____.

2. Opinions are stable, based on probability, and untrustworthy. True or False

3. At birth two powers enter every soul, the _____ (Beneficent) and the _____ (Unbounded).

4. Philo differentiates two modes for perceiving God, an _____ mode and a _____ mode without mediation: "as long therefore, as our _____ still shines around and hovers around, pouring as it were a _____ light into the whole soul, we, being _____ of ourselves, are not possessed by any _____ influence."

Chapter Nine

1. Philo attempts to bridge the _____ “scientific” or _____ Philosophy with the strictly _____ of the Hebrew Scriptures.
2. Philo operates often on two levels: the level of mythical Hebraic _____ tradition and the level of philosophical _____ in the Greek tradition.
3. Philo believes that the Logos is “the man of God” or the shadow of God that was used as an instrument and a pattern of all creation (LA 4.95). True or False
4. According to Philo, Moses anticipated _____ by teaching that water, darkness, and chaos existed before the _____ came into being (*Op.* 22).
5. In his doctrine of God Philo interprets the Logos, which is the Divine _____ as the Form of Forms (platonic), the Idea of _____ or the sum total of _____ or Ideas (*Det.* 75.76).
6. Philo states also that Moses calls the Invisible Divine Logos the Image of God (*Op.* 24; 31; LA 1.9). True or False
7. Philo accepted the existence of independent and external preexistent matter as Plato did. True or False
8. Proclus believed, as did Philo, that the corporeal world is always coming into _____ but never possesses _____ being.
9. Philo contends that God thinks _____ with His acting or creating.
10. In Plato space is apprehended by reason, and had its own special status in the world. True or False
11. Both Philo and Plato do not explain how the reflections (eidola) of Forms are made in the world of senses. True or False
12. Philo’s elements:

_____ Fire	A. Octahedron
_____ Air	B. Cube
_____ Water	C. Pyramid
_____ Earth	D. Icosahedron
13. Philo does not ascribe to God even the shaping of matter directly. True or False

Chapter Ten

1. Closely associated with Philo's doctrine of creation was his doctrine of _____.
2. What was Philo's favorite statement? "_____."
3. Philo emphasizes that God's miraculous _____ are within the _____ of the _____ order
4. Philo believed the story of Balaam to be allegorical. True or False
5. Philo considers the biblical miracles as a part of the eternal pattern of the Spirit acting in nature. True or False
6. Even in modern Jewish teaching there is a tendency to explain the miraculous by the natural. True or False

Chapter Eleven

1. The pivotal and the most developed doctrine in Philo's writings on which hinges his entire _____ system, is his doctrine of the _____.
2. The term Logos was widely used in the _____ culture and in _____.
3. The Greek metaphysical concept of the Logos is in sharp contrast to the concept of a personal God described in _____ terms typical of Hebrew thought.
4. Philo represents the Logos as the utterance of God. True or False
5. Philo explicitly identifies Forms with God's radiance. True or False
6. Philo considered that God Himself may be thought of as multiplicity in unity. True or False
7. Referring to Genesis 18:2 Philo claims that God and His two powers are in reality one. True or False
8. The Logos has an origin, but as God's thought it also has eternal generation. True or False
9. The Logos is the first-begotten Son of the created Father. True or False
10. The Creative Power is logically prior to the _____ Power since it is conceptually _____.
11. The Logos is the Bond holding together all the parts of the _____.

12. Mind is a special gift to humans from God and it has _____ essence, therefore, as such, it is imperishable.
13. Philo calls “men of God” those people who made God-inspired _____ life their dominant _____.
14. Though God’s Spirit is distributed among men it is therefore diminished. True or False
15. Philo believes that even the existence of God “cannot possibly be _____ by any other being; because, in fact, it is not possible for God to be _____ by any being but Himself” (*Praem.* 39-40).
16. In certain places in his writings Philo accepts the Stoic theory of the immanent Logos as the _____ or _____ binding the opposites in the universe and mediating between them, and _____ the world.
17. Philo describes the Logos as the revealer of God symbolized in the Scripture by an _____ of the Lord. The Logos is the first-born and the _____ and chief of the angels.
18. All terrestrial wisdom and virtue are but copies and _____ of the heavenly Logos.
19. Manna is described by Philo as a “generic thing” coming from _____.
20. Indeed, all the virtues have women’s designations, but powers and activities of truly perfect men. True or False
21. For the masculine always falls short and is inferior to the feminine. True or False
22. The fundamental doctrine propounded by Philo is that of Logos as a _____ power, a messenger and mediator between _____ and the world.
23. The most universal of all things is God. True or False
24. The Logos is the “cupbearer of God.” True or False
25. Commenting on Genesis 22:16, Philo explains that God could swear by three persons (LA 3. 207). True or False
26. Philo explains that to call the Logos “God” is not a correct appellation. True or False
27. Logos has many names as did Zeus, and multiple functions. True or False
28. Earthly wisdom is greater than celestial wisdom. True or False
29. The Logos is the Bond of the universe and mediator extended in nature. True or False

30. The Logos, mediating between God and the world, is neither _____ as God nor _____ as man.

31. The immortal part of the soul comes from the divine breath of the Father/Ruler as a part of His Logos. True or False

Chapter Twelve

1. Matching:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| ___ <i>Abr</i> | A. De Gigantibus |
| ___ <i>Cher</i> | B. De Providentia |
| ___ <i>La</i> | C. De Decalogo |
| ___ <i>Sobr</i> | D. De Virtutibus |
| ___ <i>Flac</i> | E. De Somniis |
| ___ <i>Post</i> | F. Hypothesica |
| ___ <i>Virt</i> | G. De Abrahamo |
| ___ <i>Somn</i> | H. De Cherubim |
| ___ <i>Gig</i> | I. Legum Allegoriarum |
| ___ <i>Prov</i> | J. De Sobrietate |
| ___ <i>Decal</i> | K. In Flaccum |
| ___ <i>Hypoth</i> | L. De Posteritate Caini |