**The Open University: http://www.open.edu/openlearn/history-the-arts/culture/philosophy/david-hume-18th-century-philosopher**

**Track 1: Hume: An introduction**

Nigel Warburton talks about David Hume.

Fill the gaps:

1. By the time of Hume say in the 1730’s 40’s and 50’s, the influences of the Churches were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. And there was a good deal of liberal discussion, even among the clergy.
2. In the questions that Hume asked and in the answers that he gave to them there was no reference \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Hume was probably \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for most of his life and so he had to disguise his views to avoid persecution.
4. Animals learn from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , babies learn from\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It's the same kind of mechanism and Hume is the first to stress that identity or similarity.
5. What he’s sceptical about is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to tell you that the sun will rise tomorrow.

B. True or false:

6. David Hume was branded a sceptic just by the church.

7. He’s considered the first naturalist in philosophy. 8. Hume is not pro science and anti superstition

9. He reduces the instinct for expecting the future to resemble the past to an animal instinct.

10. He thinks your confidence in the uniformity of nature won’t let you down.