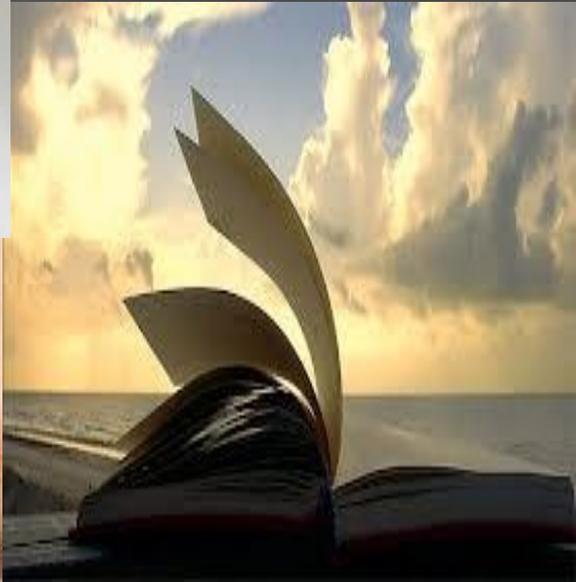
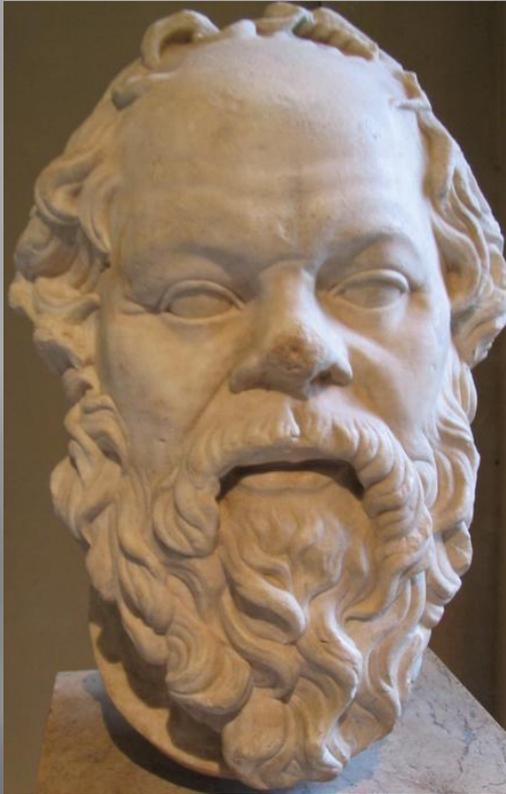


The Golden Age of Greek Philosophy

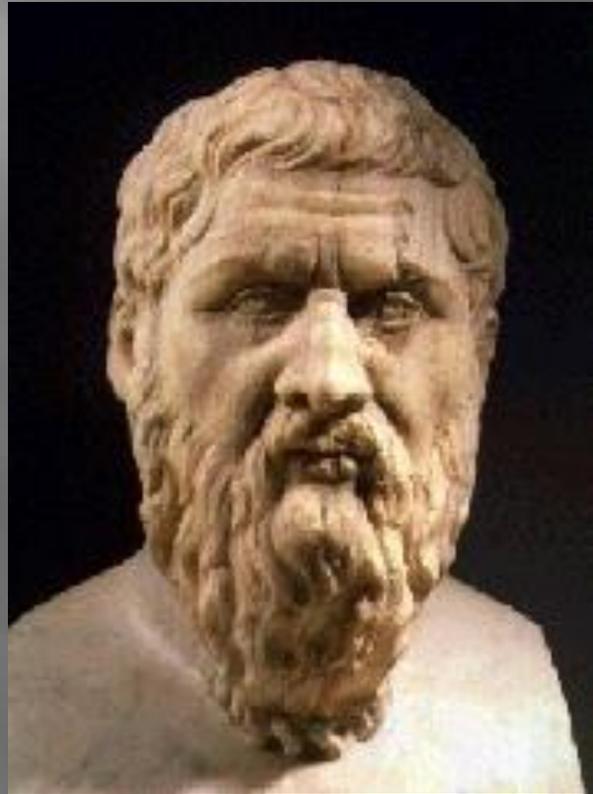
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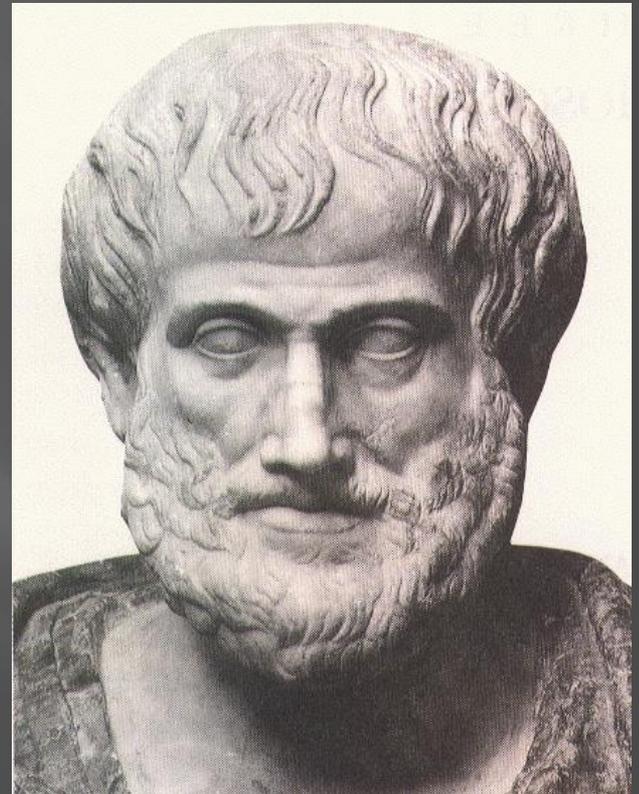
The Three Most Famous Philosophers



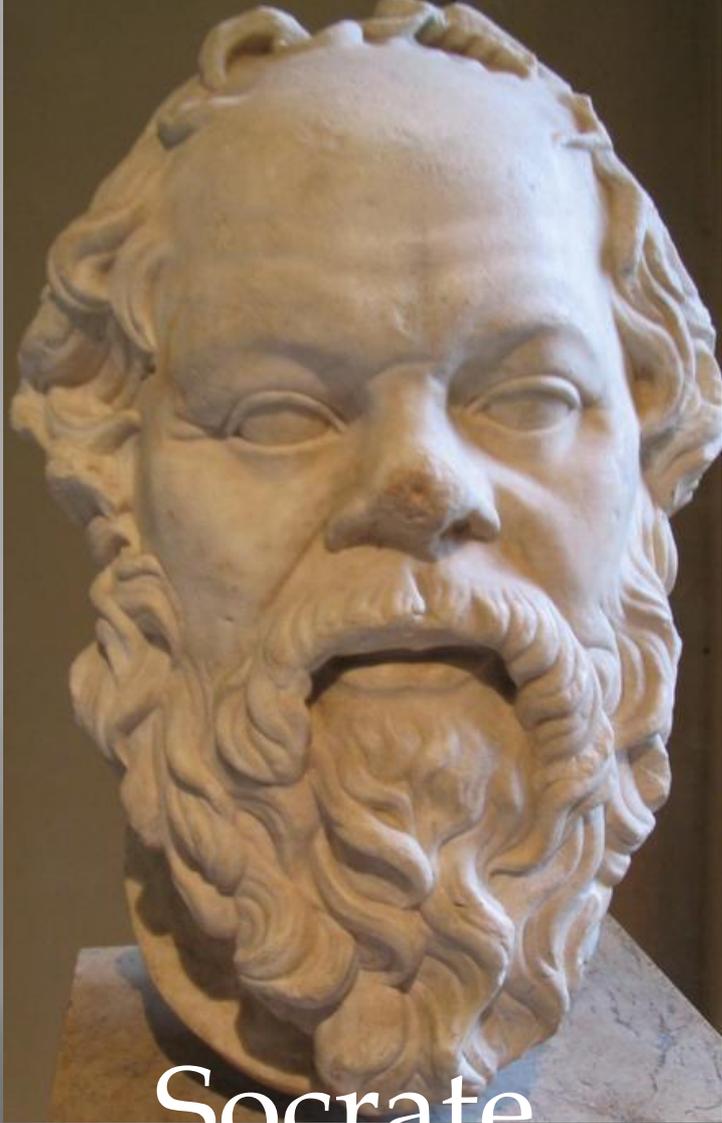
Socrates



Plato



Aristotle



Socrate

Socrates set the standard for Western philosophy as we know it today. 5

Served in army during the Peloponnesian War

Dabbled in politics after the war

Mother a midwife

Eventually retired to a private life.

Notoriously ugly

Devoted time to philosophical dialogue.6

Socrates mission: *“was to expose the ignorance of those who thought themselves wise”*



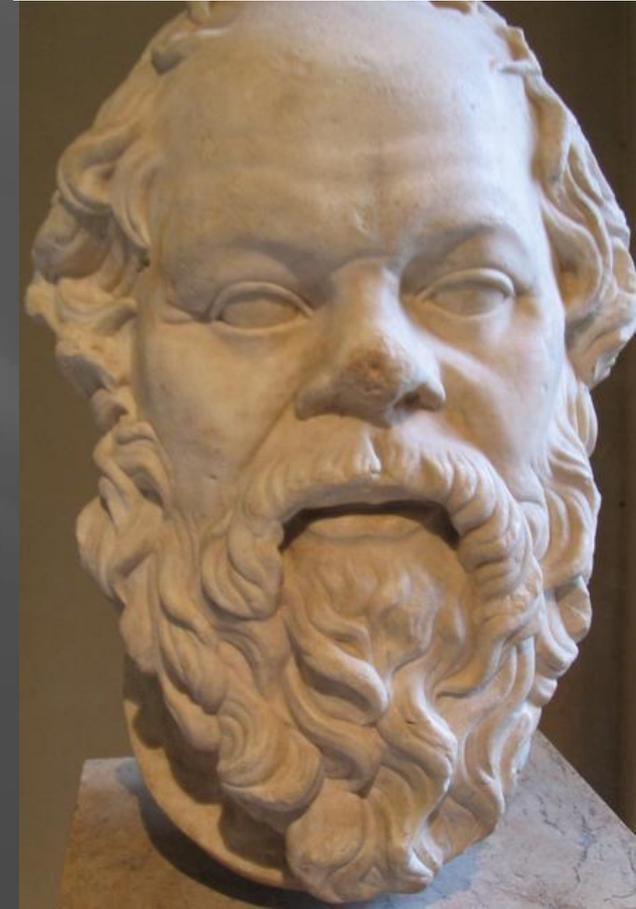
Socrates

469 - 399 B.C.

- ▣ Critic of the Sophists
- ▣ Encouraged students to think
- ▣ Left no writings – skeptical
- ▣ Dialectic method
 - ▣ Conversational
 - ▣ Based upon reason and logic
- ▣ Popular among the youth
- ▣ a “gadfly” in Athens
- ▣ Placed on trial for impiety and corrupting the youth
- ▣ Was executed in 399 – drank poison hemlock



GADFLY



What Talked About?



“ In the time of Socrates, investigation into nature stopped, and philosophers turned away to studying the virtue that is relevant to the conduct of life.”

Aristotle



“What is it” Question

Famous for
“What is it”
Question

What is virtue,
justice,
moderation,
beauty...?

Socrates
interested in
Arête, virtue,
excellence

He was seeking definitions

First step in knowledge is to define words



1. A combination of qualities, such as shape, colour, or form, that pleases the aesthetic senses, especially the sight.

1.1 - A combination of qualities that pleases the intellect.

2. An excellent example of something.

es
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rtue,
nce

He was seeking definitions

First step in knowledge is to define words



Courage - The ability to do something dangerous, or to face pain or opposition, without showing fear synonym bravery He showed great courage and determination.

~~First step in knowledge is to define words~~



Socratic's Method

Method of inductive definition

In teaching method, he did not use “spoon-feeding” method, but “dialogue - questions & answers.” Socrates liked using examples of daily affairs to enlighten his students



Socratic's Method

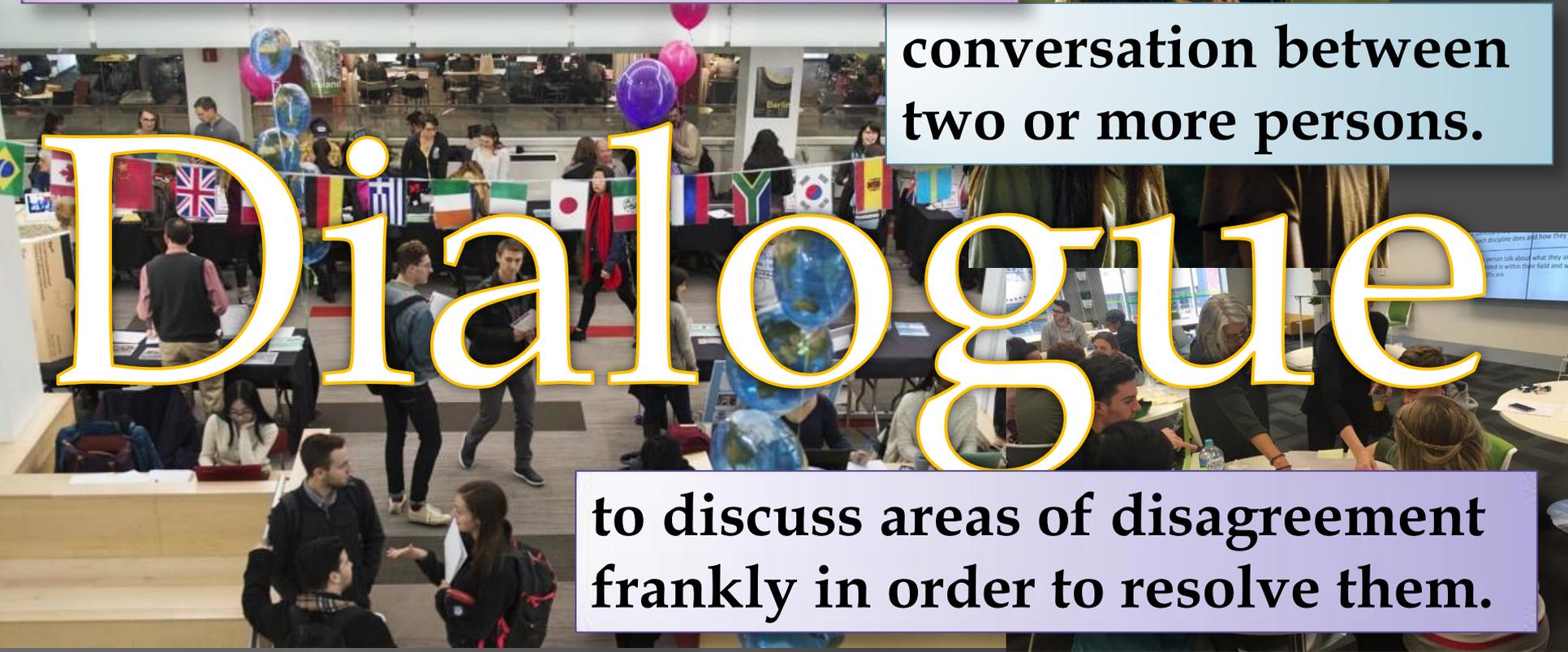
An exchange of ideas or opinions on a particular issue, especially apolitical or religious issue, with a view to reaching an amicable agreement or settlement.

Definition

not use "spoon-
- questions &
examples of daily

conversation between
two or more persons.

Dialogue



to discuss areas of disagreement
frankly in order to resolve them.

MONOLOGUE

VERSUS DIALOGUE

Monologue is a speech given by a character to express his thoughts and feelings to other characters or to the audience.

Monologue involves only one character.

Monologue is a speech given by a character.

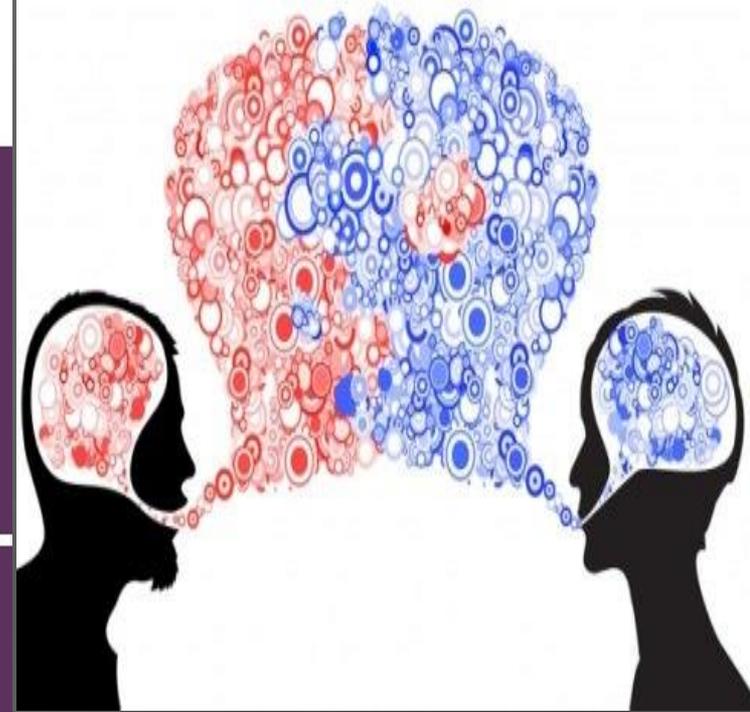
Monologues are less commonly used than dialogues.

Dialogue refers to a conversation between two or more characters in a work of literature.

Dialogue involves two or more character.

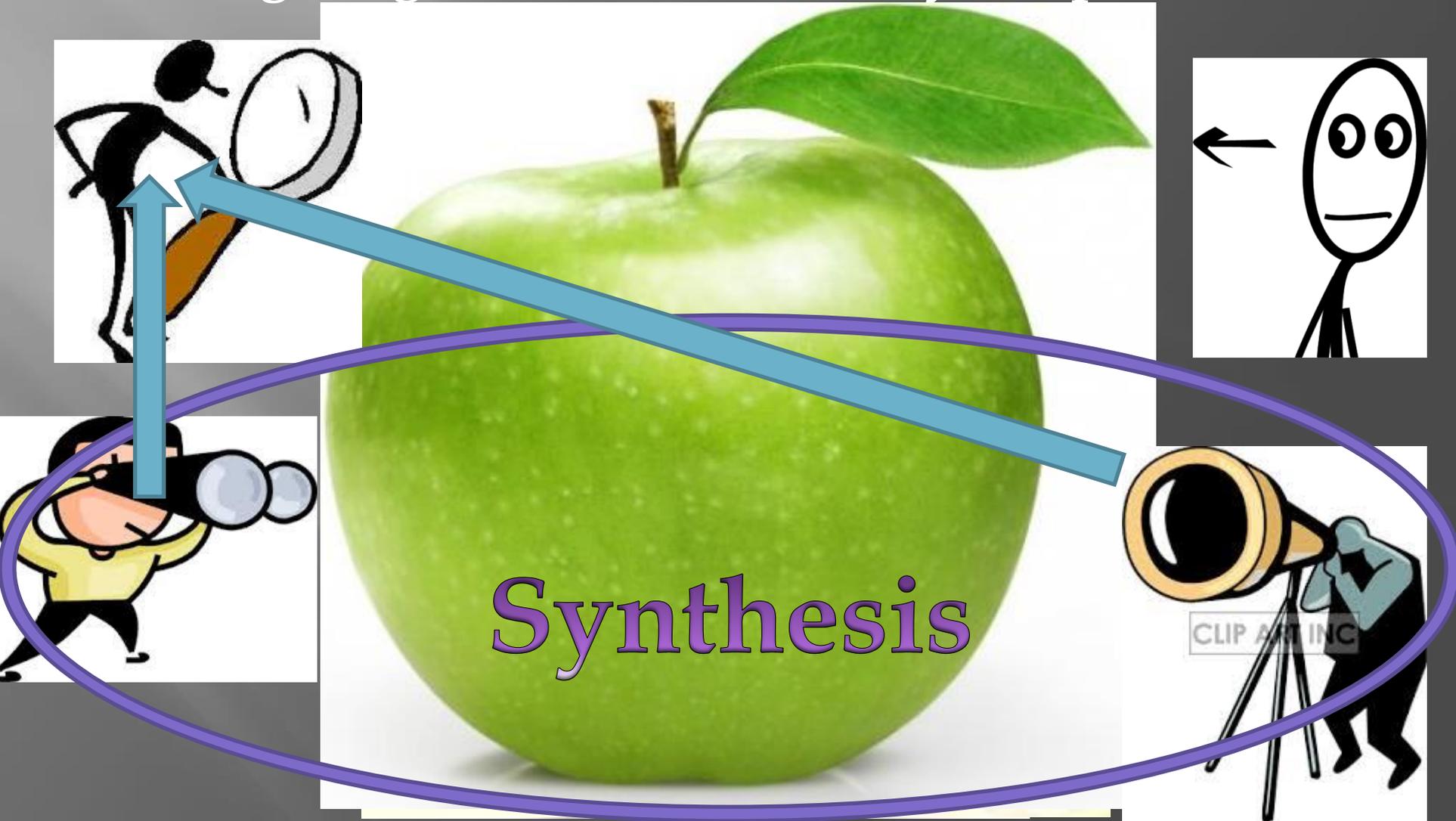
Dialogue is a conversation between characters.

Dialogues are more commonly used than monologues.



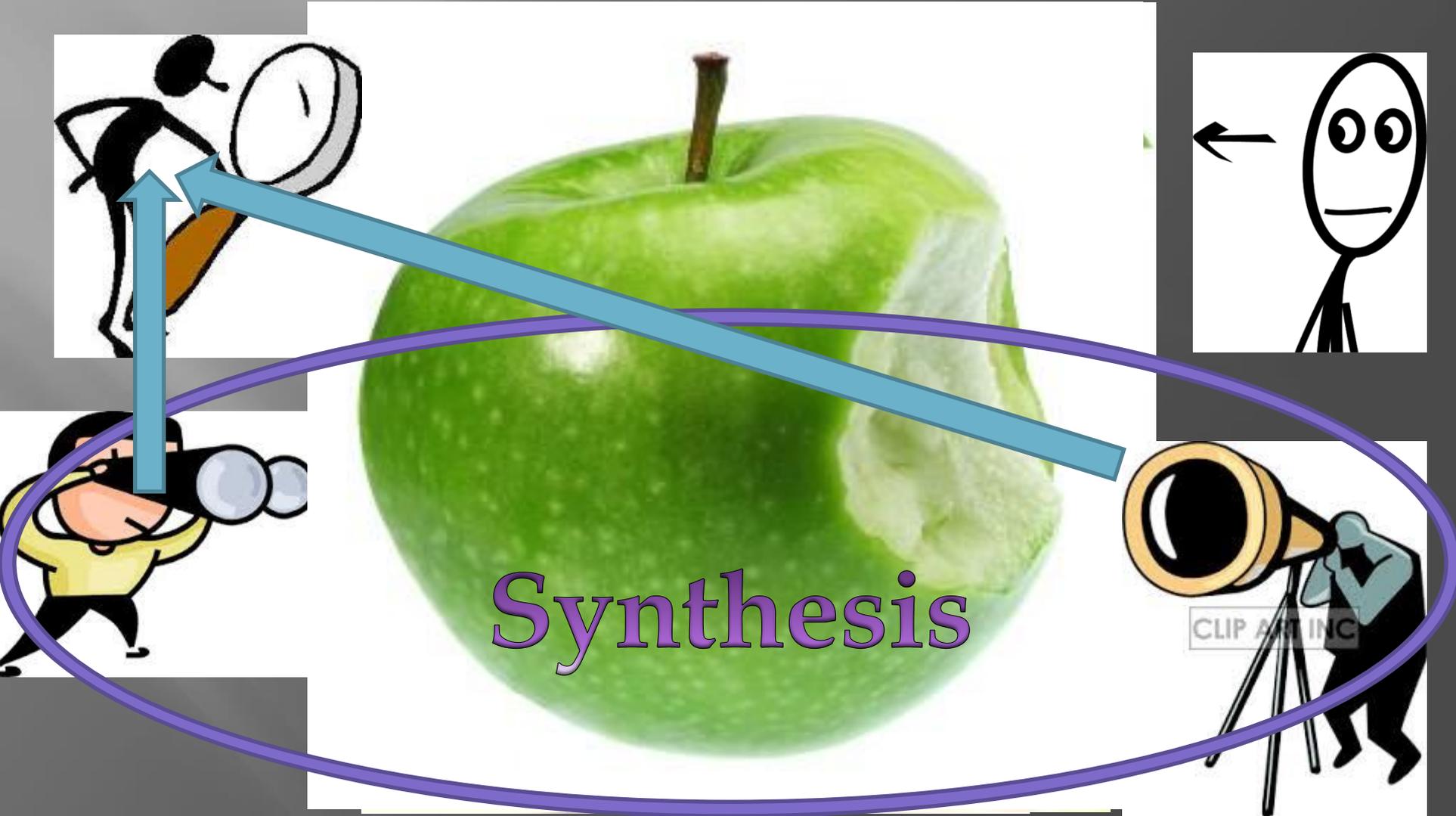
Dialectic

The art or practice of logical discussion as employed in investigating the truth of a theory or opinion.



Dialectic

The art or practice of logical discussion as employed in investigating the truth of a theory or opinion.

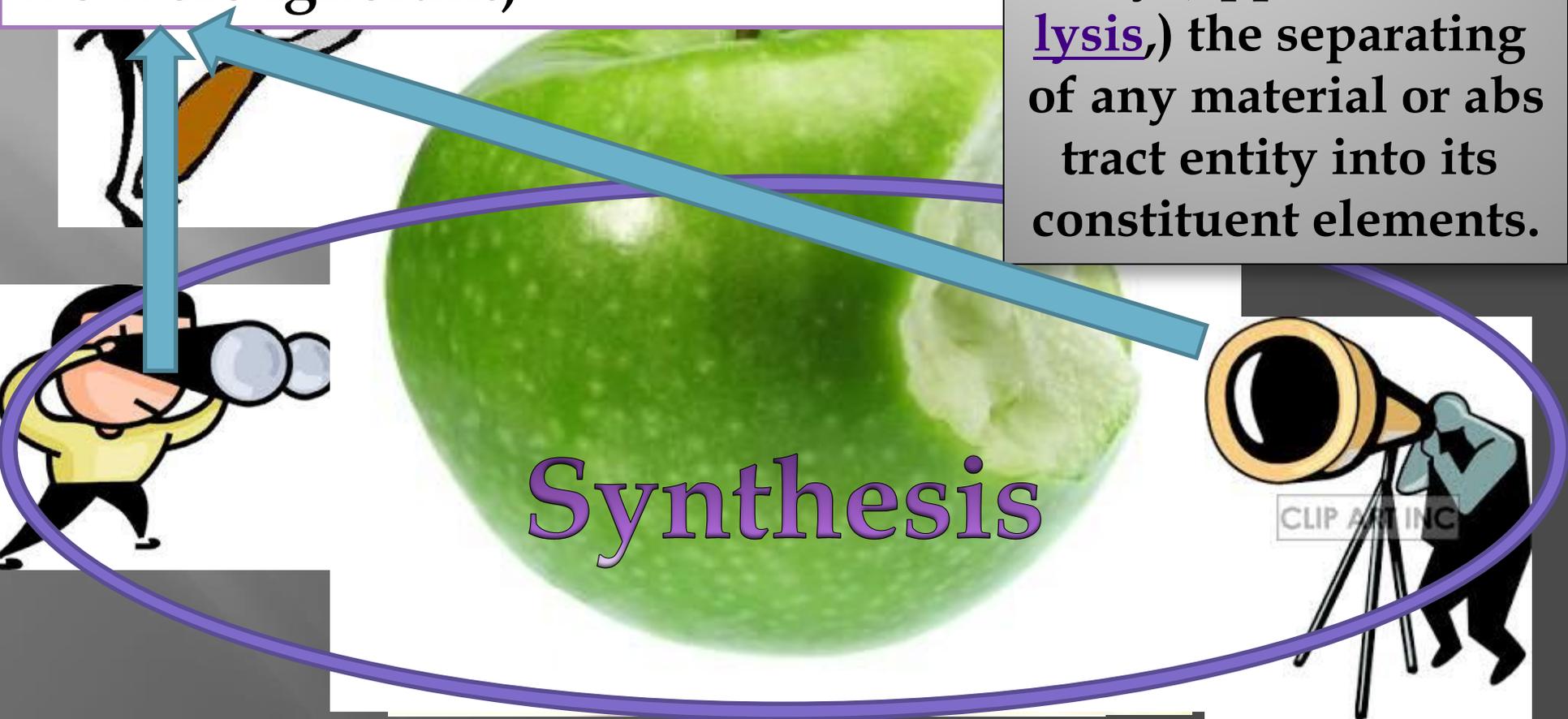


I know that I know nothing

Socrates did not think he knew a lot."

Socrates knew that he was ignorant (but the others did not know that we were ignorant)

The combining of the constituent elements of separate material or abstract entities into a single or unified entity (opposed to analysis), the separating of any material or abstract entity into its constituent elements.



This indirect method of searching for the truth
Conversational partners, puzzlement,
unhappiness.

- ❑ **puzzled and frustrated**
- ❑ forced to believe and admit ignorant of
- ❑ they knew perfectly well
- ❑ **and that the principles they lived there**
- ❑ unable to withstand close intellectual scrutiny.⁷



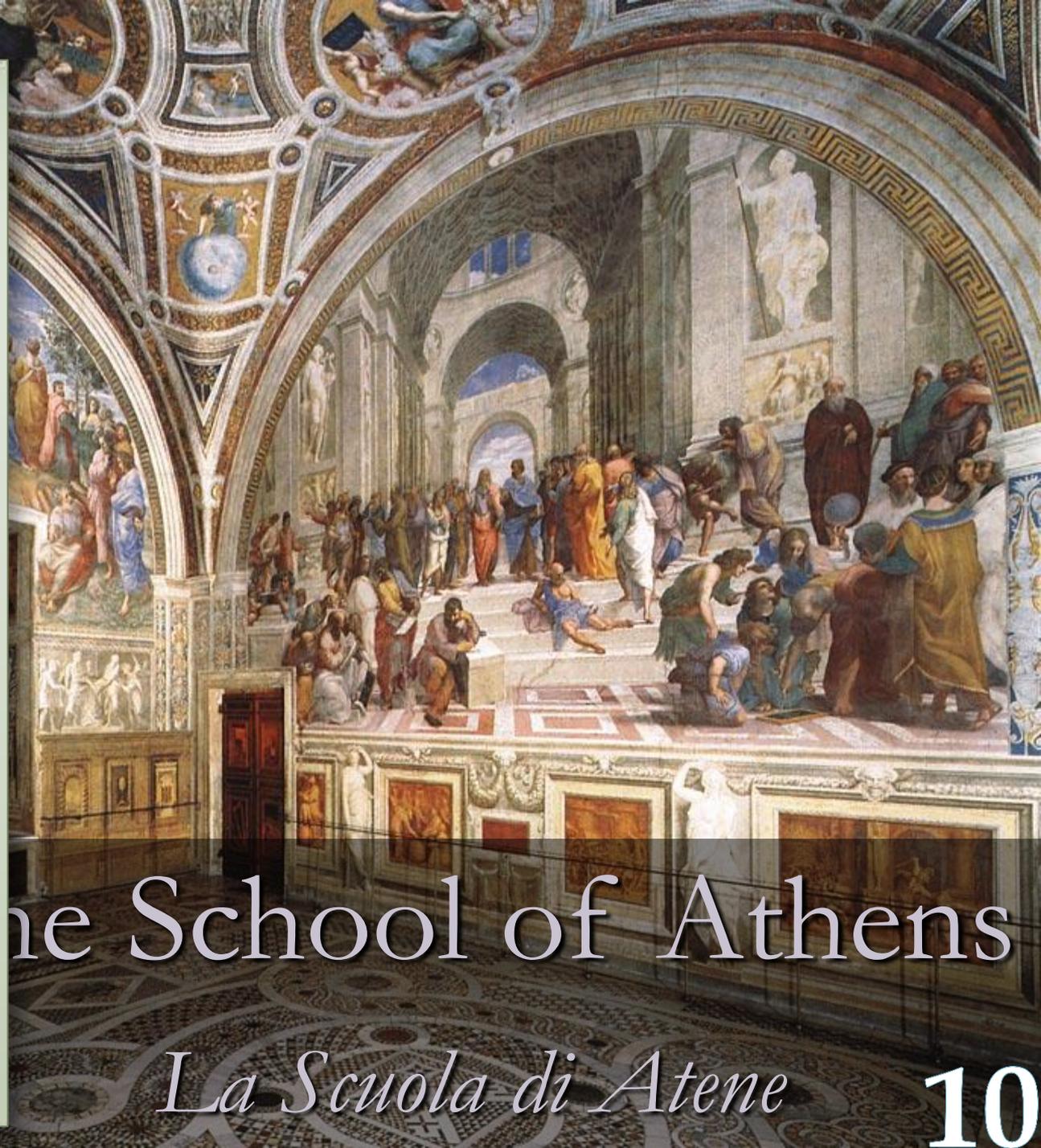
- ▣ 399 B.C.
- ▣ 3 Athenian citizens:
 - Meletus
 - Anytus
 - Lycon
- ▣ Accused Socrates of
 1. “heresy” (“impiety”)
 2. did not believe/ or observe the gods of the polis
 3. *“corrupted the minds of the youth”*
- ▣ Vested Interests

“Socrates, we have arranged everything. You can escape, go to the city of Thebes, and there receive hospitality.”

“I am not going to escape, I am going to stay right here. If I were to escape after having been found legally guilty, that would set a bad example. I am going to obey the law. And so the young people will not be corrupted by my example.”

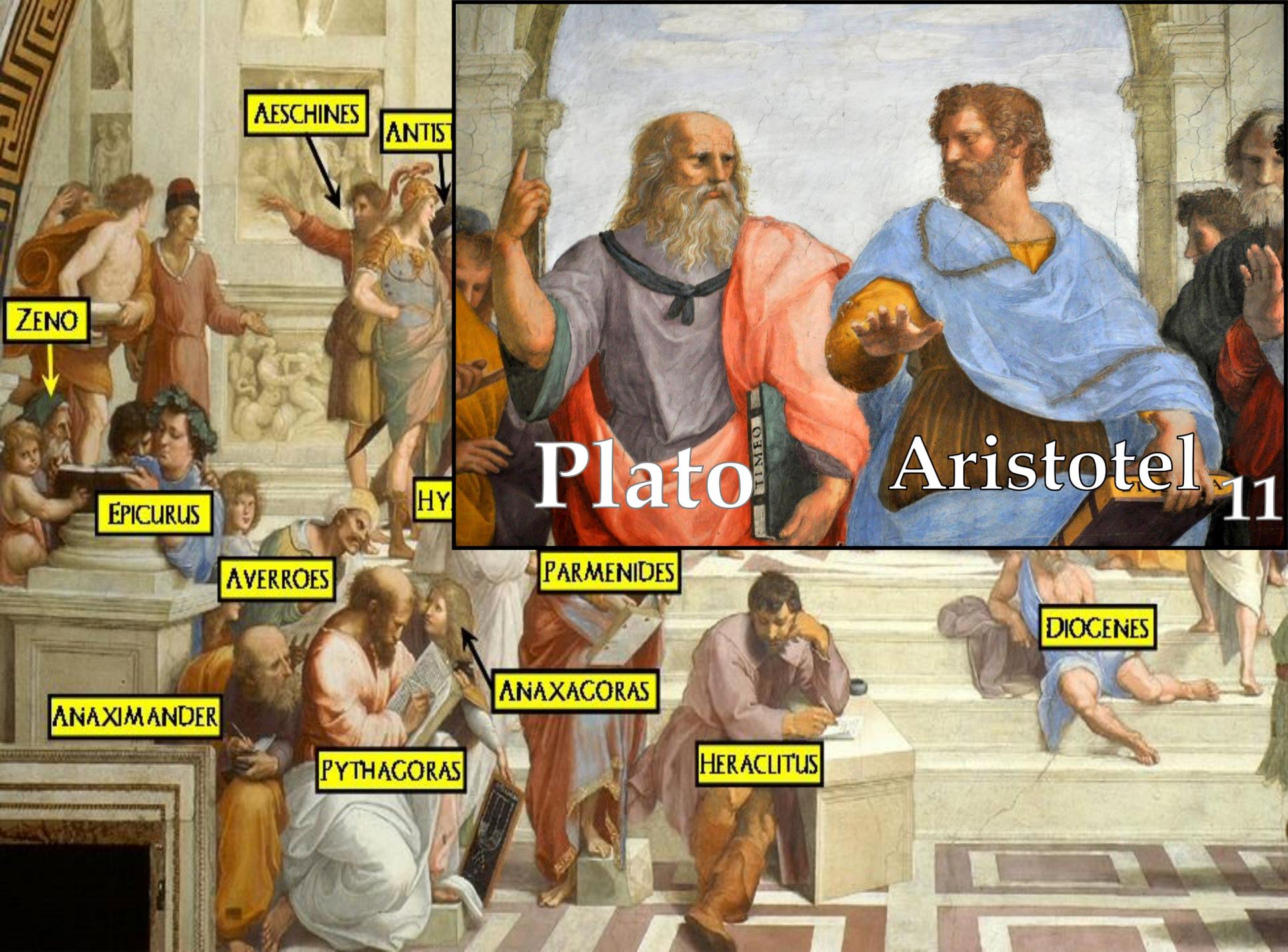
“I sent my wife away and now here you are, worse than women, weeping like this. Stop it! What is bad? I am going to die. My whole life has been a preparation for death, preparing myself so that my soul will be free.

The School of Athens has philosophy "or at least ancient Greek philosophy, as its subject and its overhead label, "*Causarum Cognitio*" tells us what kind, as it appears to echo Aristotle's emphasis on wisdom as knowing why, hence 'knowing the cause'. 9



The School of Athens

La Scuola di Atene



AESCHINES

ANTIST

ZENO

Plato

Aristotel

11

EPICURUS

HY

AVERROES

PARMENIDES

DIOGENES

ANAXIMANDER

ANAXAGORAS

HERACLITUS

PYTHAGORAS

Plato 428-348 B.C.

- ▣ Born Athens
- ▣ Served in the military from 409-404 B.C., the end of the Peloponnesian War.
- ▣ In 403 B.C. democracy returned to Athens, but Plato seemed little interested in politics.
- ▣ The death of Socrates in 399 B.C. had a profound effect upon him.
- ▣ Plato left Athens and traveled to Egypt, Sicily, and Italy.
- ▣ Returned 387 B.C. founded the *Academy*.
- ▣ Presided institution, which encouraged research and instruction in philosophy and science, until he died.

Plato's Theory of Ideas

**'FLOWING' or
CHANGING things**

Heraclitus

Nothing permanent in
the sensible world
No knowledge through
the senses, only through
the intellect

**MATERIAL WORLD –
WORLD of the SENSES**

OPINIONS

**Using our bodies with their
unreliable and changing
senses, we form opinions**



**BODIES
and
SOULS**

**ETERNAL and
IMMUTABLE things**

Parmenides

Eternal & timeless reality.
Whence Plato concludes

- Goodness is timeless.
- The best state has static perfection.

**REALITY – the
WORLD of IDEAS**

TRUE KNOWLEDGE

**Using our minds/souls
we access the world of
ideas with reason**

Plato's Theory of Ideas

**'FLOWING' or
CHANGING things**

*** Sense knowledge is illusory because**

- our senses are unreliable
- things that we sense have a transitory existence



Material World



1. Imagining is lowest form of understanding

2. Direct experience with objects is slightly better, but is still just belief or opinion.



An attempt to gain knowledge through sensory experience is doomed to ignorance or opinion.

**REALITY – the
WORLD of IDEAS**

Everything in the empirical world is an inferior manifestation of the pure form, which exists in the

**True knowledge
can be attained
only through
reason; rational
thought regarding
the forms.**

**Contemplation of
mathematical
relationships is
better than
imagination and
direct experience.**

4

Life after life existence

IDEA
HAPPINESS

IDEA
FREEDOM

IDEA
FORM

IDEA
BLACK

IDEA
BLONDE

The reminiscence theory of knowledge

Forgetting

R
T
H

Human existence

homesickness

D
E
A
T
H

Body

Soul



Life after life existence

IDEA
HAPPINESS

IDEA
FREEDOM

IDEA
FORM

IDEA
BLACK

IDEA
BLONDE

The rem

Prior to coming into the body, the soul dwelt in pure, complete knowledge.

edge

Knowledge is innate and attained only through introspection

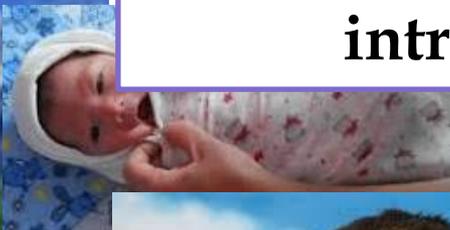
All true knowledge comes only from remembering the experiences the soul had prior to entering the body. 13

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1

Forgetting

ce

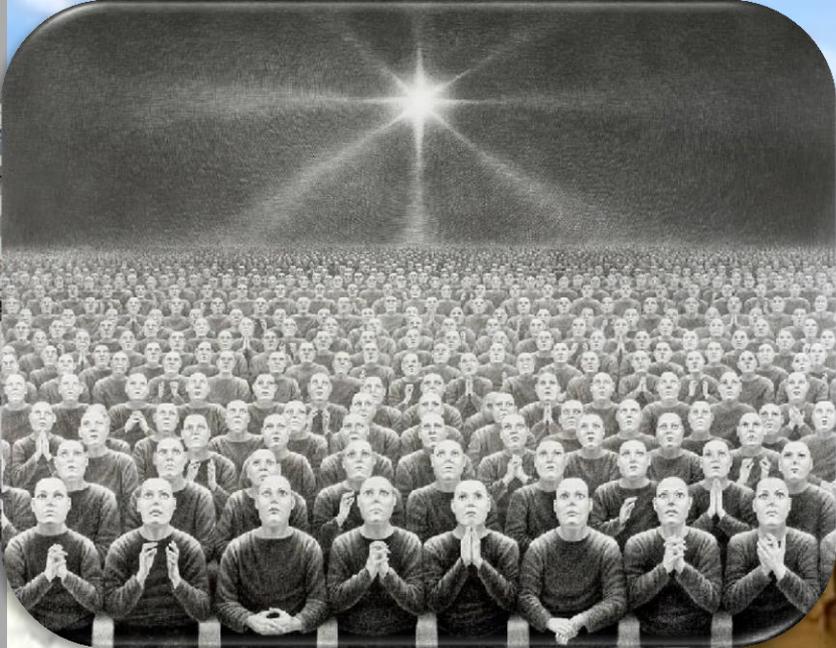


Soul



The nature of the soul
To obtain knowledge,
one must suppress
bodily needs and
concentrate on
rational pursuits.

**Job of rational
component is to
postpone and inhibit
immediate gratification
when it is in the best
long-term benefit of the
person. 14**



THE DIVIDED LINE SCHEMA

Visible Realm (Opinion)
The Cave

Invisible Realm (Knowledge)
Outside the Cave

Imagination
or Fantasy

Rhetorical Belief
or Conviction

Mathematical
Understanding

Dialectical
Reason

Cave position 1:

Rear of cave; bound so that only shadows projected on rear wall can be seen

Cave position 2:

Turned toward fire at cave opening; unbound; sees figures projecting shadows

Cave position 3:

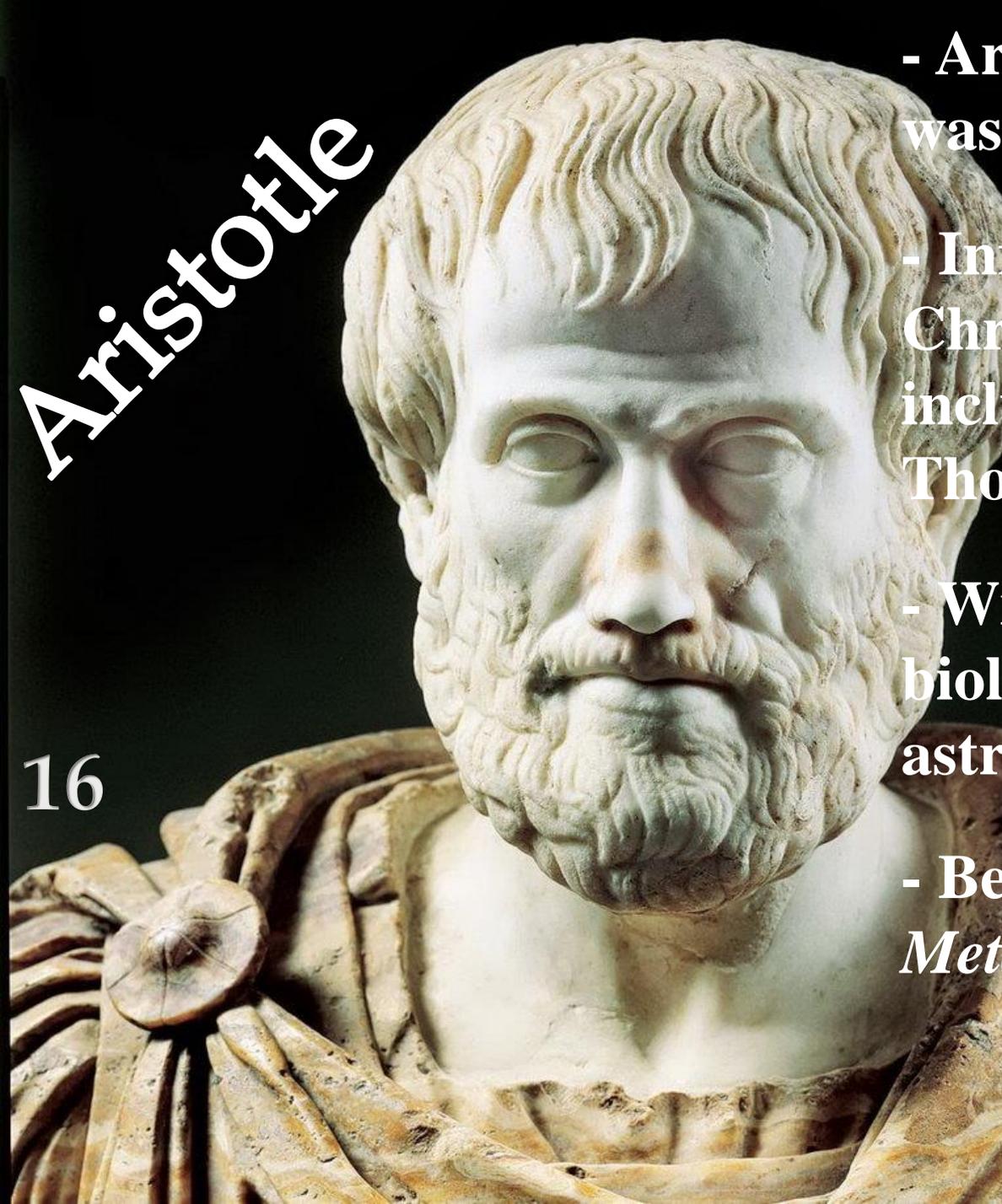
Escaped from cave; dazzled by sunlight; can see only shadows

Cave position 4:

Adjusted to sunlight; can perceive visible objects; apprehends the sun



The real philosopher, possessing real knowledge, is the prisoner who has escaped from the darkness of mere sense information ... higher level of truth exists



Aristotle

- Aristotle (388-322 BC) was Plato's student.

- Influenced all later Christian philosophers, including Augustine and Thomas Aquinas.

- Wrote on many subjects: biology, chemistry, astronomy.

- Best-known: *Categories*, *Metaphysics*.

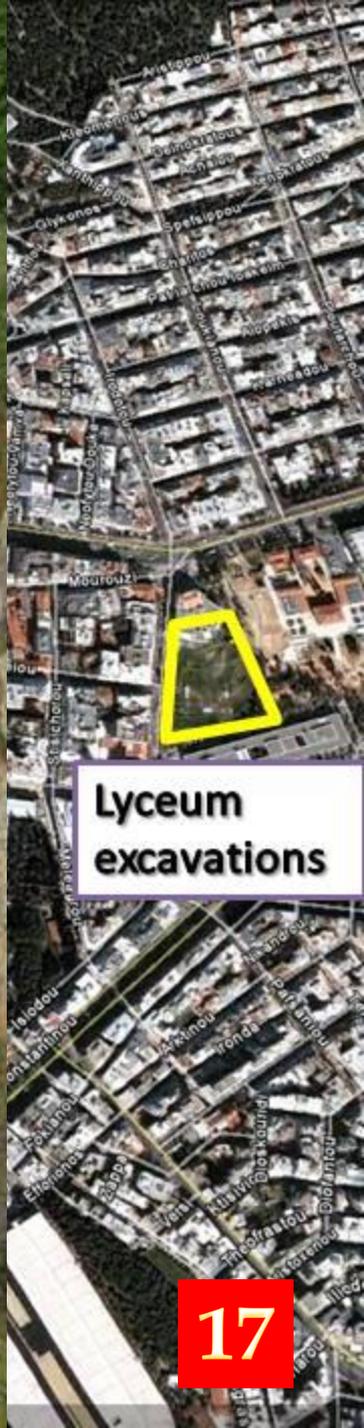
Aristotle:
"Quality
is not an act,
it is a habit."



Ancient Eastern wall

Acropolis

Lyceum excavations



Lyceum
excavations

The main branches of Aristotel's philosophy

Methaphysics



Physics

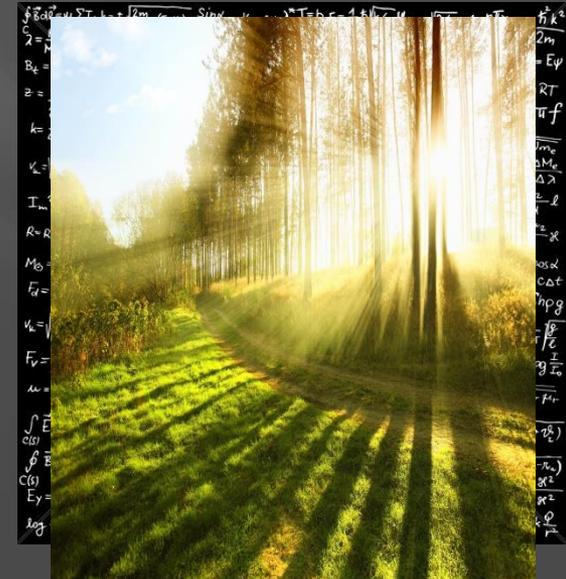
Ethics



Politics

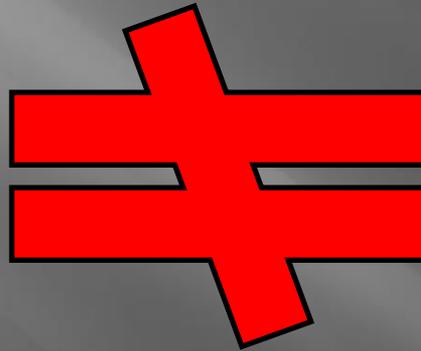
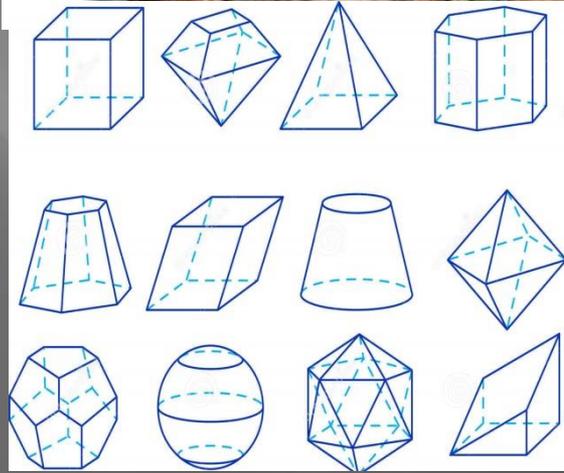
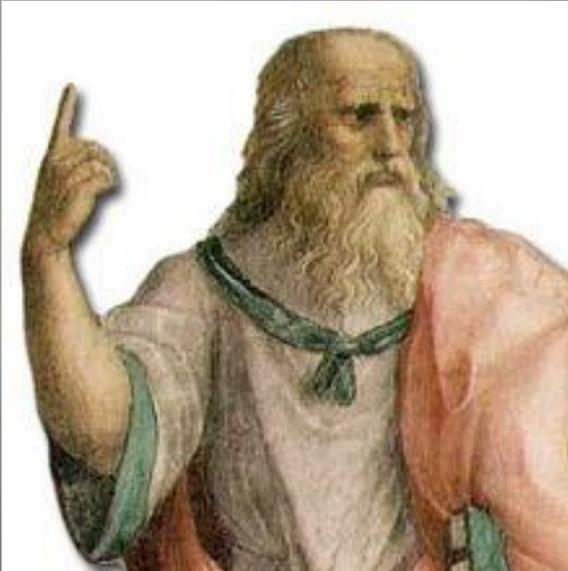


Politics

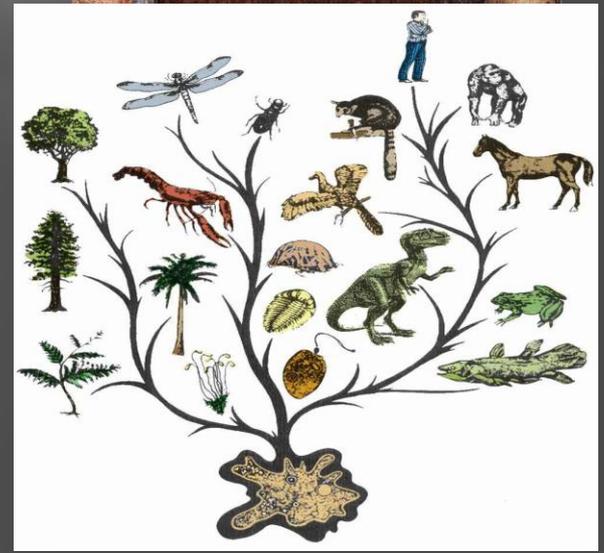
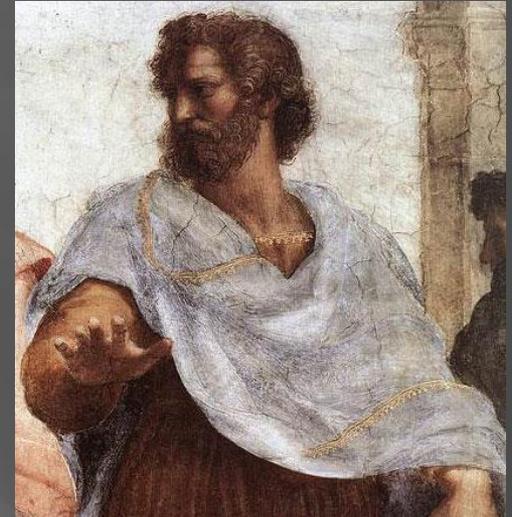


Metaphysics

Plato was
mathematical.



Aristotle was
biological



Metaphysics

Plato was

**Socrates is my friend,
but my best
friend is the
truth**

~ Plato ~

Aristotle was
biological

Plato is my friend, but truth is a
better friend.

~ Aristotle

Plato:

**Essences (truths) in the
forms that exist
independent of
nature, known only
by using
introspection
(rationalism)**

Aristotle:

**Essences could be
known only by
studying nature
through individual
observation of
phenomena
(empiricism).18**

Potential state



19

Actual final state

Potential state

Form gives thing its characteristics ... particularly the ability to change from a current potential state to a later actual final state.

19

Actual final state



Body builder



Dancer



Professor



Actual final state



ate
ate
ate



Actual final state

Actual final state

Potential state

Potential state



Actuality is more fundamental than or “prior to” potentiality, in several ways

Actual final state

- **A potentiality is always a potentiality for some kind of actuality, not vice versa. Actuality is prior in definition.**

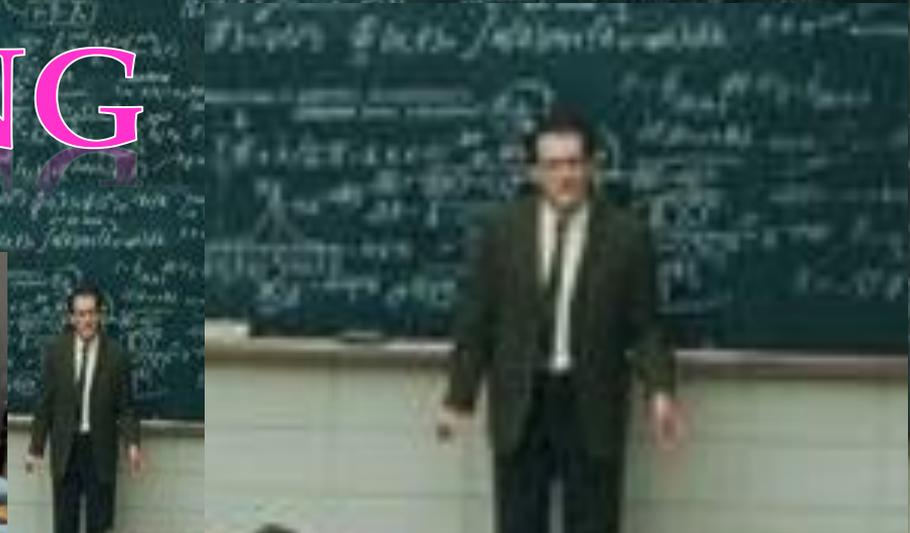
- **Potentialities are never actualized except by the presence of actual agents.**



Actual final state
Is not efficient
BORING



Actual final state
Is efficient 😊
EXCITING



Aristotle's four causes+

Potential state

Material cause 20

- matter of which it is made

Biological being



Granit



Clay



Wood

Actual final state

Potential state

Formal cause

form or pattern of the object

- what is it?



Plastic



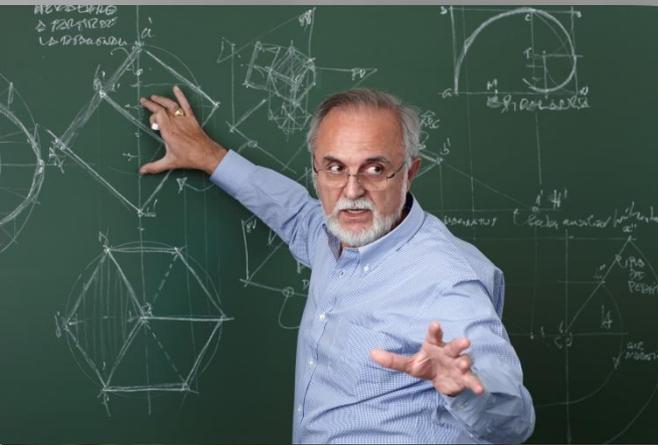
Actual final state

Potential state

Efficient cause

force that transforms the matter
– who made it?

Aristotle's four causes



Actual final state

Hedonism



Social happiness

Fulfillment



Actual final state



Hedonism

Hedonism is a philosophy of utilitarianism, which says to act in a way that maximizes utility. Hedonists equate pleasure with utility and believe that pleasure is the master of all humankind, and acts as the ultimate life goal.



Actual final state