

The Ancient Greeks

Origins of Western Philosophy

Athens

Athens

Delian League

Myths

Pythagoras

Math and Music

The Sophists

relativism



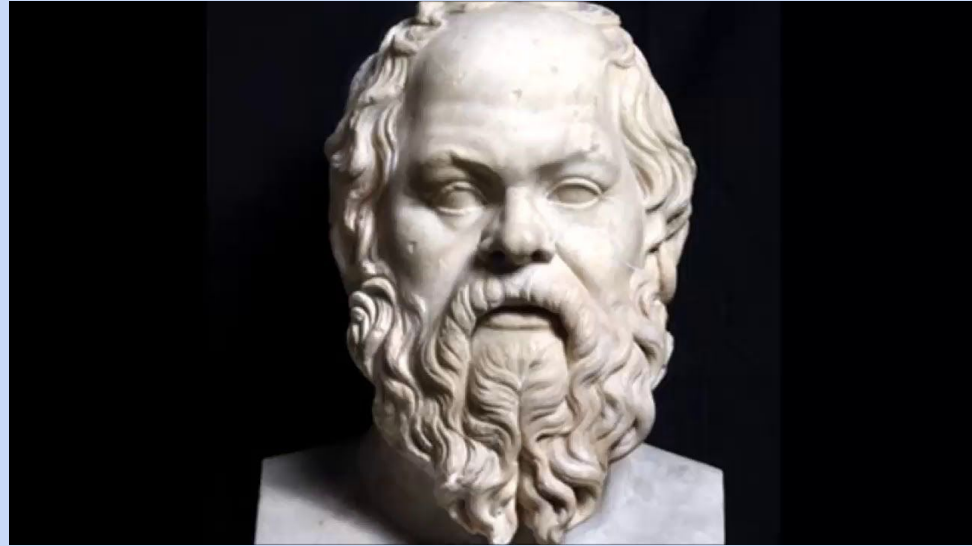
Socrates

Socratic Method

[vid](#)

Dialectic

Socrates vs the Sophists



Plato

Influenced by Socrates and Egypt

Political (bitter about Socrates' sentence)

Founded the Academy

Dialogues

Taught Aristotle



Plato's Ontology

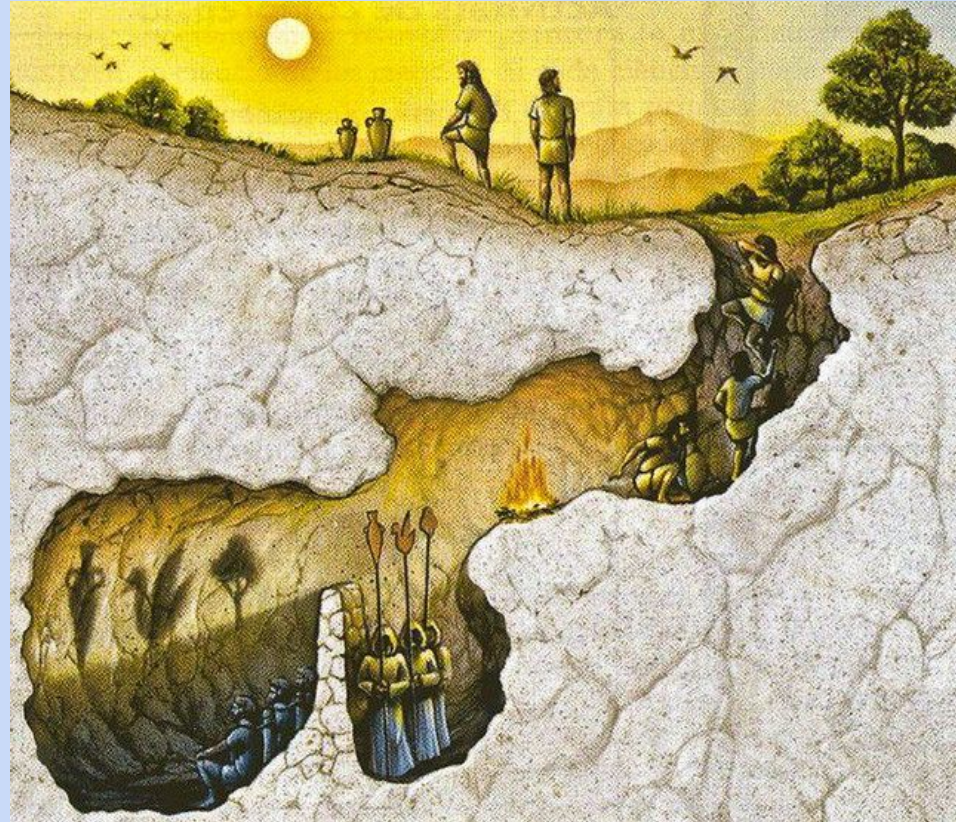
World of Ideas and Forms

World of Appearances

Allegory of the Cave ([vid](#))

Tripartite Soul (immortal)

(Reason, Spirit, and Appetite)

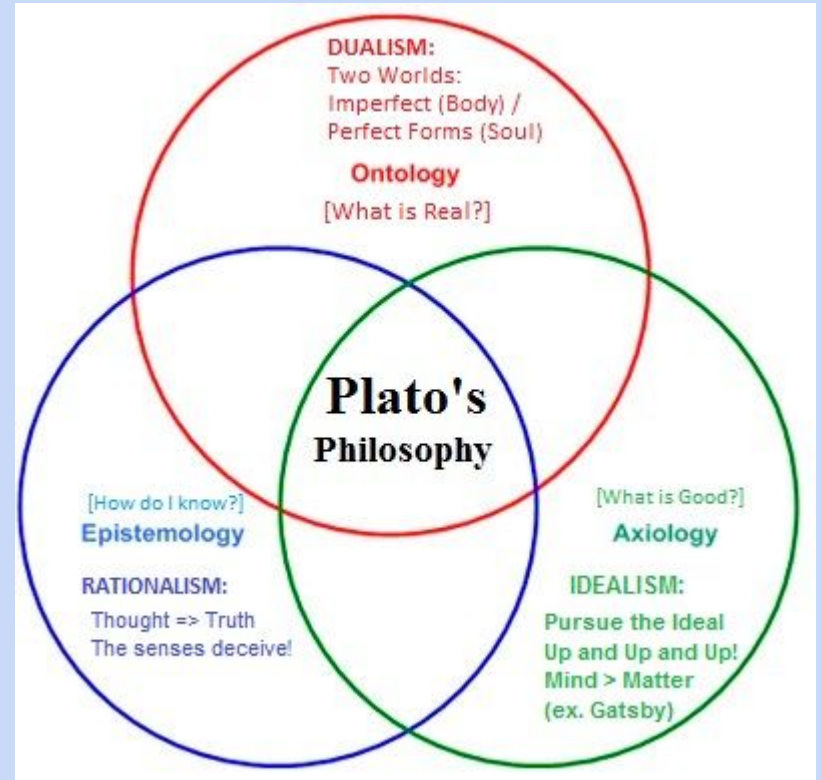


Plato's Epistemology

Anamnesis- The process of “remembering” knowledge.

Inductive logic:

- Through experiences and the senses, we can come to know the *form*.



Plato on Ethics

Akresia vs. Arete

Four Cardinal Virtues

(Wisdom, Temperence, Courage, and Justice)

The Republic

(Guardians, soldiers, and tradespeople.)



Aristotle

Known simply as “THE Philosopher”

Student of Plato, teacher of Alexander the Great

Focused primarily on purpose and change

School: Lyceum



Aristotle's Ontology

Substance vs Essence. (Rather than F and A)

- Substance organized into categories (kind, quality, quantity, relation, location, time, action, reception).
- Essence is not abstract, but tied to each individual thing. Therefore, your soul dies with you.

Teleology: The study of purpose.

- Things change due to material causes, efficient causes, formal causes, and final causes.
- All change has purpose, and is tied to essence.

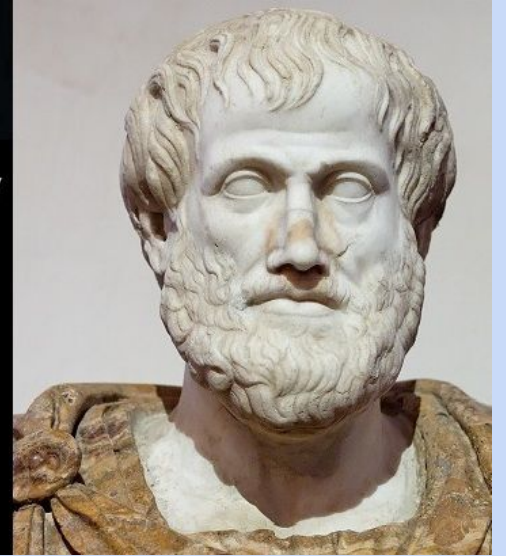
Plato		Aristotle	
↑ spirited	enabling activity and volition	intellective	rational soul possessing mind / reason 'human excellence' ↑
rational	enabling intelligence and self-control. associated with reason / mind / opinion and located in men who are thus able to rule	locomotive	mobility found in humans and animals but <i>not</i> plants
		desiderative	able to desire, i.e. to have appetite, passion, wish - found in humans and animals
appetitive	associated with pleasure / pain / desire as well as passivity. located in the ruled - slaves, women, children and slaves. Plants as fixed, rooted, passive	perceptive	able to sense pleasure and pain - found in humans and animals
		nutritive	mechanical ability to feed and reproduce. plants possess only this 'soul', i.e. otherwise rendered as passive

Aristotle's Ontology

Causes of Change:

- Material Cause
- Efficient Cause
- Formal Cause
- Final Cause

"Women are unfinished men."
-Aristotle



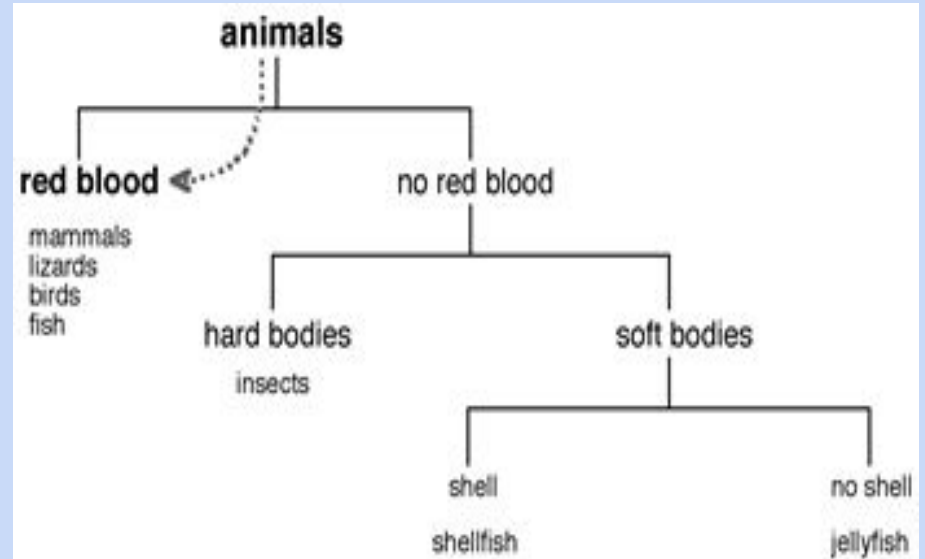
Aristotle's Epistemology

Far more empirical than Plato. Why?

Observe and classify, then rationalize.

- Kind
- Quality
- Quantity
- Relation
- Location
- Time
- Action
- Reception

SCIENCE!



Aristotle's Ethics

The "Golden Mean" of virtue.

- Virtue = moderation.
- Also valued reason, courage, and honesty.

Elitist

We need to learn how to live a good life, to develop emotionally, intellectually, and physically.

What is good = what is good for you.

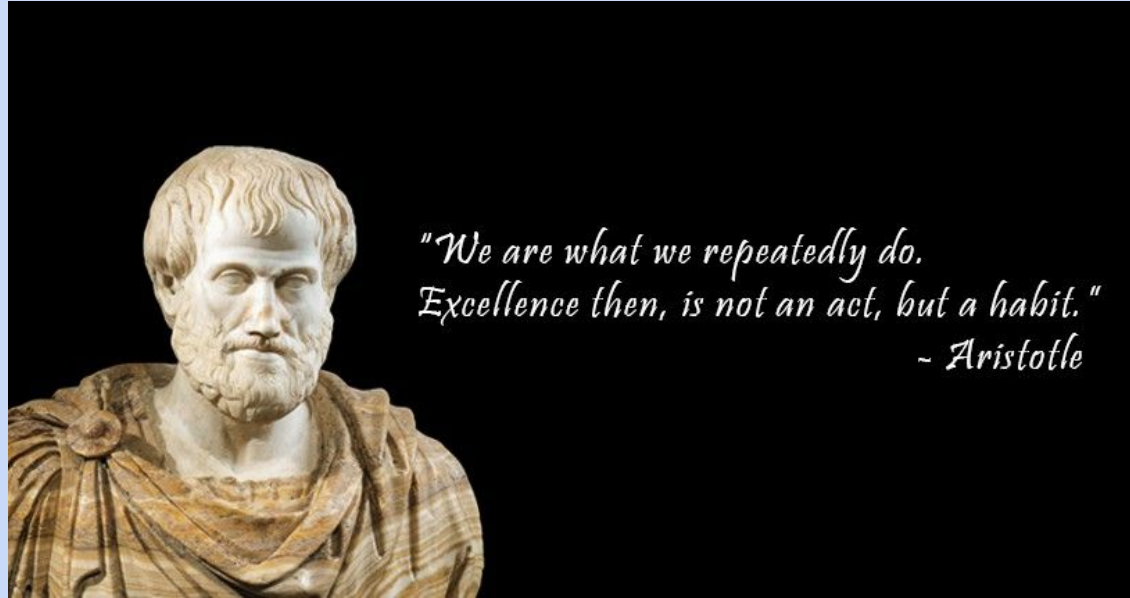
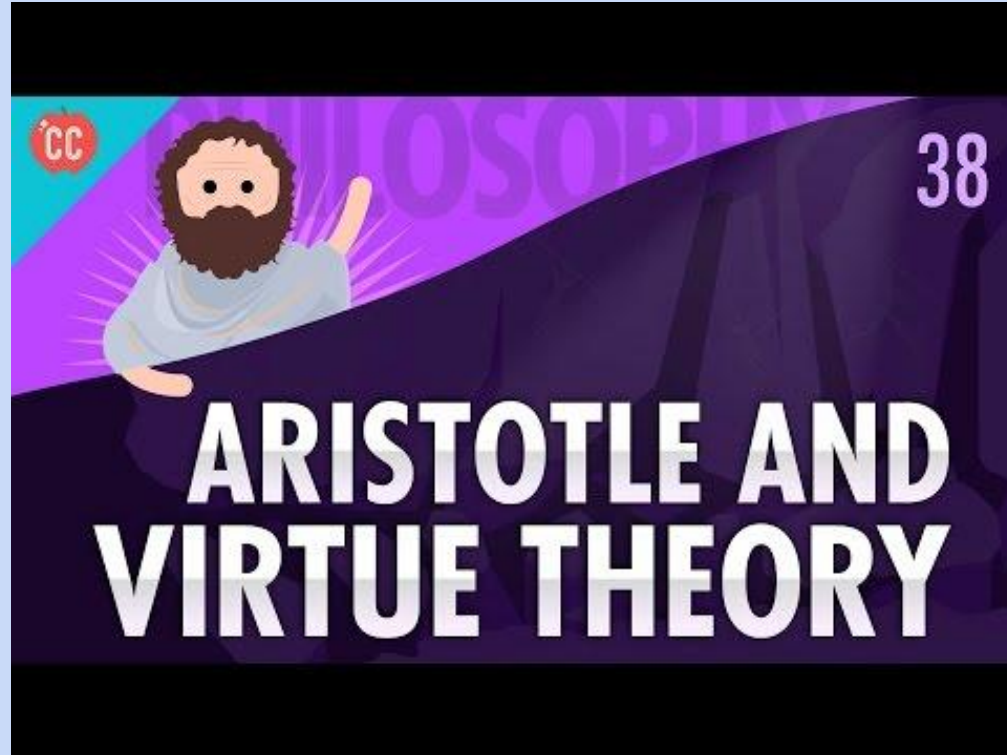


TABLE OF VIRTUES AND VICES

SPHERE OF ACTION OR FEELING	EXCESS	MEAN	DEFICIENCY
Fear and Confidence	Rashness	Courage	Cowardice
Pleasure and Pain	Licentiousness/Self-indulgence	Temperance	Insensibility
Getting and Spending (minor)	Prodigality	Liberality	Illiberality/Meanness
Getting and Spending (major)	Vulgarity/Tastelessness	Magnificence	Pettiness/Stinginess
Honour and Dishonour (major)	Vanity	Magnanimity	Pusillanimity
Honour and Dishonour (minor)	Ambition/empty vanity	Proper ambition/pride	Unambitiousness/undue humility
Anger	Irascibility	Patience/Good temper	Lack of spirit/unirascibility
Self-expression	Boastfulness	Truthfulness	Understatement/mock modesty
Conversation	Buffoonery	Wittiness	Boorishness
Social Conduct	Obsequiousness	Friendliness	Cantankerousness
Shame	Shyness	Modesty	Shamelessness
Indignation	Envy	Righteous indignation	Malicious enjoyment/Spitefulness

Aristotle (1955). *The Ethics of Aristotle: The Nichomachaen Ethics*. (rev. ed.) (J. K. Thomson, trans.). New York: Viking. p. 104.

Aristotle Wrap-up



Plato and Aristotle wrap-up

