HISTORY OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY

- DARK ERA (1100-800BCE)
- ARCHAIC ERA(800-480)
- **CLASSICAL ERA (510-333)**
- HELLENISTIC ERA(323-146)

PRE-SOCRATIC PHILOSOPHY

- Thales and his successors Anaximander and Anaximenes's "**Material Monism**," deriving … cosmos from a single stuff or principle (water, the infinite, air).
- Natural Philosophy against the Mythological and Fatalistic thought.
- Everything is Full of Gods: Thales
- Infinity and Beyond: Anaximander and Anaximenes
- The Man With The Golden Thigh: Pythagoras
- Heraclitus, whether it's possible to step into the same river twice.
- Naturalism verses Fatalism or mythology. Science and Philosophy was together.

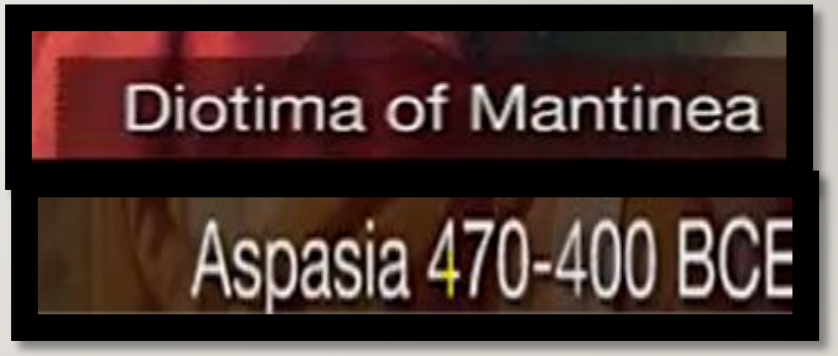
CLASSICAL PHILOSOPHY

1. Socrates (470–399 BCE)
2. Plato (c. 428–347 BCE)
3. Aristotle (384–322 BCE); and then to later schools of thought, including the Epicureans and Stoics.

Athens is a Sluggish horse. I am the Gadfly to sting it back to life.
Socrates
Father of Philosophy.
SOCRATES
469-399 BCE

HOW DO WE KNOW SOCRATIC PHILOSOPHY?

- Those who influenced Socrates.
- Anaxagoras.
- Three women: One his mother who was a midwife.
- A prissiest woman. About love and compassion
- About rhetorical skills.
- Those who have communicated his philosophy.
- Plato and Xenophon.



SOCRATES (470–399 BCE)

- Portrait of a man with a formidable intellect and an uncompromising character.
- Founding figure of Western philosophy.
- A controversial figure in his native Athens.
- Man of great insight, integrity, self-mastery,
- and argumentative skill for his followers.
- He has greater impact because of the way in which
- his life ended.

ABOUT SOCRATES LIFE

- Socrates was born c. 469/470 BCE. Father was sculptor and mother was midwife.
- He studied music, gymnastics, and grammar in his youth
- Followed his father's profession as a sculptor. Tradition holds that he was an exceptional artist.
- Socrates served with distinction in the army but he was famous for his wisdom.
- Youth of Athens delighted in watching Socrates question their elders in the market.
- Best known as a questioner of everything and everyone to convey knowledge.
- He encouraged the youth of Athens to discover on their own the reality rather than relying on dictated information.

SOCRATES DEATH

- In 399 he was indicted and accused for failing to honor the Athenian gods and for corrupting the young.
- He faced trail of 500 fellows of his citizen. It was in court that Socrates allegedly uttered the now-famous phrase, “the unexamined life is not worth living.”
- He drank the cup of brewed hemlock as death punishment by court his executioner handed him, walked around until his legs grew numb and then lay down, surrounded by his friends, and waited for the poison to reach his heart. He died nobly without fear.

SOCRATES WORK

- Socrates didn't write down his thoughts and ideas.
- Socrates' students, Plato and Xenophon, wrote about Socrates in their works.
- In Plato's dialogues where Socrates is a major character taking part in philosophical discussions.
- Xenophon wrote about the events in Socrates' life.
- We also learn about Socrates from the plays of the Greek playwright Aristophanes.

SOCRATIC PHILOSOPHY

- Doubt is the origin of truth- “Unexamined life is not worth living”.
- “KNOW THYSELF” -is to know your aim of life and good or bad. Virtue is knowledge.
- Socrates believed in the **immortality of the soul**, claimed as he receives divine knowledge.
- What I do not know I do not think I know. I know one thing that I know nothing.
- Most of Plato’s work and initial philosophy is influenced by Socratic thought e.g Allegory of the cave.

SOCRATIC DIALECTIC METHOD OF KNOWLEDGE

- Doubt is the origin of truth " I am not a teacher; I am a mid wife to bring out idea in your mind"
- Dialectic means cross opinion of two perspective, thinking, point of view. di= two, lactic = words.
- Dialectics method of philosophical argument that involves some sort of contradictory process between opposing sides. In what is perhaps the most classic version of "dialectics", by ancient Greek philosopher started by Socrates. In the course of the dialogues, Socrates 'panelists propose definitions of philosophical concepts or express views that Socrates challenges or opposes.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT SOCRATES

- Unlike many other teachers of his day, Socrates didn't charge his students fees.
- Socrates was married to Xanthippe and had three sons.
- He could have likely escaped from Athens and avoided the death sentence, but instead chose to stay and face his accusers.
- He once said that "the unexamined life is not worth living."
- At his trial Socrates suggested that, instead of being given the death sentence, the city should pay him a wage and honor him for his contributions.