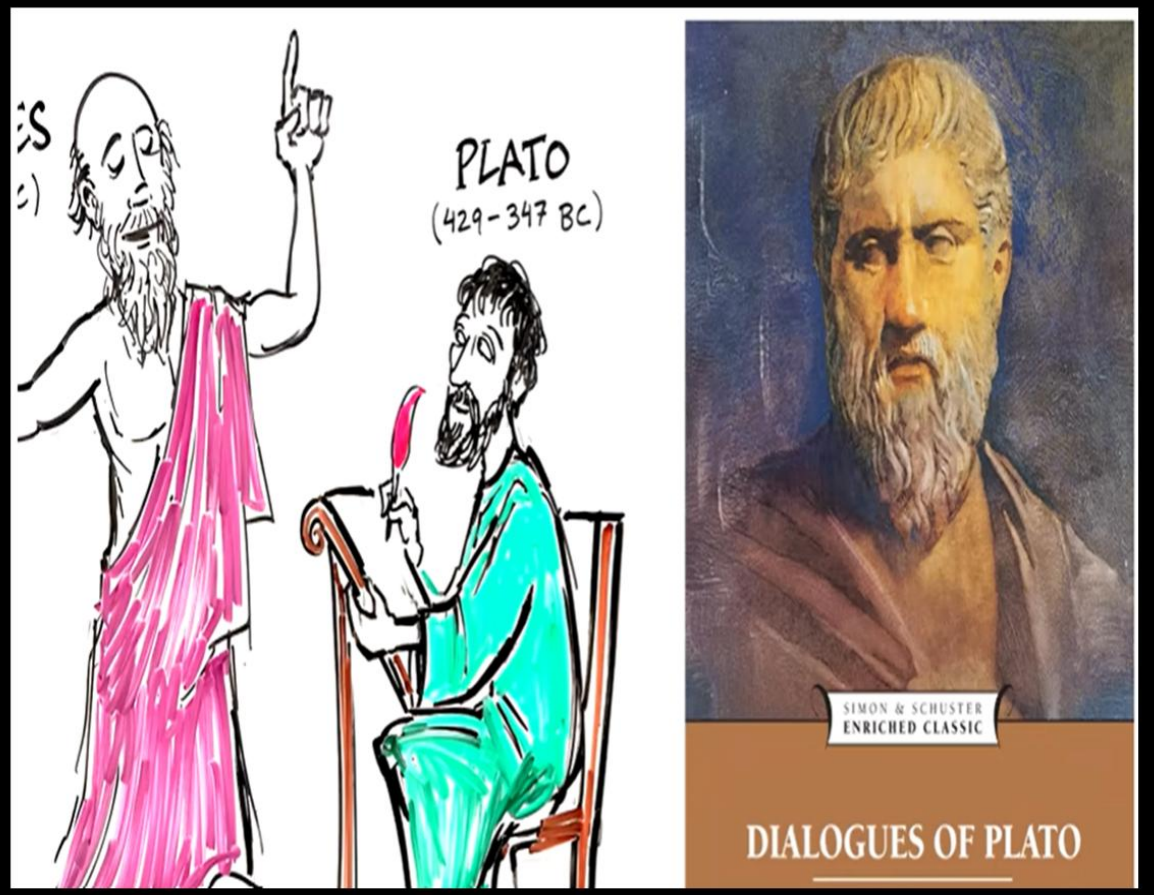
HISTORY OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY

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

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.



SOCRATES

Athens is a Sluggish horse. I am the Gadfly to sting it back to life.

PLATO LIFE DESCRIPTION (428—347 B.C.E.)

- Unlike Socrates he belonged to Greek Aristocratic family.
- His father Ariston, descended from the kings and mother, Perictione is from Greek Statman family.
- Students of Socrates and teacher of Aristotle.
- Socrates is usually the main character in many of Plato's writings, he was also influenced by Heraclitus, Parmenides, and the Pythagoreans.
- Plato experienced two major events that set his course in life. One was meeting the great Greek philosopher, Socrates.
- Second was the War between Athens and Sparta, in which Plato served and ended up with defeat of Athens and its democracy with an oligarch system of Spartans.

PLATO'S WORK AND CONTRIBUTION

- The first, or early, period occurs during Plato's work on Socrates's philosophy and teachings.
- In the second, or middle, period, Plato writes in his own voice on the central ideals of justice, courage, wisdom and moderation of the individual and society. *The Republic* was written during this time with its exploration of just government ruled by philosopher kings.
- In third stage Plato's work was about metaphysic….Theory of Idea and forms.

PLATO
ALLEGORY OF THE CAVE

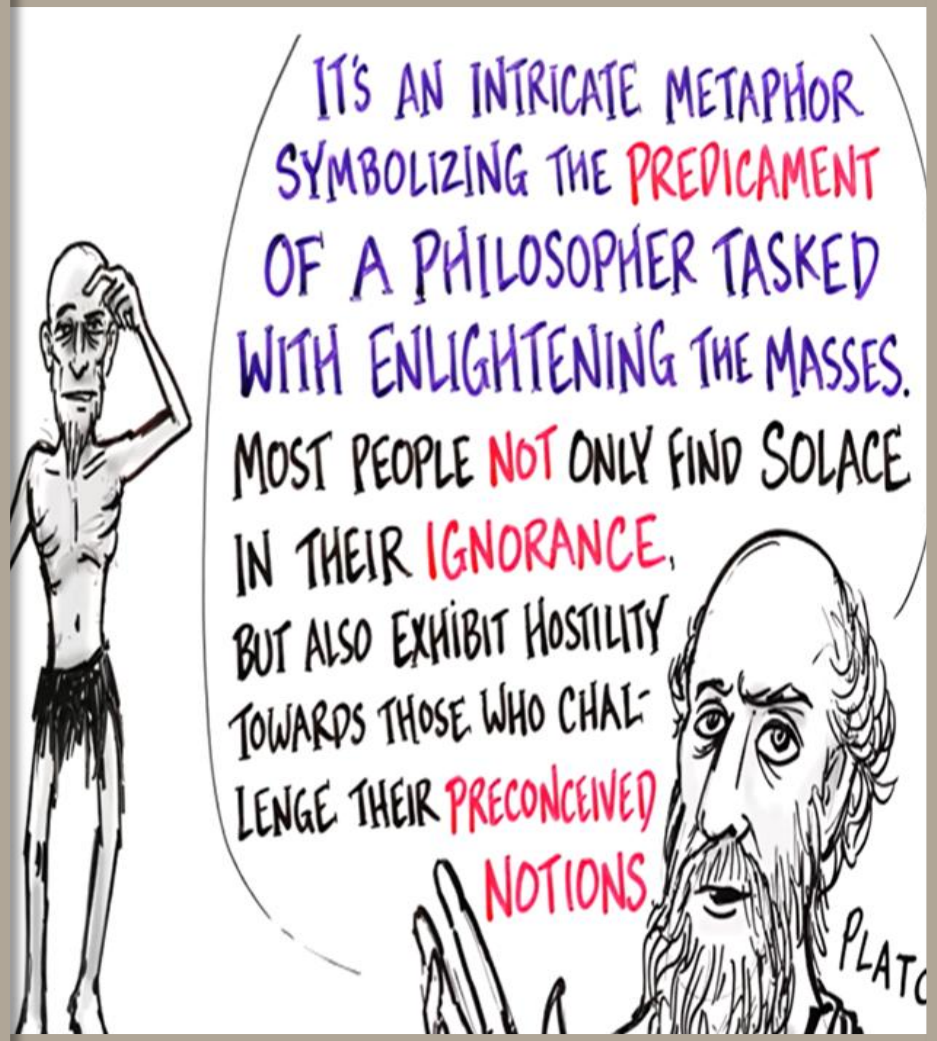
PLATO'S ALLEGORY OF THE CAVE

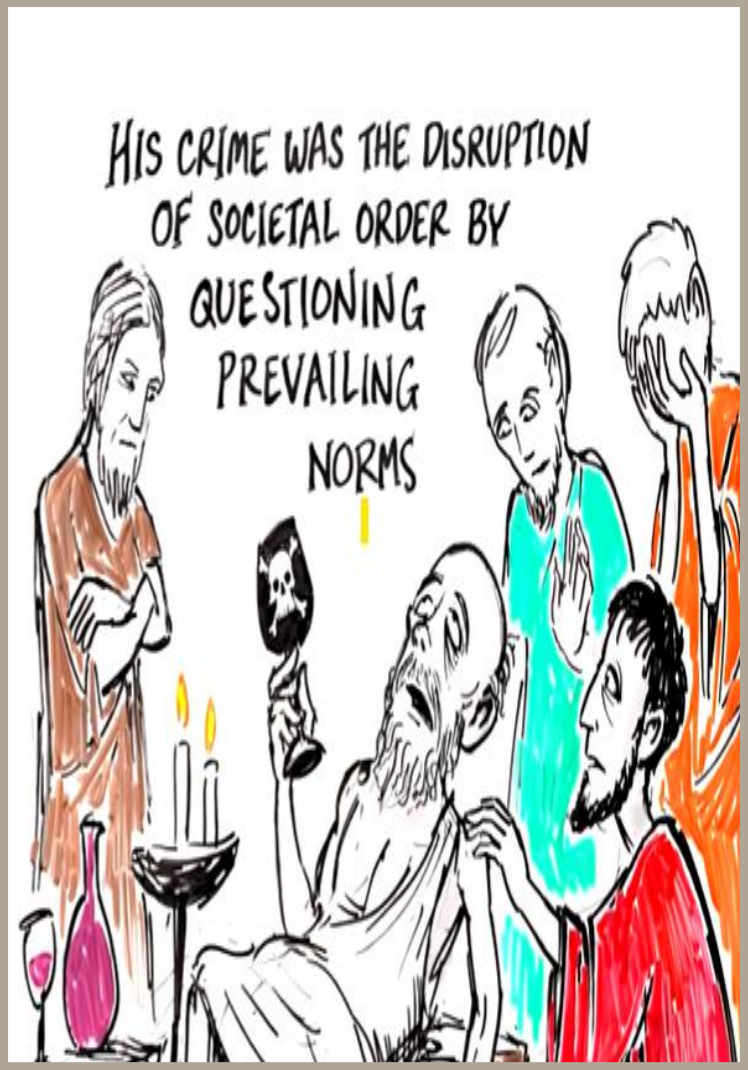
PLATO ALLEGORY OF THE CAVE

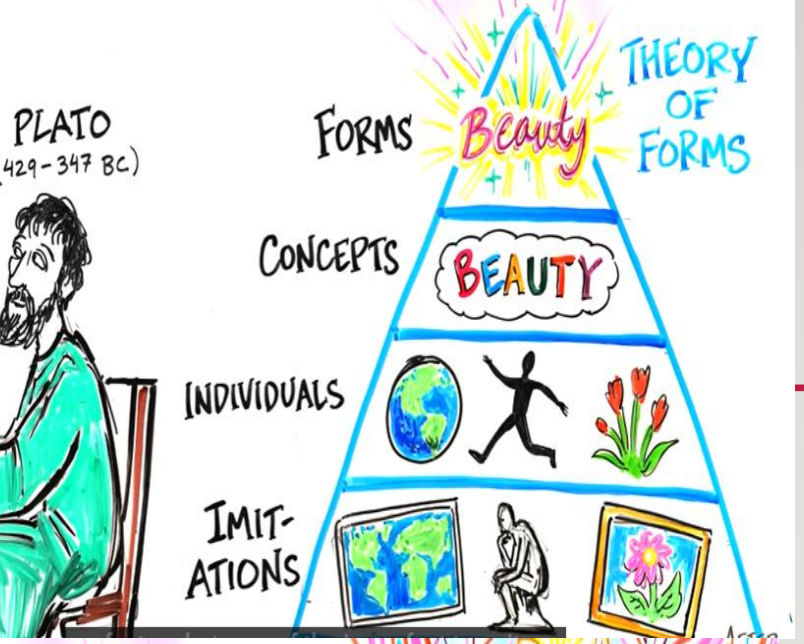
PLATO-ALLEGORY OF THE CAVE IDEA TO EXPLAIN EPISTEMOLOGY

- Usually people take ideas of things through reflections like human in a cave.
- Relying on senses perception similar to living in a cave where man mistakes shadows for substances.
- For true knowledge we should look through logic, wisdom and reason.Knowledge is justified belief.
- He recommended that truth should be like mathematical axiomatically truth (truth by definition).Axiomatically truth are man, horse, cats, chairs,pen,table.

PHILOSOPHER, KNOWLEDGE AND WISDOM







PLATO IDEA OF DUALISM

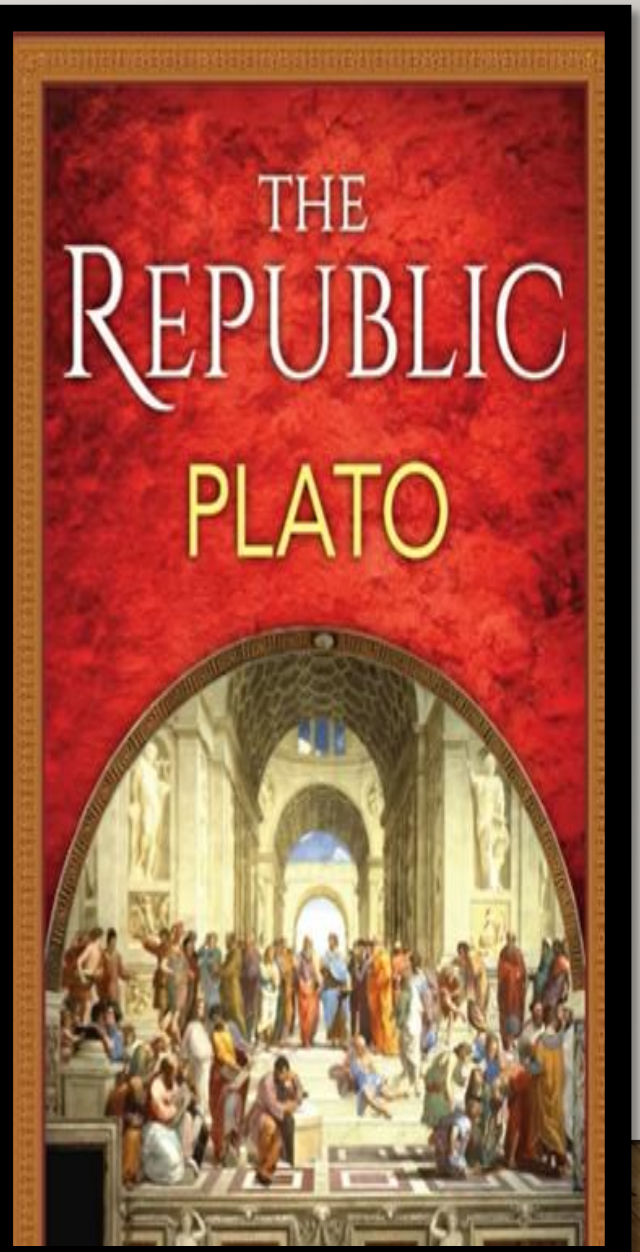
- Plato gave the "Idea of Universals" with common properties e.g horse, cat, chair, man, table defined reality with Socratic process of dialogue.
- Dualism theory defines reality in two different worlds.
- ONE is Ideal world which is Parmenidean world where things are not changing.
- ON the basis of ideal world, we see material world which is Heraclitan world where things are changing but they remain almost around the Ideal world.
- First is called world of form which is mind. And second is world of matter which is body.

PLATO'S HARMONIOUS SOCIETY—BODY SOUL VIRTUE STATE THEORY

Body	Soul	Virtue	State
1.Head	1. Reason	1.Wisdom	1. Rulers
2. Chest	2.Will	2. Courage	2.Auxiliaries
3.Abdomen	3.Appetites	3.Temperance	3. Labourers.

- Perfect Republic
- Guardian-Ruler class must be trained to manage perfect state.
- Soldiers –Forces to be trained for wars but under ruler class.
- workers- Labor class working force to produce goods.
- Women should also be a part of training in Academy "A state that does not educate women is like a man who only trains his right hand"

PLATO'S WORK AND PHILOSOPHY



ARISTOTLE'S LIFE (384–322 BCE);

- Born in 384 B.C. ,belonged to a traditional medical family.
- His father, Nicomachus, served as court physician to King Amyntus III of Macedonia.
- His parents died while he was young.
- At age 17 he was sent to Athens to enroll in Plato's Academy.
- He spent 20 years as a student and teacher at the school, emerging with both a great respect and a good deal of criticism for his teacher’s theories. Plato’s own later writings, in which he softened some earlier positions, likely bear the mark of repeated discussions with his most gifted student.

TEACHER STUDENT DIFFERENCE IN THEORY