

HISTORY OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY

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

ARISTOTLE'S LIFE (384–322 BCE);

- Born in 384 B.C.E. 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

Plato

Aristotle



ARISTOTLE AND METAPHYSICS

- Aristotle denies the innate knowledge of Plato and says that man has no innate knowledge. we make idea through perception of knowledge in material world.
- **Substance** is the origin of everything ... formless matter...of which all things are made or take form e.g marble, stone, wood, plastic.
- **Form** is the idea and shape that substance take. Substance take form through material cause through which the thing is made e.g chair, hammer, house, pen, table, statue.
- Aristotle four cause theory, ,material, formal, efficient and purpose cause forces. e.g seed-plant.
- There is a purpose behind everything in nature and its purpose and mission can be identified through its destination.(seed-tree).
- In human beings soul is the form of body...soul is what makes body one thing, having unity of purpose and characteristics that we associate with the word “organism”.

ARISTOTLE'S THEOLOGY

According to Aristotle there are three kinds of Substances.

Those that are sensible and perishable.(Include plants and animals)

Those that are sensible and not perishable.(Includes heavenly bodies)

Those that are neither sensible nor perishable.(God).

CAUSE AND EFFECT THEORY

Everything has its cause and effect...cause must be more powerful than effect. The main argument for God is First cause and unmoved mover as God must be eternal substance, unmoved and the one originated motion.



God produces motion by being loved, whereas every other cause of motion works by being itself in motion. Cause movement in this way, without themselves being in motion.



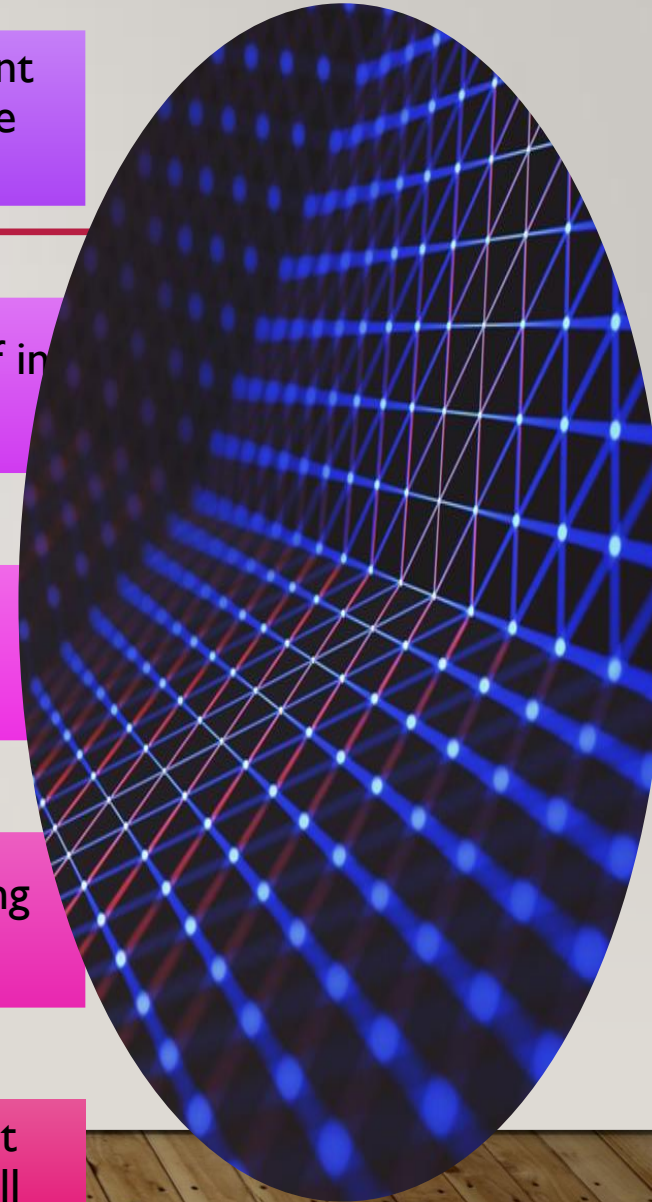
God is pure thought : for thought is what is best.



Life is also belonging to God....God's self dependent actuality is life best and eternal. God is living being as eternal.



God as substance is eternal, unmovable and separate from sensible things. This substance cannot have magnitude but is without parts and indivisible....but also is impassive and unalterable; for all other changes are posterior to change of place.



ARISTOTLE IDEA OF HEAVENS

The treatise on the Heavens set forth a pleasant and simple theory.

Things below moon are subjected to generation and decay but from moon upwards, everything is ingenerated and indestructible.

Earth as spherical is center of the universe.

In a sublunary sphere everything is composed of four elements: earth, water, air and fire.

But there is a fifth element ,of which heavenly bodies are composed.

Heavens are perfectly spherical and upper reigns are more divine than lower. Stars and planets are not composed of fire but of fifth element.

ARISTOTLE'S ETHICS

- Man should realize his **full potential**, that he will do **good** and therefore be **content** in life. He held that **self-realization** (the awareness of one's nature and the development of one's talents) is the surest path to **happiness**, which is the ultimate goal, all other things (such as civic life or wealth) being merely means to an end.
- One attains happiness by a virtuous life and the development of reason and the faculty of theoretical wisdom. Aristotle has encouraged **moderation** in all things, the extremes being degraded and immoral.
- Virtue, for Aristotle, denotes doing the **right thing** to the **right person** at the **right time** to the **proper extent** in the **correct fashion** and for the **right reason** - something of a tall order.

ARISTOTLE SOCIAL ETHICS MODEL

Type of ruler	Correct	Deviant
One Ruler	Kingship	Tyranny
Few Rulers	Aristocracy	Oligarchy (Controlling)
Many Rulers	Polity	Democracy

ARISTOTLE CLASS AND GENDER DIVISION

- “Male is by nature superior”.
- “Courage of man is seen in commanding and that of woman in obeying”. “A society cannot be happy unless women are happy too”
- According to Aristotle state should control family life and members in population number controlling.
- Slaves according to Aristotle are tools with voice.
- “Men by nature are of two types, one rulers by nature and one submitted by nature”.

CLASSICAL PHILOSOPHERS ON NATURALISM AND MATERIALISM

- Plato's idea of universals and Dualism theory.
- Ideal man substance and form.
- Aristotle cause and effect theory- Unmoved mover.
- Four causes from substance to form.
- Three kinds of substance-Below and above moon substances and their division.(Sub lunar and Lunar substance).
- Aristotle teleology and idea of Heavens.