

History of Greek Philosophy

- Dark Era (1100-800BCE)
- Archaic Era(800-480)
- Classical Era (510-333)
- **Hellenistic Era(323-146/ 300 200 BCE)**

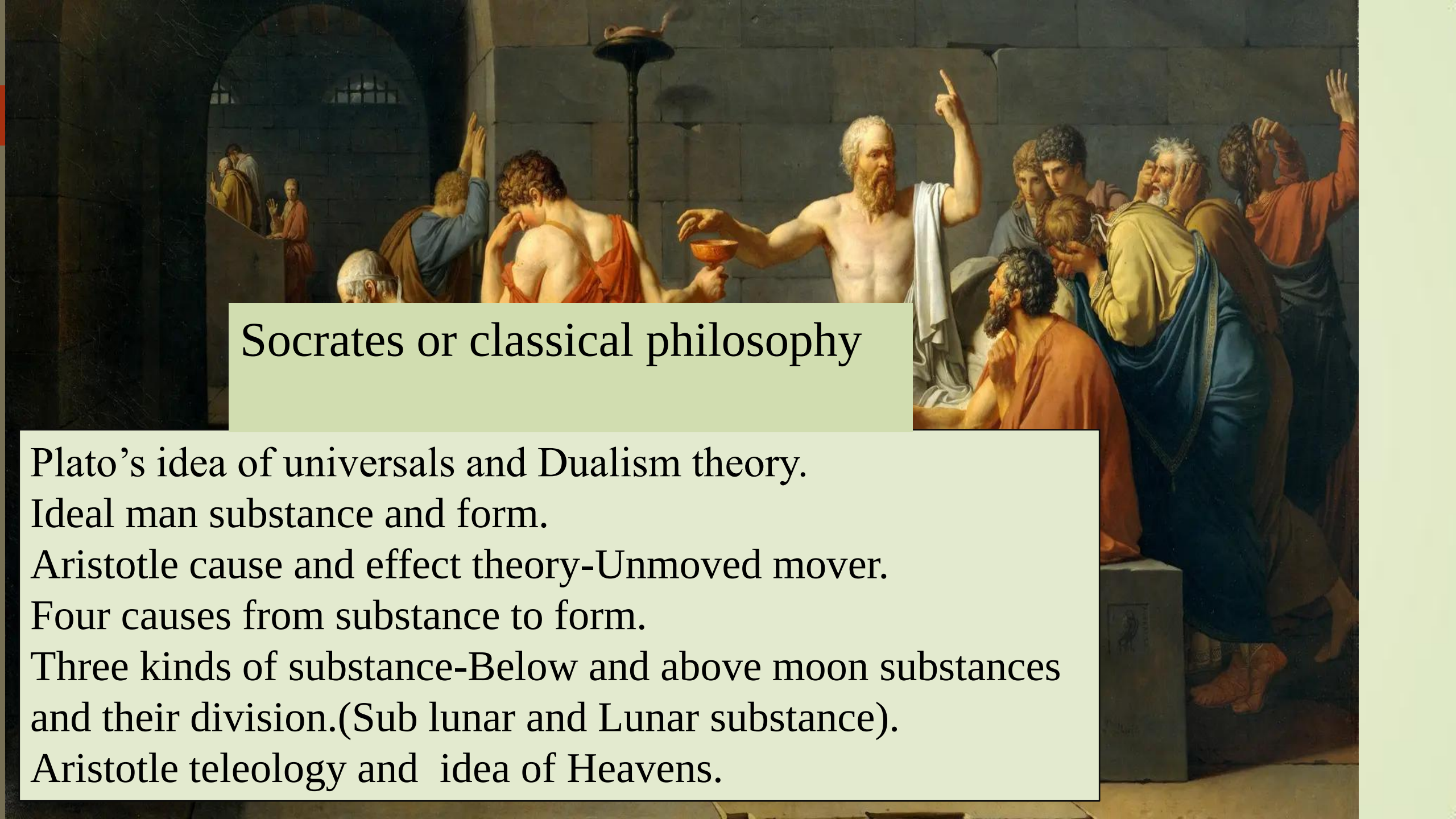
Pre-Socratic Philosophy

- Thales and his successors Anaximander and Anaximenes's “Material Monism,” deriving ... cosmos from a single stuff or principle (water, the infinite, air).
- 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.



Classical Philosophy

- 1. Socrates (470–399 BCE)*
- 2. Plato (c. 428–347 BCE)*
- 3. Aristotle (384–322 BCE).*



Socrates or classical philosophy

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).

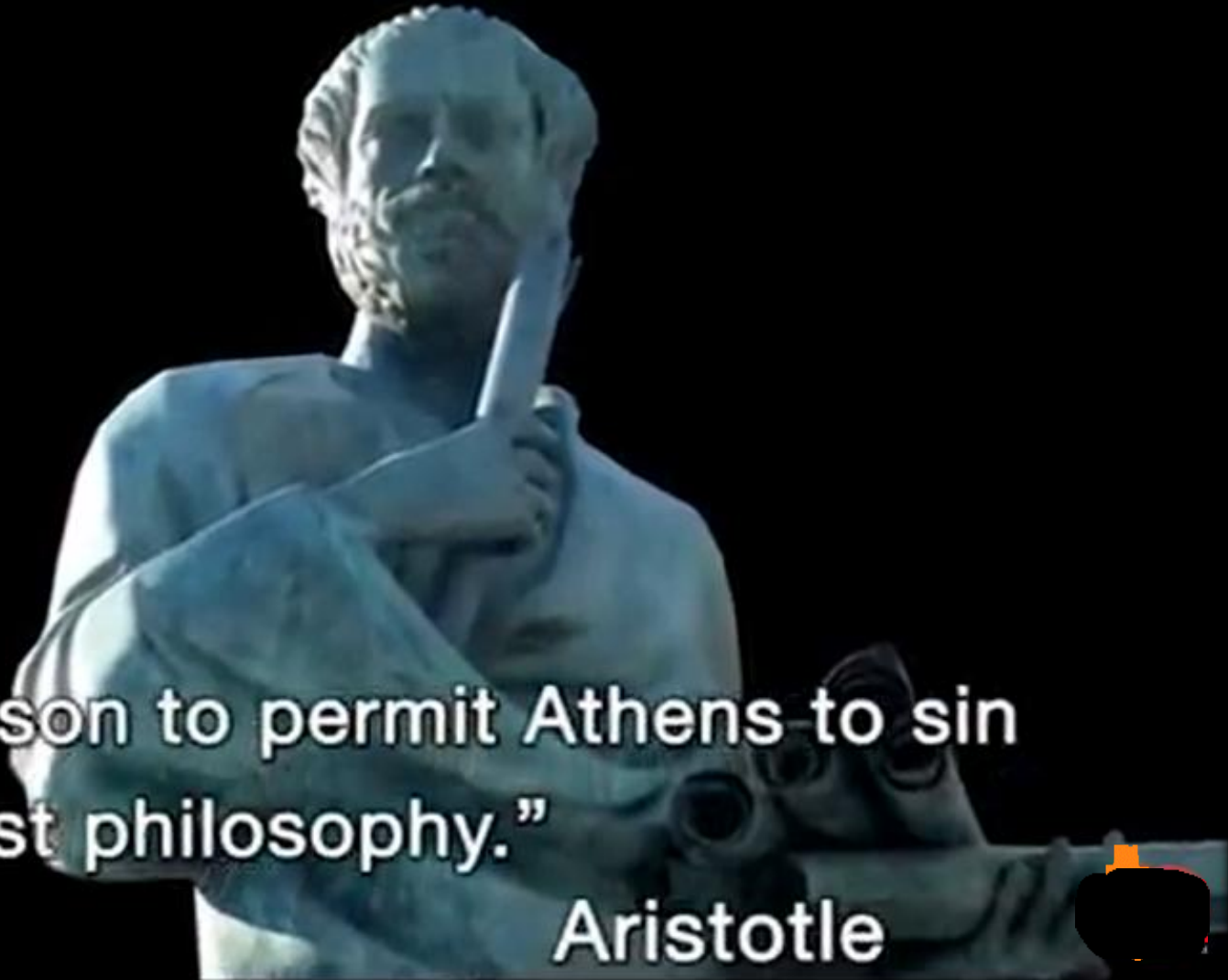
Aristotle teleology and idea of Heavens.

Journey from Pre-classical, Classical to Hellenistic

- The Greek philosophy began as speculation into the nature of the cosmos or universe (Meta Physics).
- The early philosophers, in the Pre-Socratic era, like Sophists, Democritus, Pythagoras and others made bold speculations about the origins and nature of the universe.
- With the advent of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, the focus of philosophy also shifted towards morality, virtues and ethics.

Hellenistic Era(323-146BCE)

- In 323BCE the death date of Alexander.
- 146 when Greece was conquered by Rome.
- Impacted political, intellectual and social framework of Athen.
- Sudden death of Alexander the Great (in 323 BC), the whole of Greece fell into a state of uncertainty & local wars and later it became a province of Rome.
- The empires that succeeded him, known as the **Hellenistic empires**, lasted for hundreds of years and spread Greek culture over huge territories.
- As the life of the average citizen was changing, the prevalent philosophical thought also underwent a change.

A classical marble statue of the philosopher Aristotle, shown from the chest up. He has a full beard and curly hair, and is holding a book or tablet against his chest with his right hand. The statue is set against a dark background.

“I see no reason to permit Athens to sin
twice against philosophy.”

Aristotle

HELLINISTIC PHILOSOPHY

- Hellenistic philosophy is a name for a variety of philosophical options which flourished in the period from the life of Alexander.
- Mysticism and Indian religions and Persian culture has in influenced this era of philosophy.
- Persian and India culture's close interaction.
- Political, social and moral environment no longer sustained the creative impulses in philosophical thought and this gave rise to Hellenistic Age or post-Aristotelian philosophy.
- A common element of the philosophers in Hellenistic age was that the focus of Philosophy was shifting from general understanding of the universe to individual life and its perception as an “art of life”. Philosophy ends up being a driver of life and a source of relief, a healing art, a way to cope with a hostile world.

Philosophical Approach

- Alexander conquered the states of Persia and India consequently Greece city state turned into Big Empire.
- Citizen's life especially aristocracy has suffered due to culture disillusion and religious impact of India and Persia.
- Political Chaos also stated among people so much that philosophers of this era called as “World has grown Old”.
- People have forgotten the philosophies of Plato and Aristotle.
- Nature and purpose of philosophy has totally deviated from social to personal.
- Philosophy was one strategy for steadying oneself.
- People required philosophies that were portable, easily learned, and plainly engaged with the fortunes and misfortunes of everyday life.

Five Philosophies of Hellenistic Era

