

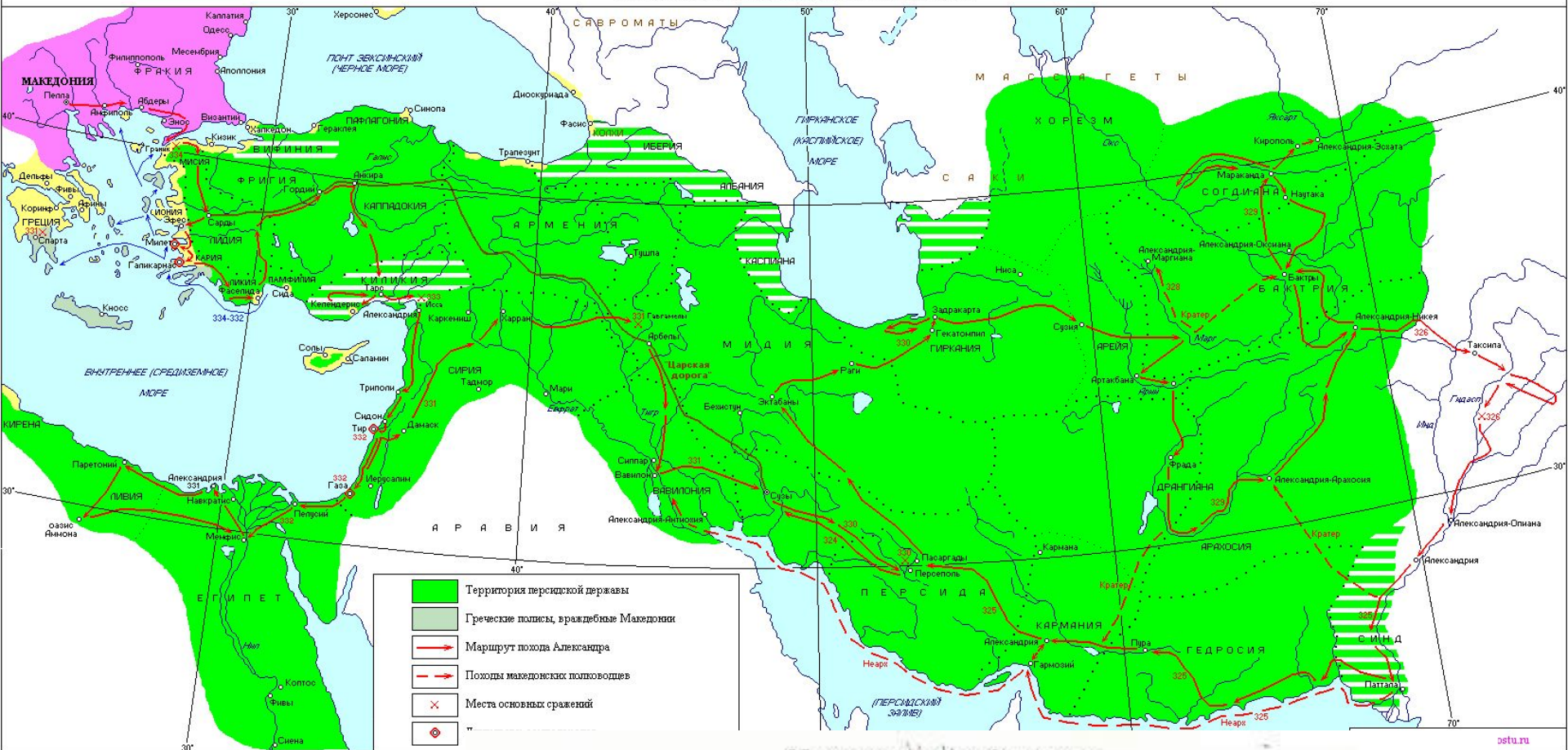
Ancient Greek-Roman philosophy







ПОХОДЫ АЛЕКСАНДРА МАКЕДОНСКОГО В 334 - 324 гг. до н.э.



Македонская фаланга





117 AD



Hun Empire in 450 AD

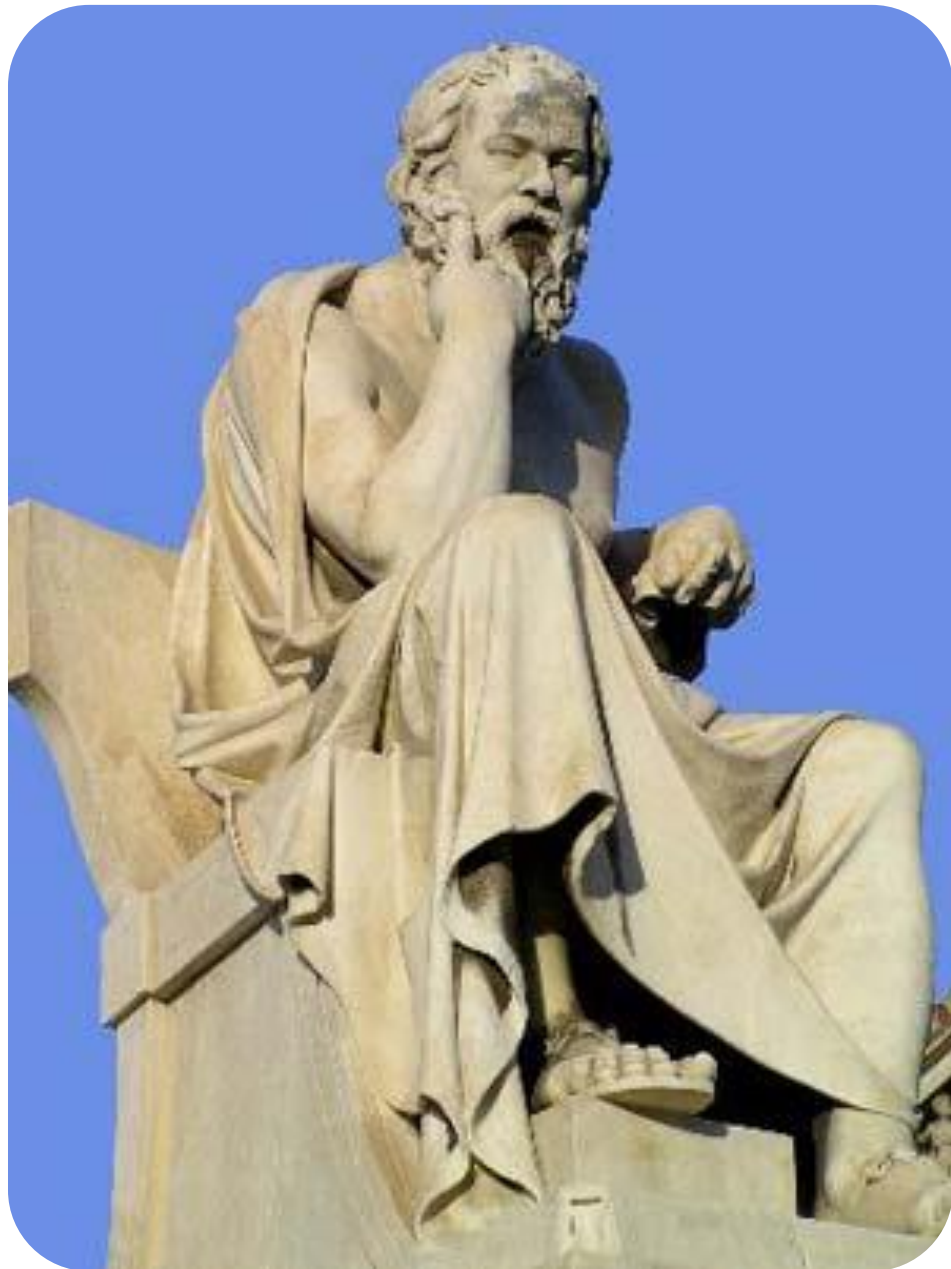
Author: Thomas Lessman
www.WorldHistoryMaps.info
Updated: 10-23-2008



Ancient Greek and then Roman
Mythology and Philosophy covers
the period of 11-12 centuries from
6-5 BC. till 5-6 AD.







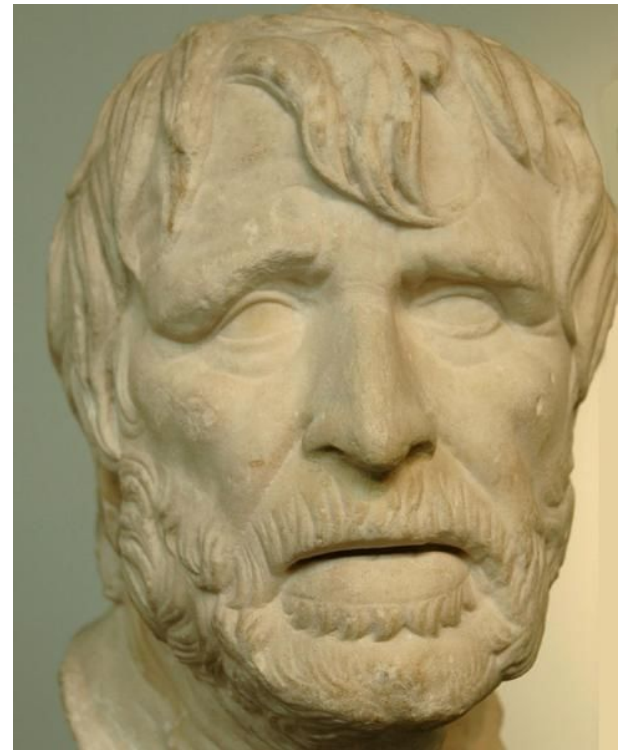
It originated in ancient Greek city states of democratic orientation. Its methods of philosophy distinguished from the ancient Oriental ways of philosophizing with mythological explanation of the world, in the beginning in the works of Homer and Hesiod's writings.



Homer is the name of the Greek poet who wrote the epic poems *the Iliad* and *the Odyssey*. These are the earliest works of Greek literature which have survived to the present day. The Iliad tells the story of *the Trojan war*, which took place around 1190 BC. The manuscripts of Homer were written much later, probably later than 800 BC.



Hesiod was an Ancient Greek poet. He is probably the second Greek poet whose work (*Theogony*) has survived. He may have lived around 700 BC as a farmer. Today his writings are one of the main sources for everyday life in Ancient Greece, such as farming techniques, astronomy and ancient time-keeping.





Of course, the early Greek philosophy is closely linked with mythology, with sensuous imagery and metaphorical language. However, it immediately search to consider relation of sensual images of the world and world as the infinite cosmos.



For myth as non-reflexive forms of consciousness the image of the world and real world are incompatible (несовместимы).



The term of **being** associated with a variety of elements that state in continuous change, and consciousness associated with a limited number of concepts, denied these elements in a stationary constant form.

Investigation of first principles of fixity in the changing cycle of events of the immense (шексіз) space was the main object for the first thinkers. Philosophy, therefore, appears as a doctrine of “first principles and causes” (Aristotle).



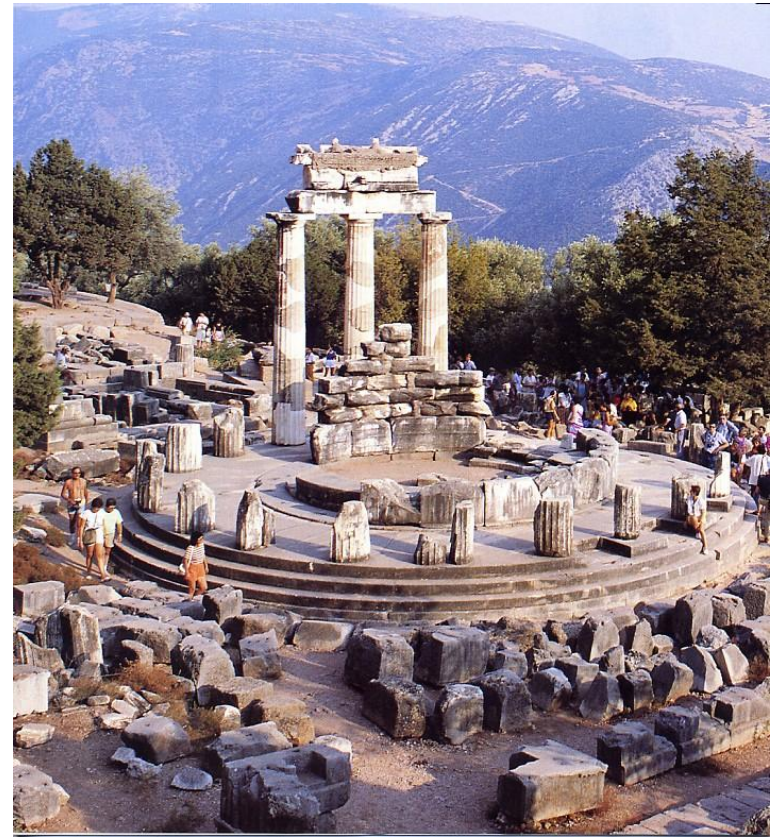
Development of ancient philosophy can be divided into three main periods:

1. Pre-Socratic covers the period from 7th till 5th BC.

2. Classical (*Hellenistic*) covers the period from 5th till 2th BC.

3. Post-Socratic (*Roman-Hellenistic*) covers the period from 1th till 5-6th AD.

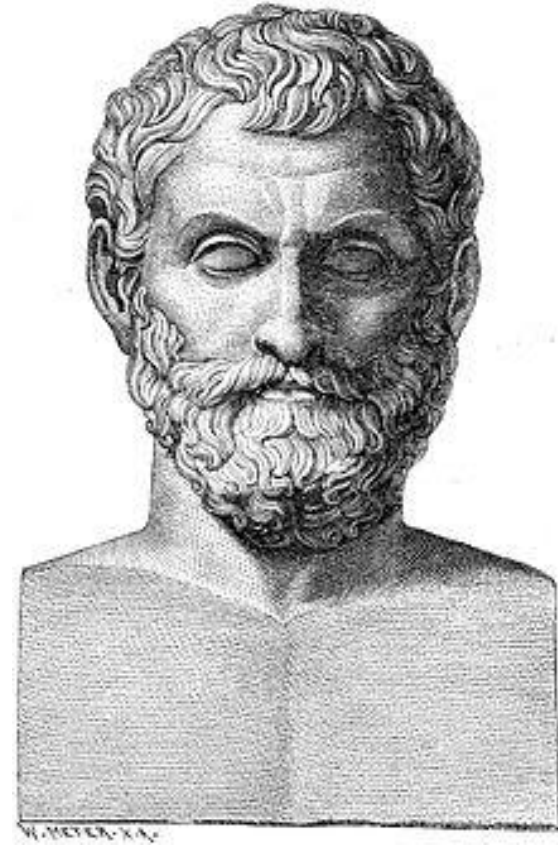
Criterion for such division is some basic problems, which were put during a certain period.



The basic problem of pre-Socratic period was an outlook issue about the ultimate substance of the world (**Arche**). The first question was “What is beginning of all things”?



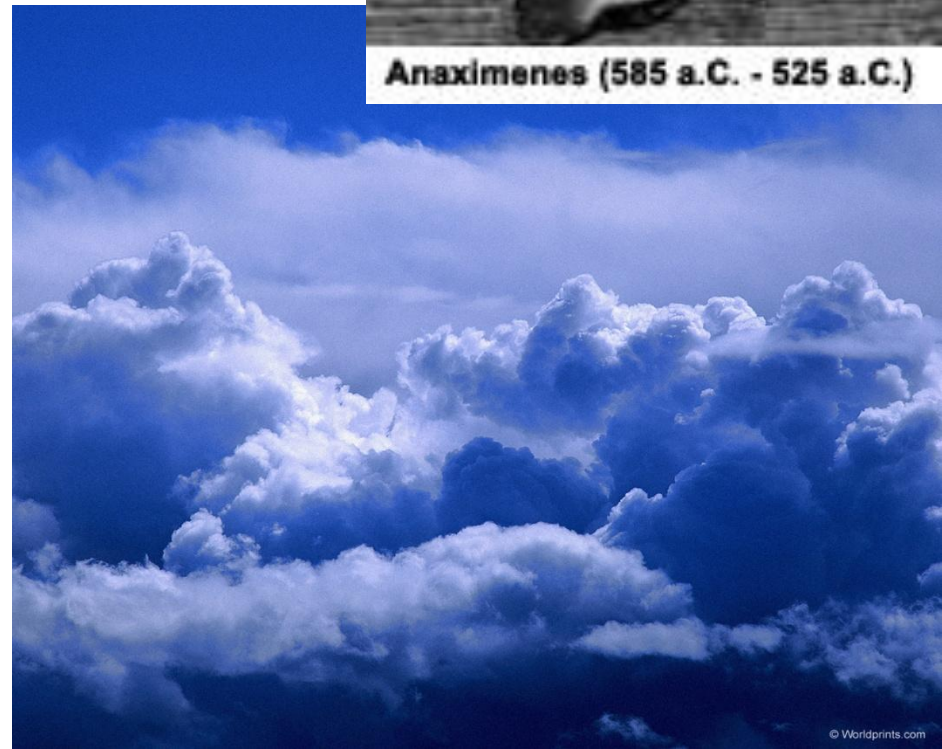
The first school, which tried to answer this question, was the *Milesian school*. Its founder was **Thales** (624 – 546 BC). He considered that there is water in the basis of the world. It meant life is there, where water is.



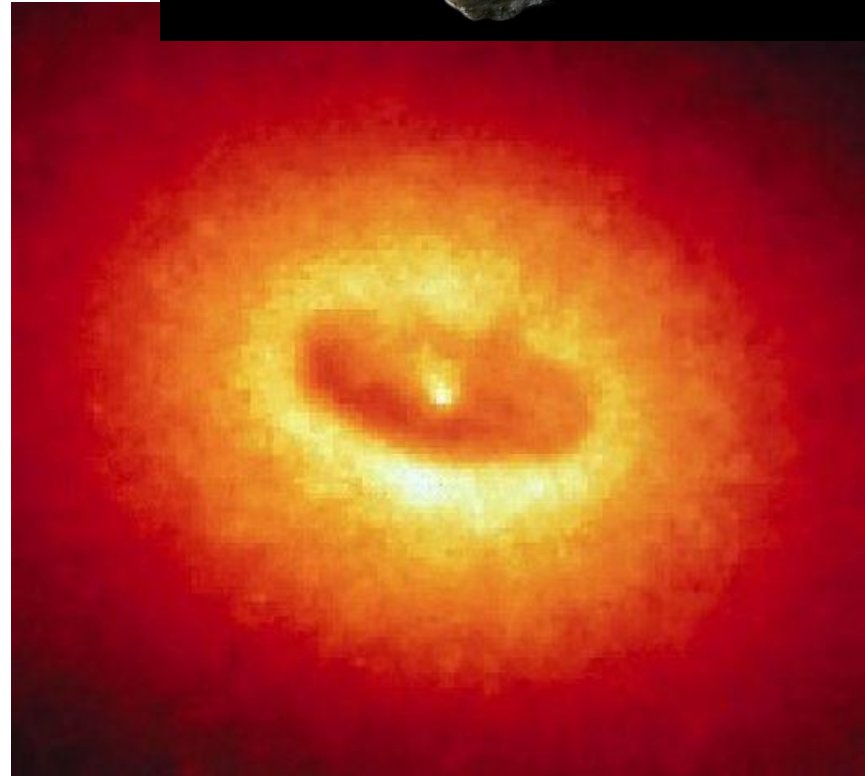
His follower **Anaximenes of Miletus** (585 – 525/8 BC) considered that first primary cause is air, midair because everything exists in the space of air.



Anaximenes (585 a.C. - 525 a.C.)

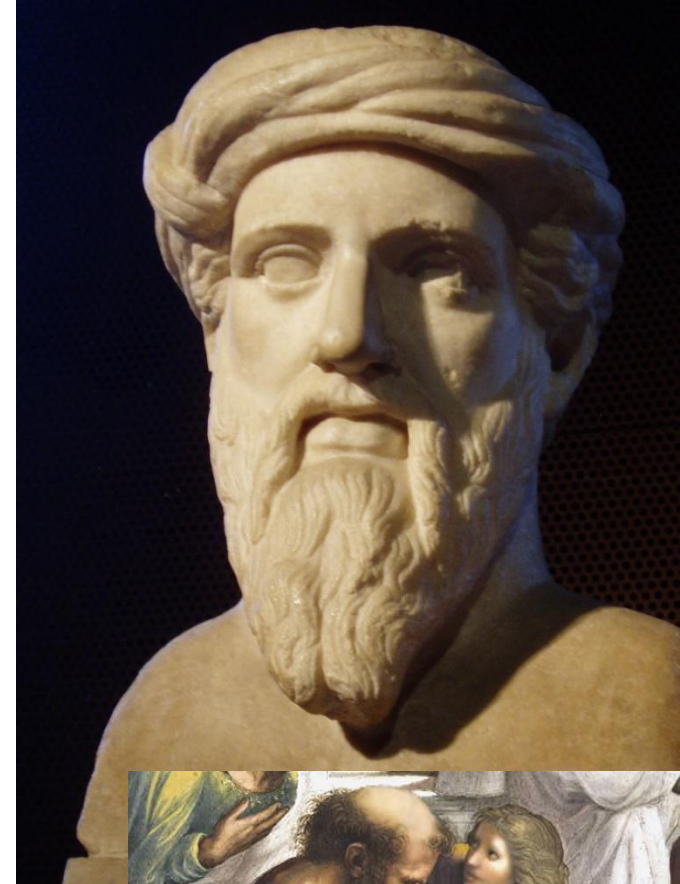


Thales' other follower
Anaximander (610 – 546 BC)
considered a certain
substantion that he named
apeiron as a basis of
everything.

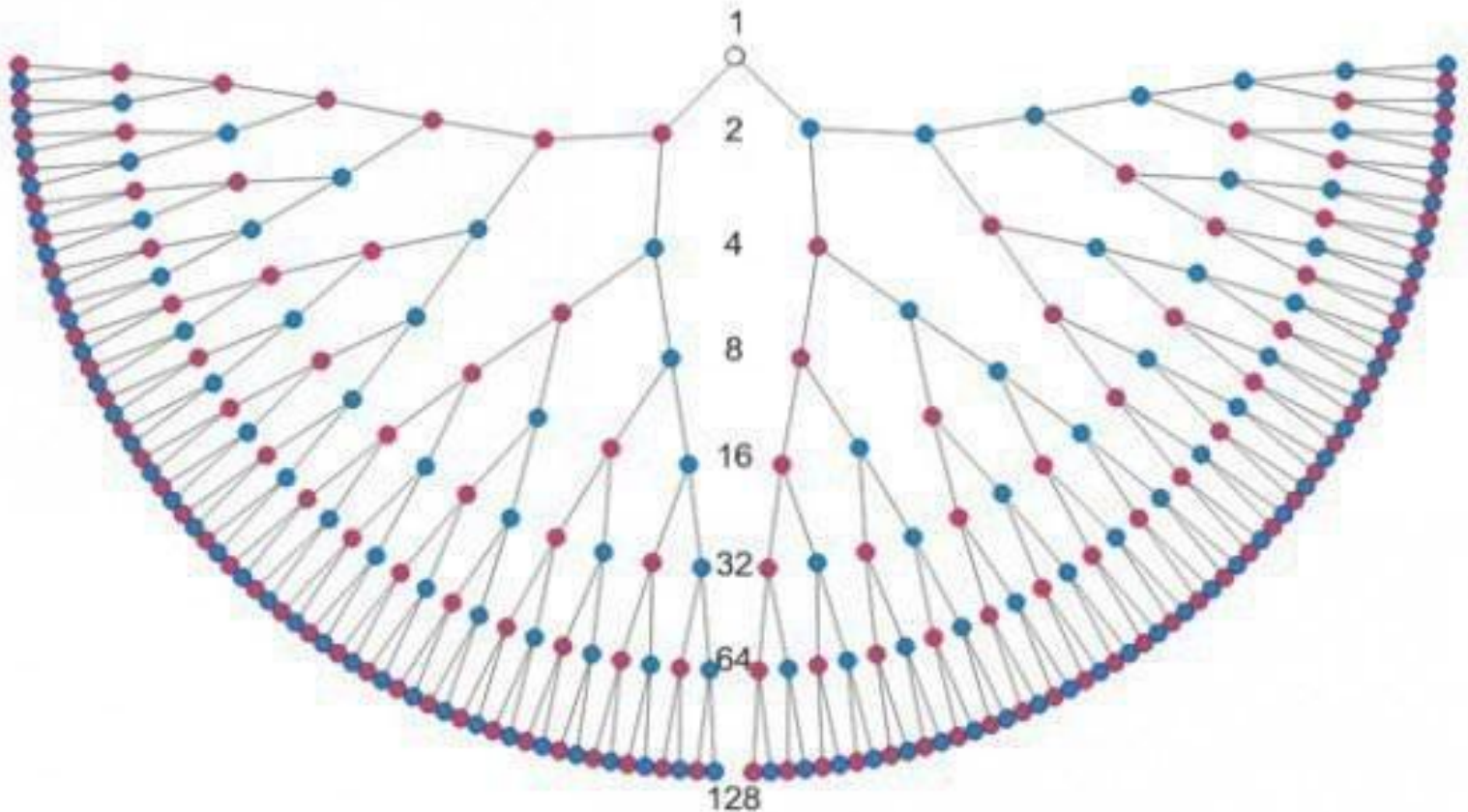


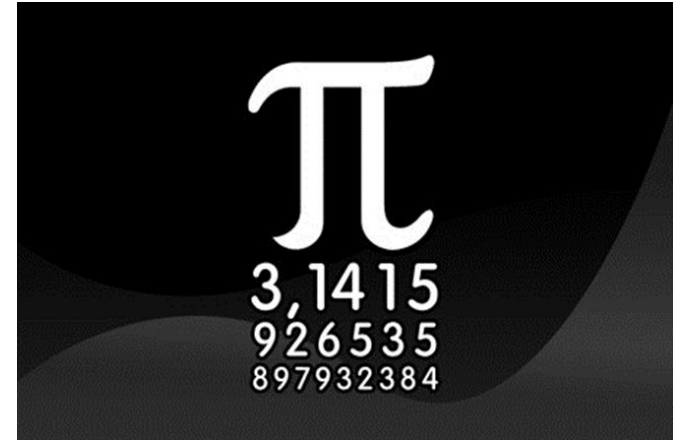
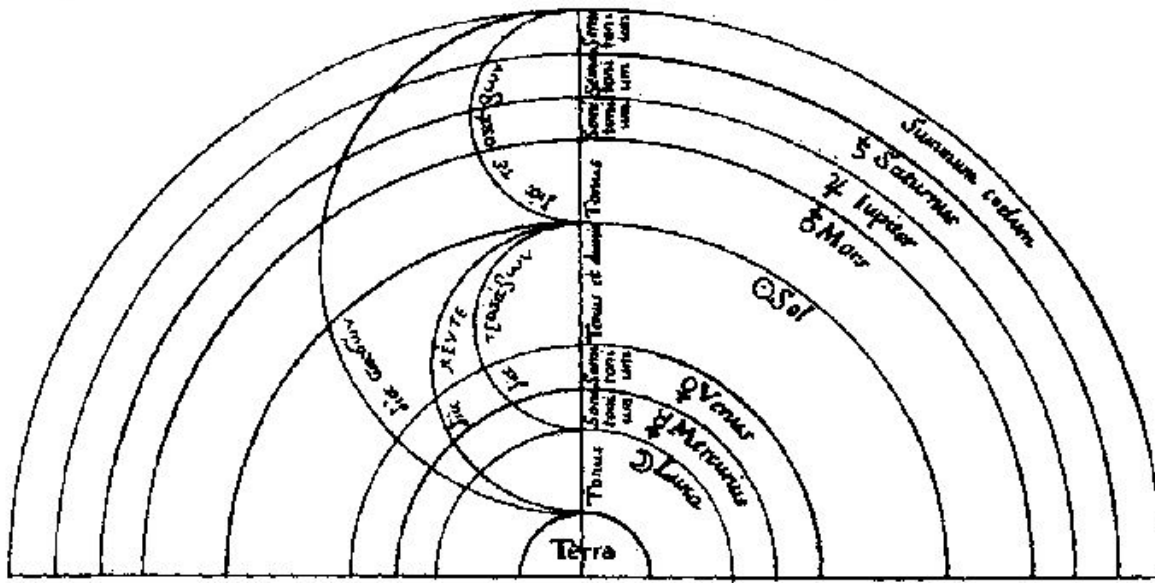
Next school was
Pythagoras' school.

Pythagoras (570 – 495 BC)
taught that all consists of
numbers, because anything
develops through
something another one.



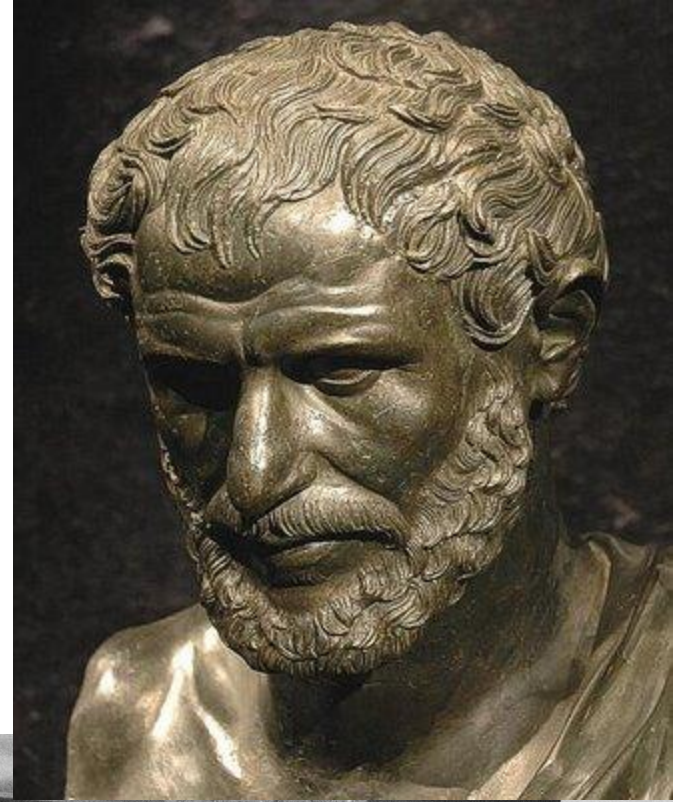
They proclaimed their oaths by “1+2+3+4”
(which equals 10).





They also believed that the soul is immortal and goes through a cycle of rebirths until it can become pure. Pythagoras' most important belief was that the physical world was mathematical and that numbers were the real reality.

Following was the doctrine of **Heraclitus** (535 – 475 BC) who put in the basis of Universe the concept of movement. “It’s impossible to enter the same river”. Image of movement is fire.



All things come into being by conflict of opposites, and the sum of things (*ta hola*, “the whole”) flows like a stream.

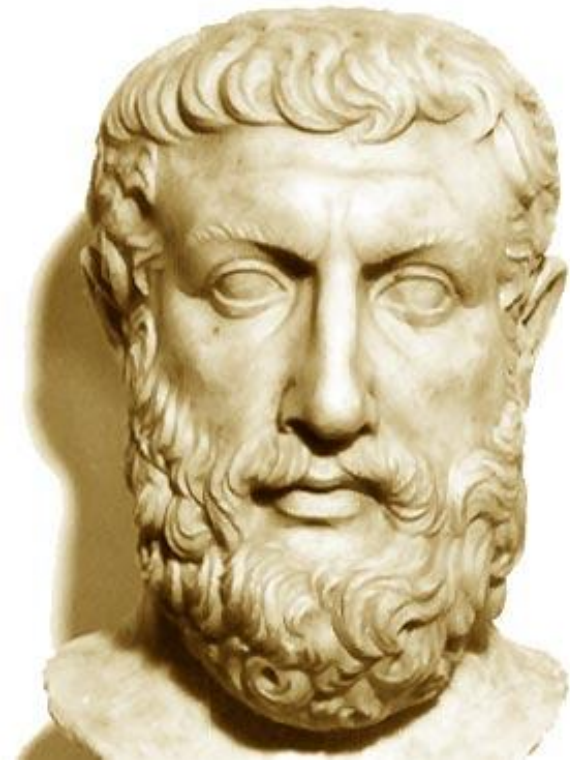
“The idea that all things come to pass in accordance with *Logos*”



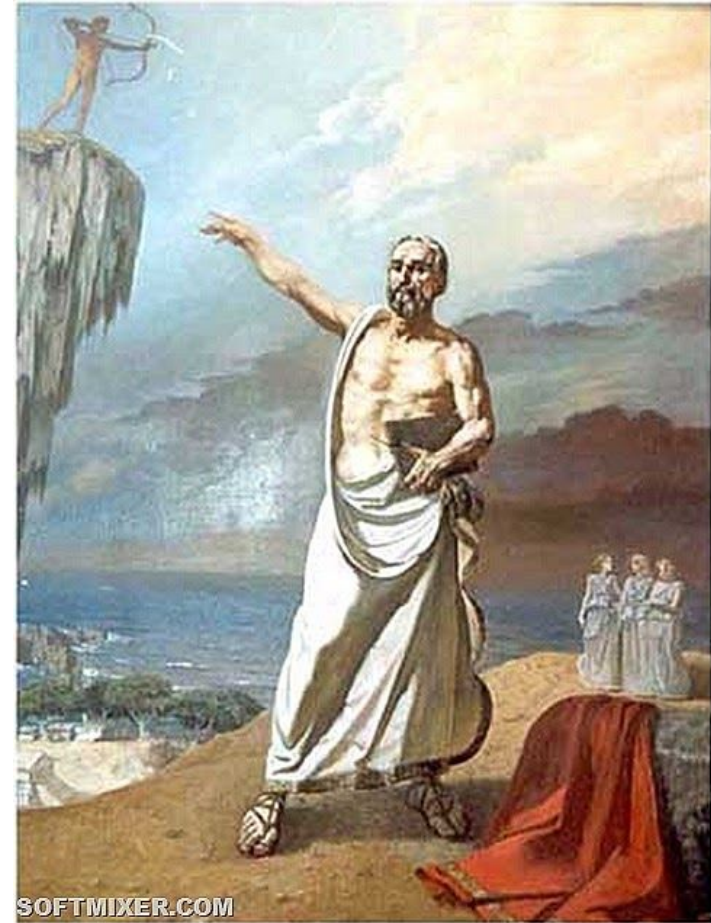


Heraclitus' work was "On Nature", that was divided into three discourses, one on the universe, another on politics, and a third on theology."

Heraclitus' philosophy developed in ideological struggle with the **Eley School** doctrine. The most famous of this school are **Parmenides** (540/515 – 470 BC) and **Zeno of Elea** (490 – 430 BC).



Zeno's paradoxes (aporia) are a famous set of thought-provoking stories or puzzles. Zeno constructed them to answer those who thought the idea of Parmenides that “all is one and unchanging” was absurd.

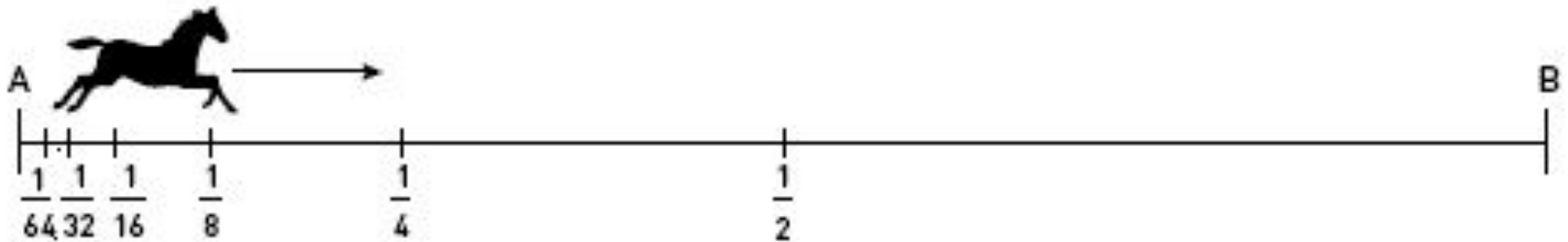


They considered that there is no such phenomenon, as fundamental movement. Movement is only aggregate of fragments. Emptiness is a basis for them.



Zeno's paradoxes (aporia) are a set of problems generally thought to have been doctrine that “all is one”.

The Dichotomy: Space Cannot Be Continuous



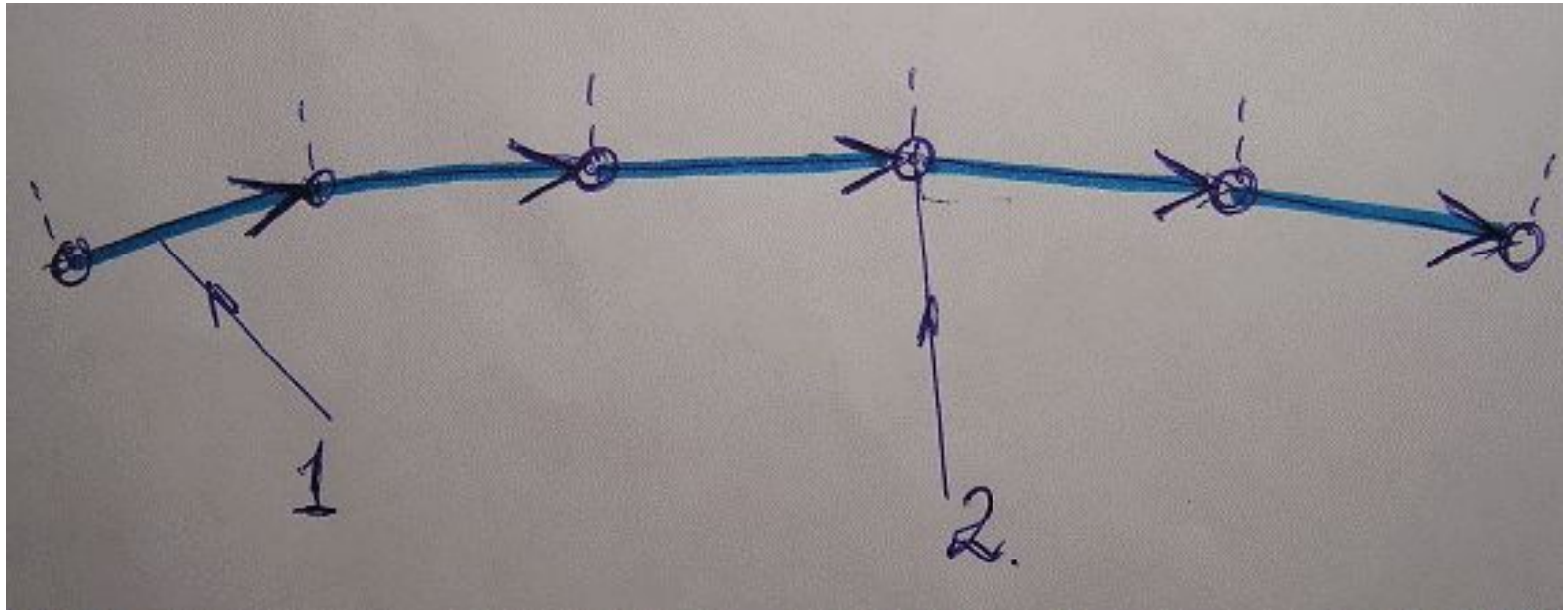
Achilles and the 'tortoise

In a race, the quickest runner can never overtake the slowest

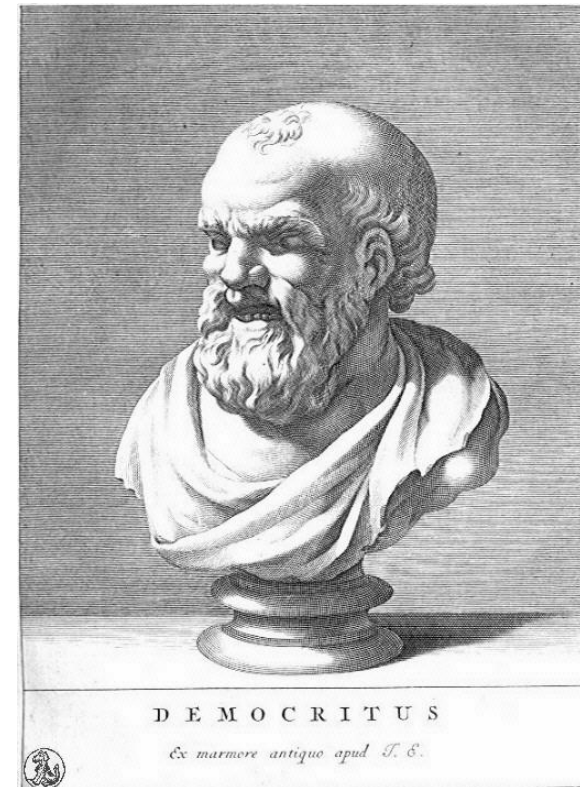
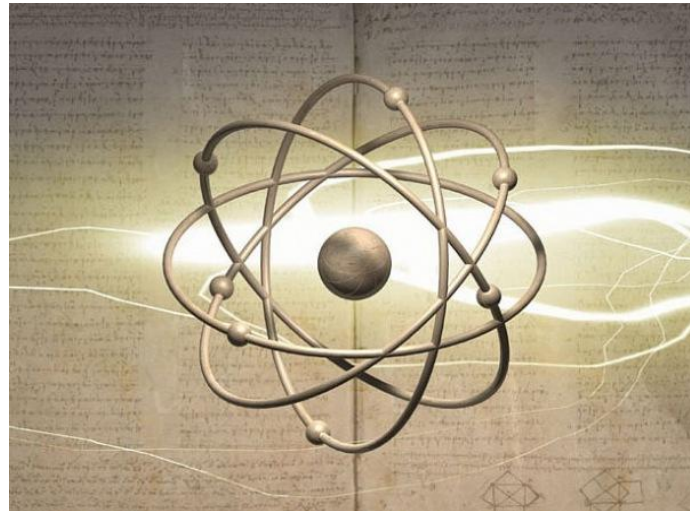


The arrow paradox

the flying arrow is motionless.



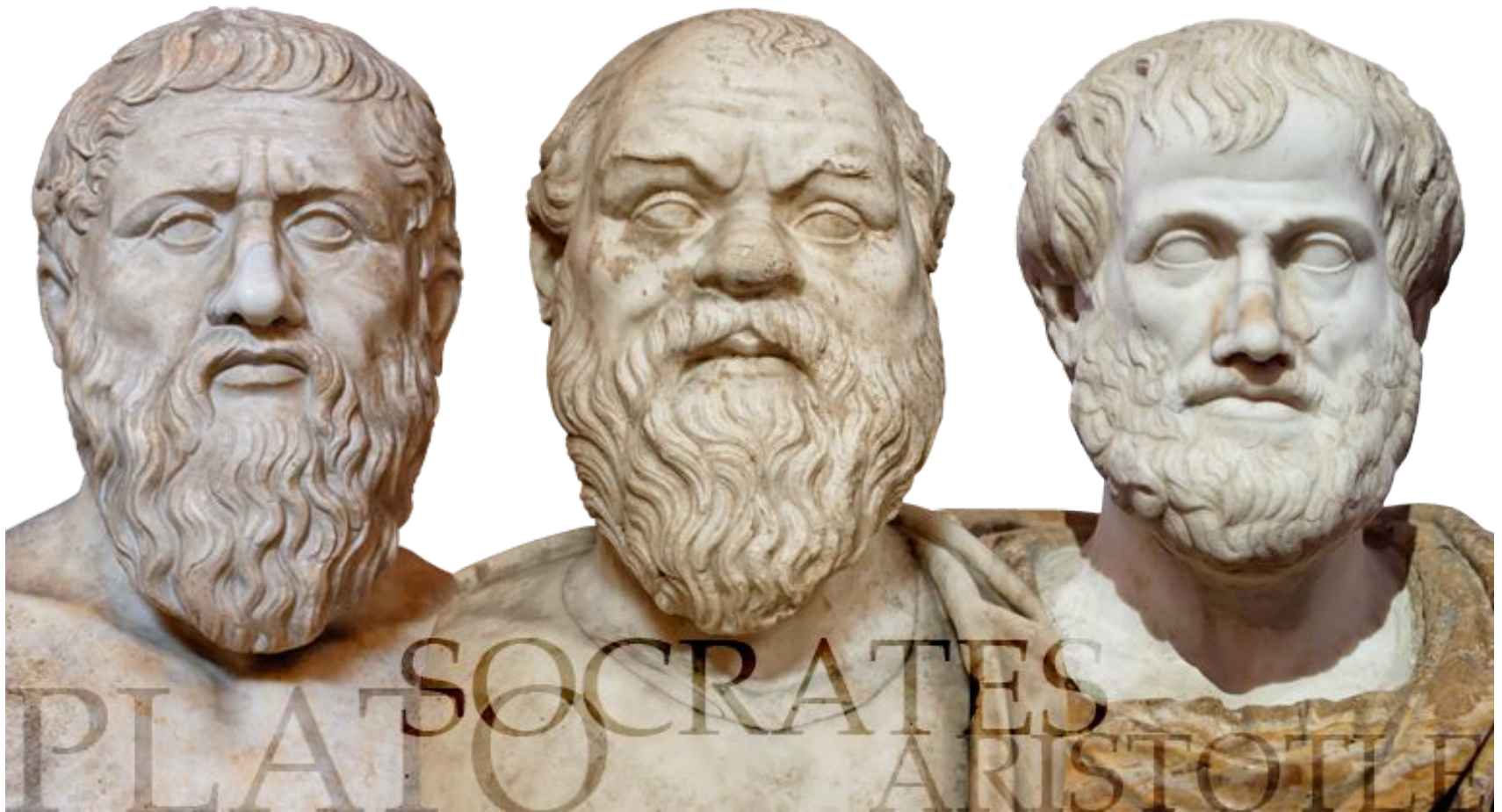
Problem of movement solved **Atomists**, who shared the world on two substations: emptiness and moving indivisible particles, which they called atoms. The most famous representatives of this school are **Leucippus (Leukippos)** (5th cent. BC) and **Democritus** (460 – 370 BC).





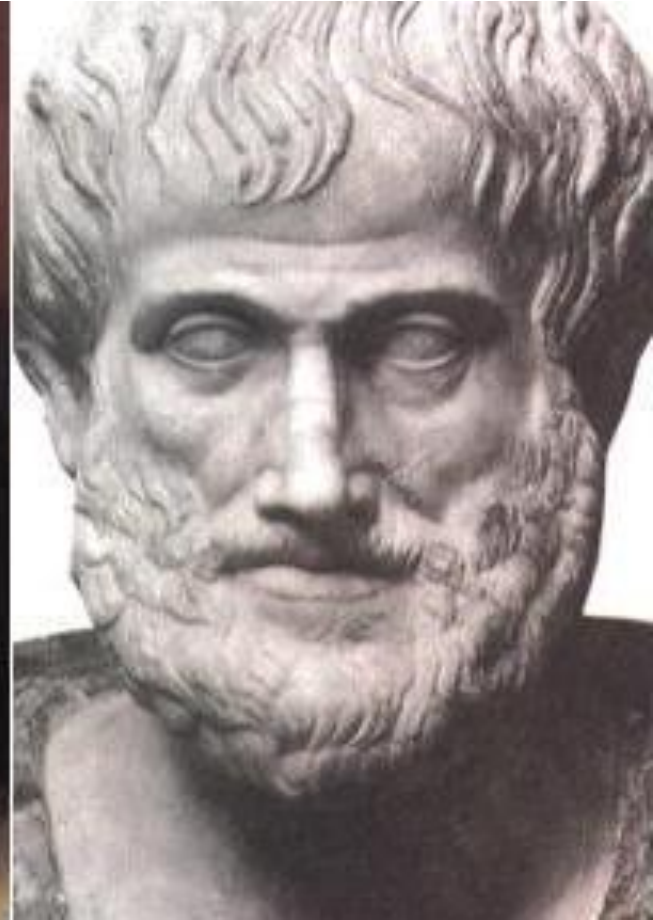
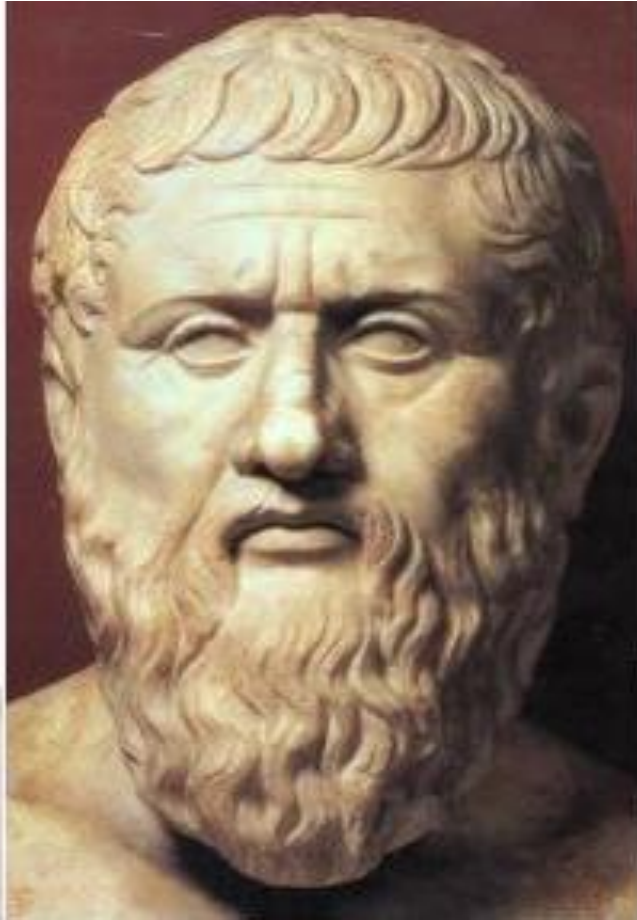
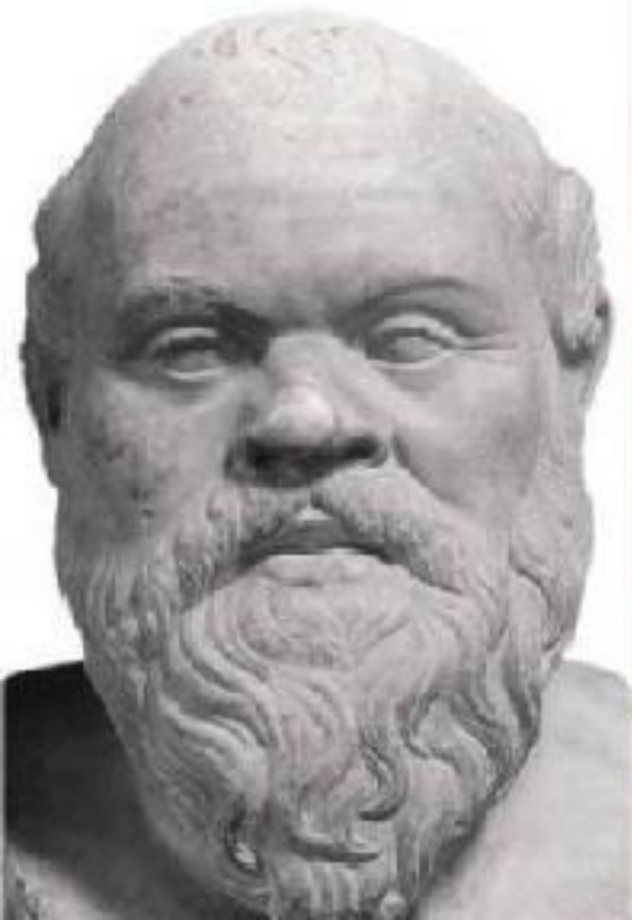
The second period is marked by change of the question. Henceforth (отныне) philosophers brought up (ставить) a **question about essence of human.**

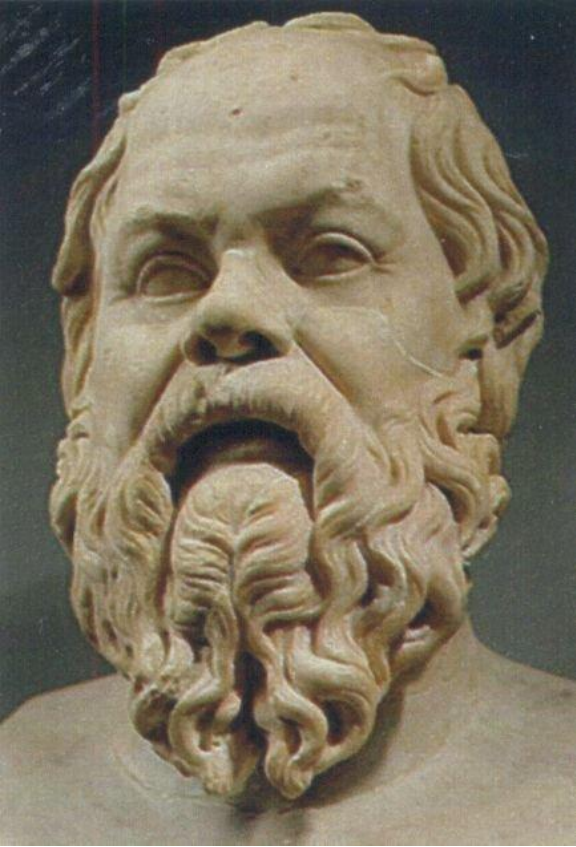


The three greatest ancient Greek philosophers were Aristotle, Plato, and Socrates. These three thinkers turned early Greek philosophy into the beginnings of Western philosophy as it is today.



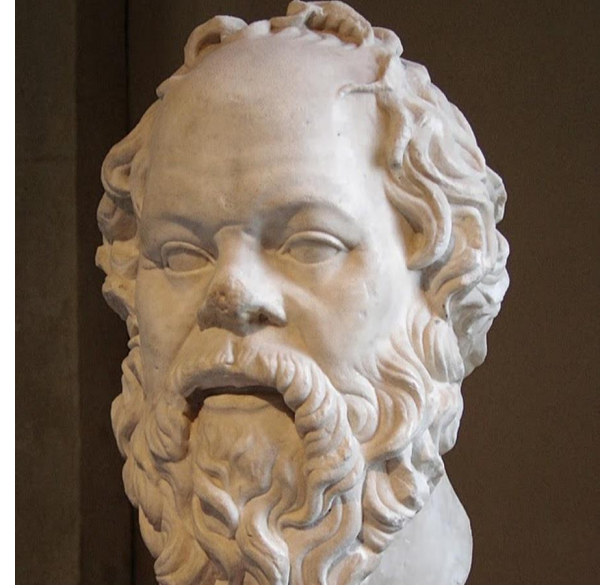
Socrates taught  Plato,
then Plato taught  Aristotle.





First was **Socrates** (469 BC – 399 BC), according to whom **knowledge** is the highest feature and a general blessing. He considered that cognition of man is the only condition for cognition of the world.

Socrates showed how argument, debate, and discussion could help men to understand difficult issues. Most of the issues he dealt with were only political on the surface. Underneath, they were *moral questions* about how life should be lived.





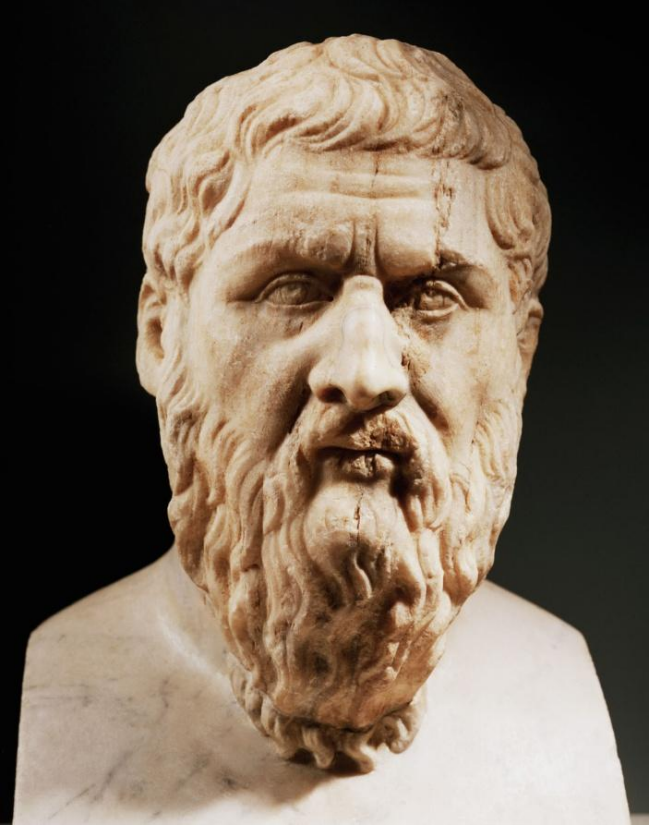
He said that he, Socrates, was not wise, but he said something like “I know what I don’t know.” In other words, he knew the limit of his knowledge. Socrates said that people who do bad things do so, because they don’t know any better.



Socrates also taught that many people can look at something and not truly see it. He asked questions about the meaning of life and goodness.

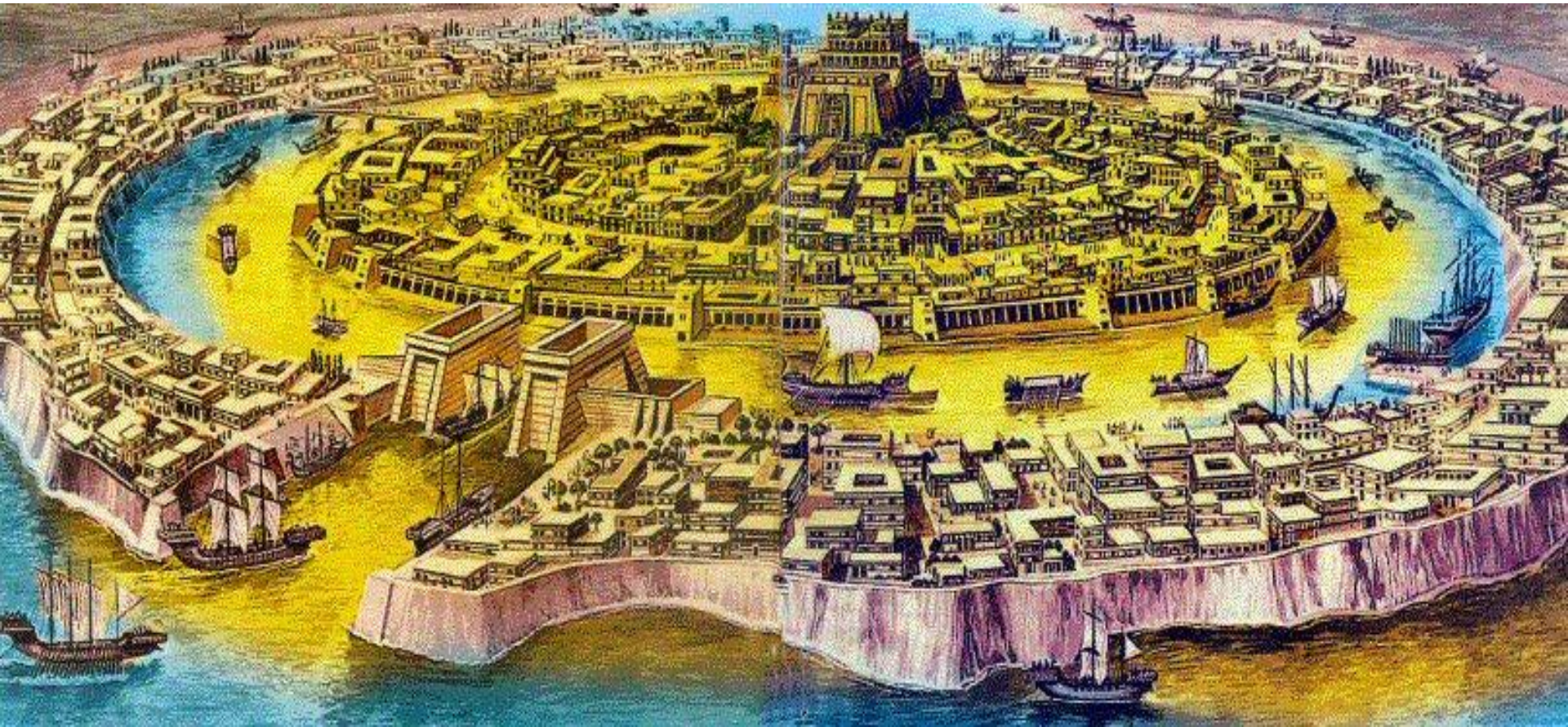
Socrates developed his philosophy in the struggle with the **Sophists** (Gorgias, Protagoras, Hippias).

of the Sophists had been carried from Cosmos and nature to the problems of human, society and knowledge. Most of them believed that the world is not knowable, i.e., were agnostics. In general, they claimed to teach **arete** (“excellence” or “virtue,” applied to various subject areas), predominantly to young statesmen and nobility.



Socrates' follower was **Plato/Aristocles** (428/427 or 424/423 – 348/347 BC), who considered, that everything, including men, consists of *things* and *ideas*.

One of Plato's most famous works is "*The Republic*" (In Greek, *Politeia*, or 'city'). In that work, he describes Socrates's vision of an *ideal state*.



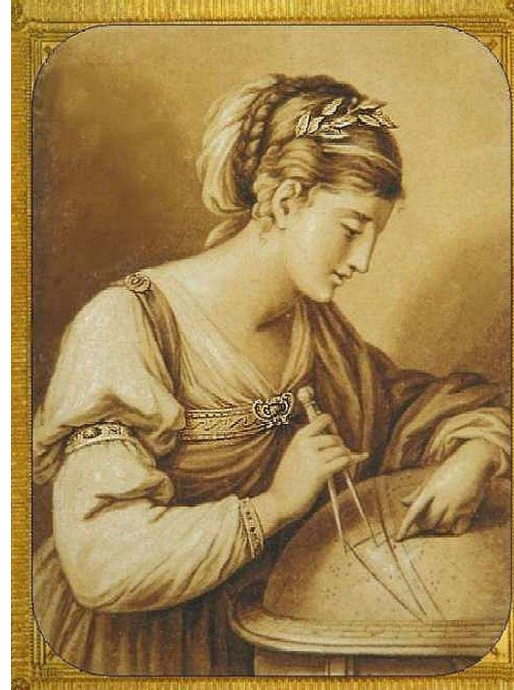


Plato also thought society should be made up of three things (types of people)

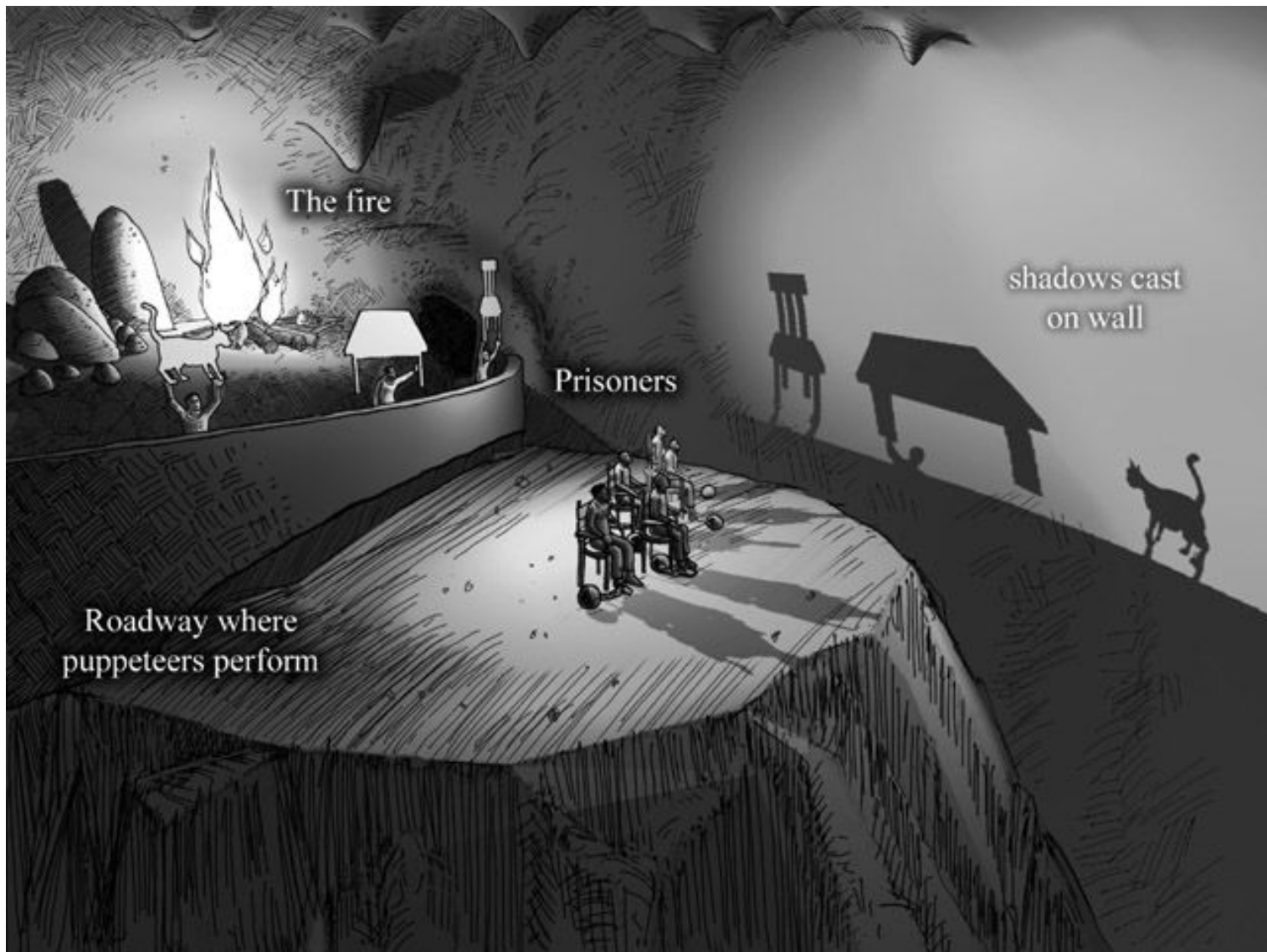
- ***Philosophers*** who think for the society
- ***Soldiers*** who look after the society
- ***Workers*** who do things in the society



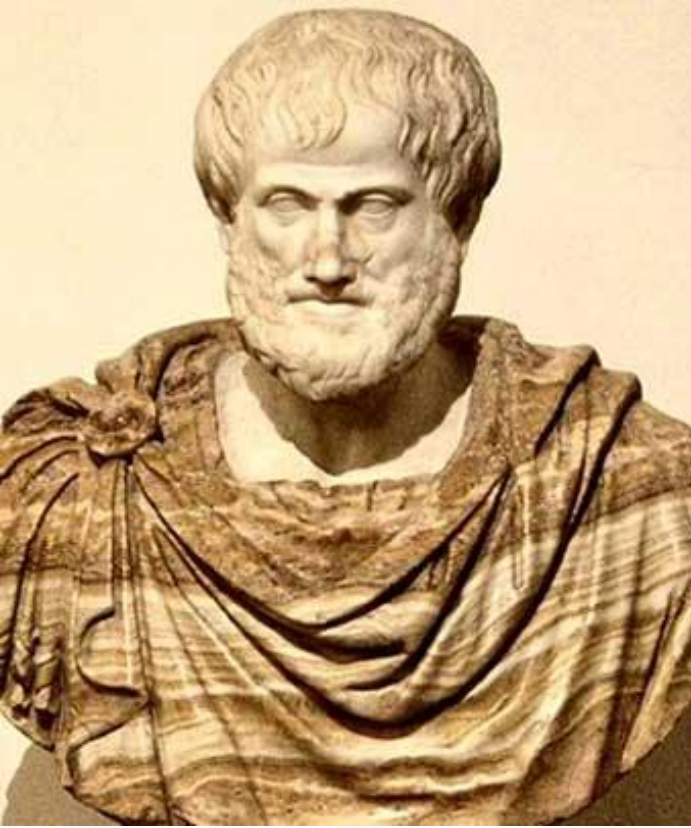
Plato also has developed the doctrine about *ideas*. He described being as eternal substance; knowable only by reason and inaccessible to sensory perception. Like Democritus, Plato spoke of the multiplicity of being. However, “being” to Plato is the world of supersensible, unchanging and eternal ideas. Each thing has the idea, and the ideas exists in the heaven, called ***Eidos Urania***. Plato developed the myth of the cave.



Urania,
Muse of Astronomy



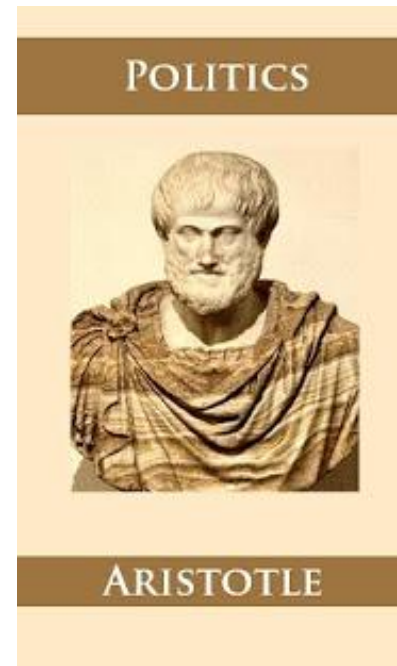
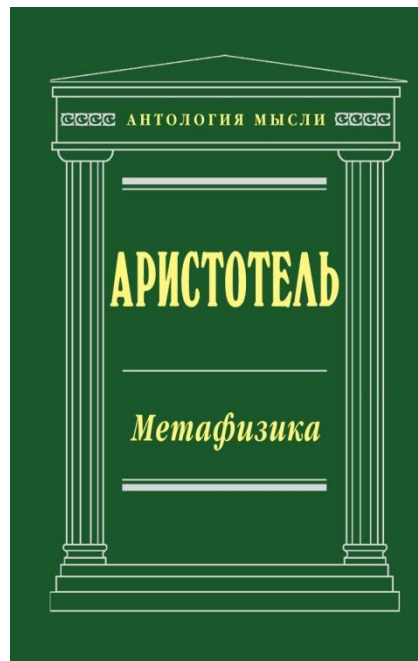
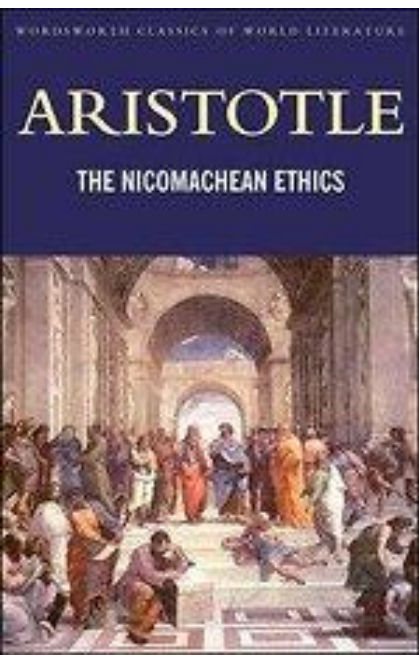
Plato also developed *the myth of the cave*.



The follower of Plato **Aristotle** (384-322 BC) denied the Plato's doctrine, proved, that there is no world of ideas in the heaven. All consists of a matter and form, even man.

Aristotle's teachings about being based on his doctrine of the categories set out in the special not a big book *Categories*.

Some of his important writings are *Physics*, *Metaphysics*, *(Nicomachean) Ethics*, *Politics*, *De Anima (On the Soul)*, and *Poetics*.



In his “Metaphysics”, Aristotle elaborated a doctrine of *four causes*.

They are:

Matter. That is eternal and internal essence.

Form. That is external essence. God-Mind gives forms to everything from matter.

Producing cause. Primary cause is God-Mind.

Final cause (aim). Everything has its own aim. The highest aim is Virtue.

Aristotle (then his Turkic follower Al-Farabi repeated him) divides intellect into four categories:

- Potential (предзаданный),
- Actual (действующий),
- Acquired (обретенный),
- Agent/Active (деятельный).



Categories of Aristotle is not notions, but the main features of life. These categories are:

Substance

Quantity

Quality

Relation

Place (Where)

Time (When)

Being-in-a-position

Having (State)

Having (State)

Аристотель

Категории



In the third period the philosophers put a question on human moral existence. The most known schools of this period are cynics, stoics, hedonists.



Cynics considered that each man should adhere to the ascetic life.

Diogenes of Sinope (412-323 BC)

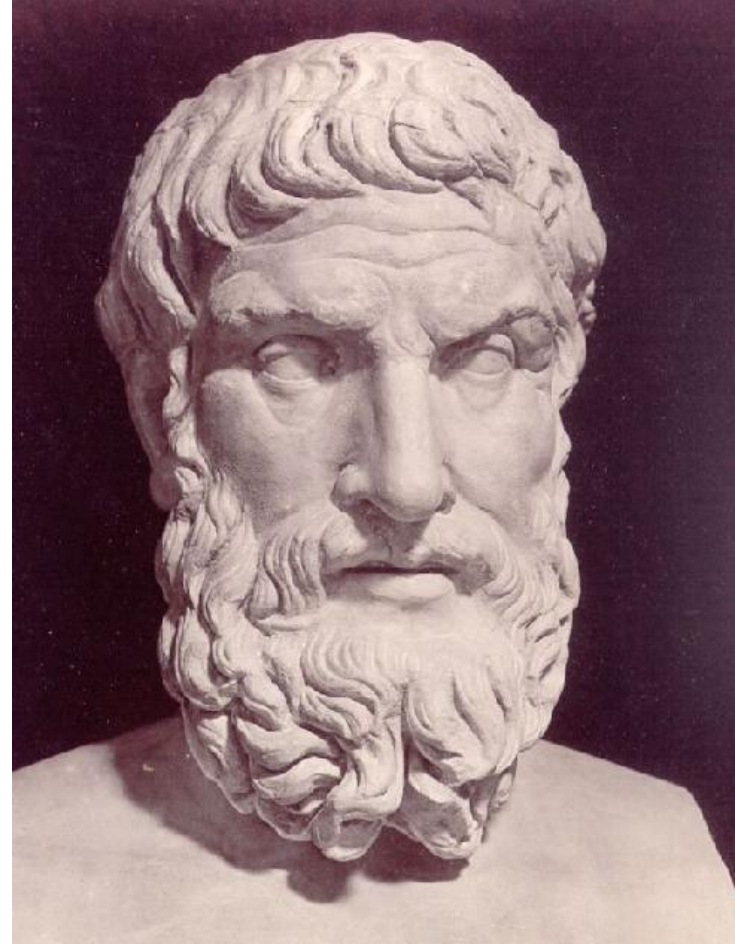


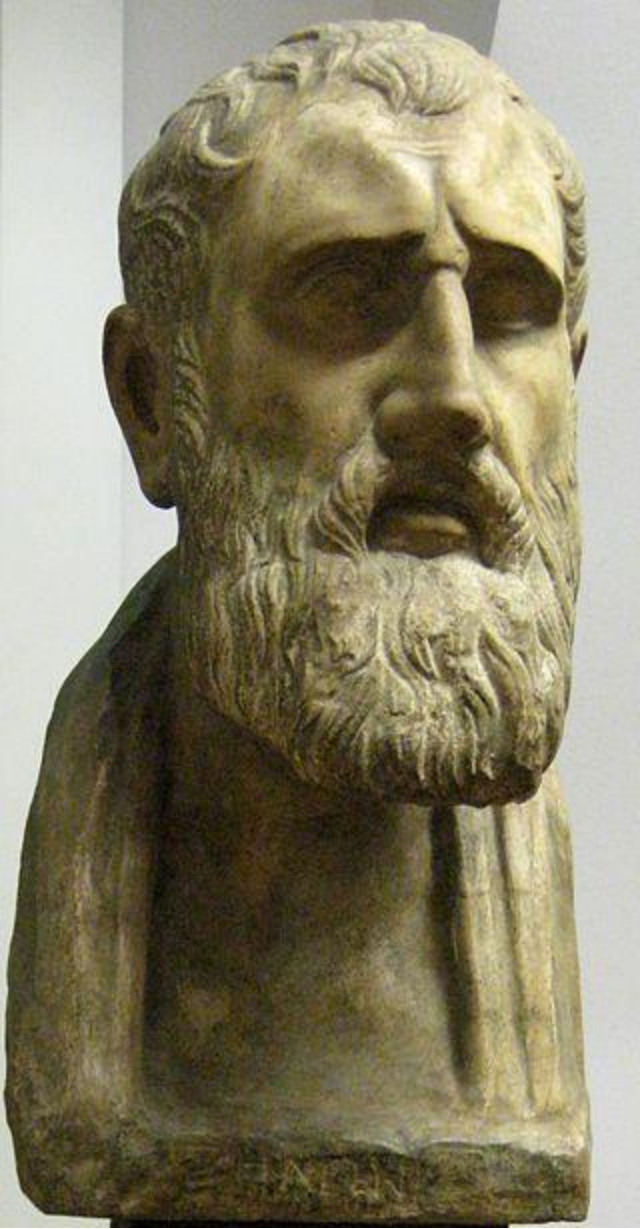


Main concept of his philosophy was *autarky*. Autarky is the quality of being self-sufficient.

As opposed to them,
hedonists considered that if
a man has desires and
needs, it is necessary to
satisfy them.

Epicure (342/341–271/270).

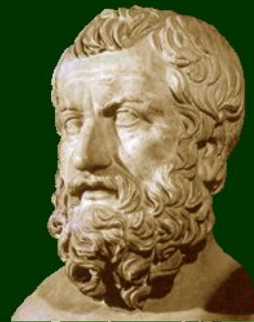




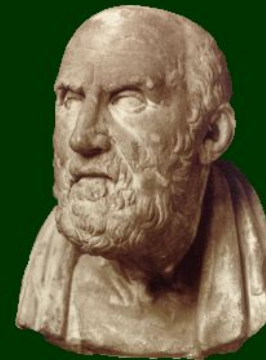
Stoicism was a school founded in Athens by **Zeno of Citium** (334 – 262 BC) in the early 3rd century BC. It concerns the active relationship between cosmic determinism and human freedom, and the belief that we have to maintain *a will* in accordance with nature.

Stoics developed the doctrine of stoic sage, who is not afraid of anything, controls own desires, regards to death as to the natural phenomenon.

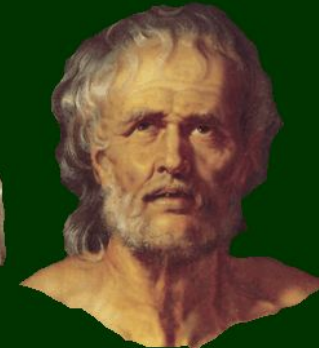
Стоики
Автаркия разума



Зенон из Кития
(336-264)



Хрисипп
(ок. 280/277 – ок. 208/204)



Луций Анней Сенека
(4-65 н.э.)



Марк Аврелий
(121-180)

Автаркия
(греч., *αὐτάρκεια*) –
самодовление, самодостаточность.

Representatives of the Stoics school:

Lucius Annaeus Seneca

Marcus Tullius Cicero

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus

Epictetus etc...



Thanks...

