

# Ancient Greece Philosophy



# Philosophy

- After the Peloponnesian War, Greek thinkers began to question their values.
- In this questioning they were like the Chinese thinkers before and during the Time of the Warring States.
- In the search to find answers, the Greeks developed philosophy , or the study of basic truths and ideas about the universe.

# Open Ended Question

Answer this philosophical question: WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IN LIFE? (after basic needs have been met – such as food, water & shelter)



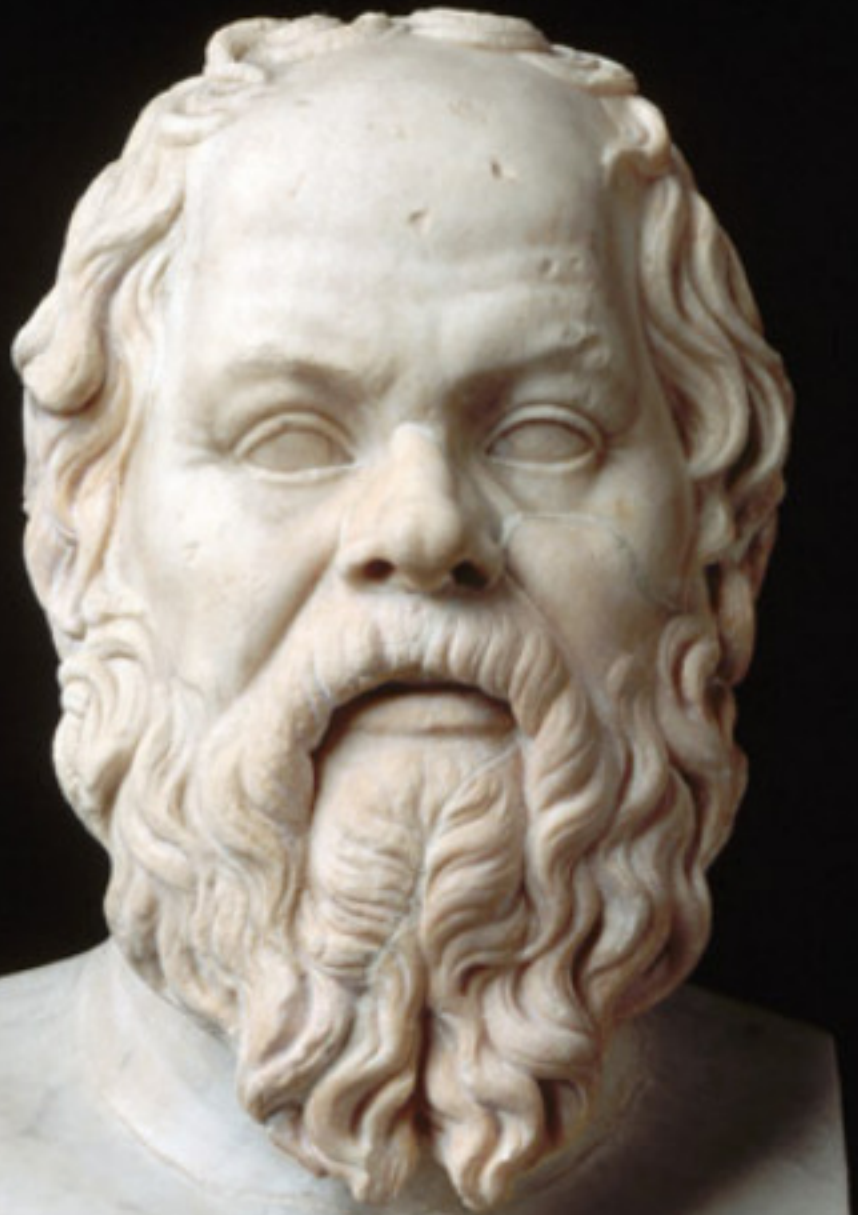
<https://www.youtube.com/embed/CyIKayNXTPY>



# Open Ended Question

What is one the thing you question about our government? (Something you don't think is right)

# Socrates



- Socrates was the first major Greek philosopher.
- He came up with the Socratic Method. This was a way of studying issues and problems through a question and answer technique.
- Socrates introduced political philosophy and got the Greeks to start thinking hard about morals, good and evil, and how their society should work.
- Socrates didn't write a lot down, but we know what he thought from the recordings of his student, Plato.



# Socrates



- Young people liked the teaching of Socrates. But his enemies accused him of causing young people to rebel.
- They brought him to trial. Socrates told the court that he was teaching young people to think about their values and actions.
- The jury did not agree with his actions and sentenced him to death. Socrates died by drinking a poison called hemlock.

# Draw It



This painting shows Socrates' last moments before being put to death. Draw yourself in the painting trying to get the jury to reconsider putting him to death.

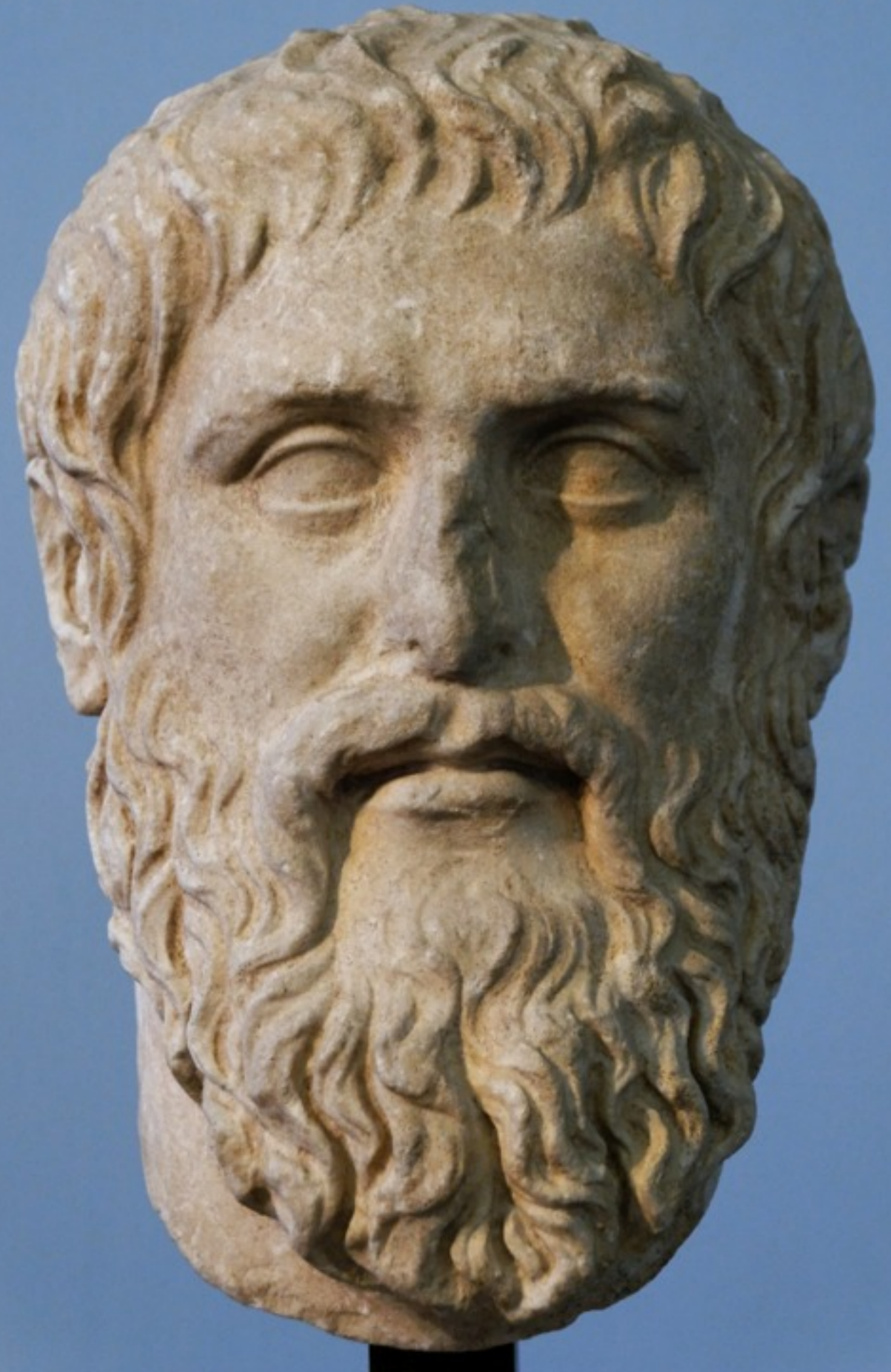




# Plato

“Thinking: the talking of the soul with itself.”

Plato was a student of Socrates.







Plato wrote *Dialogues* to document the work of Socrates.





-Established the *Academy* - a school of philosophy (named after the Greek hero Academus) – which taught philosophy, mathematics and gymnastics.

-Discourse was the foundation of the school.





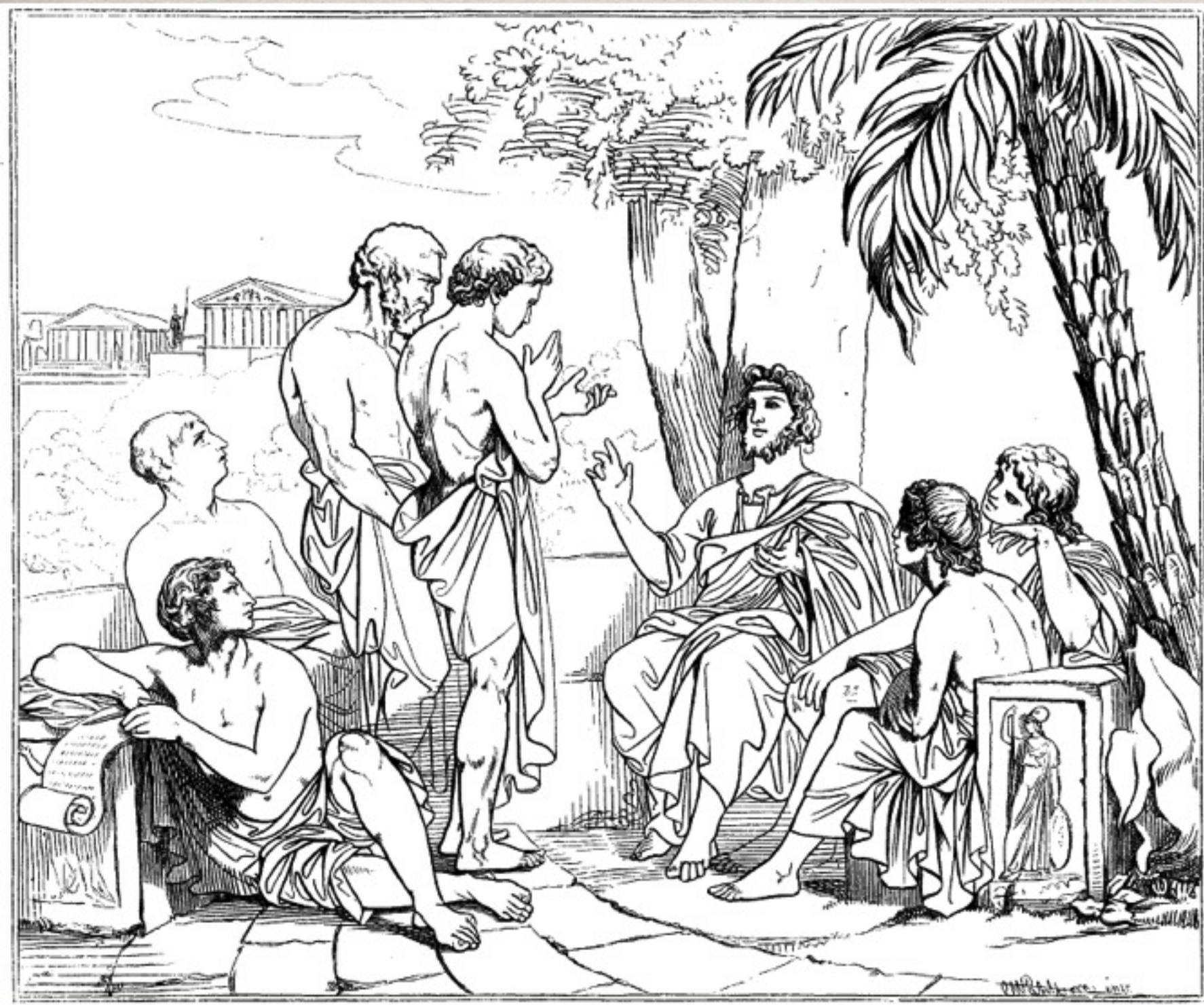
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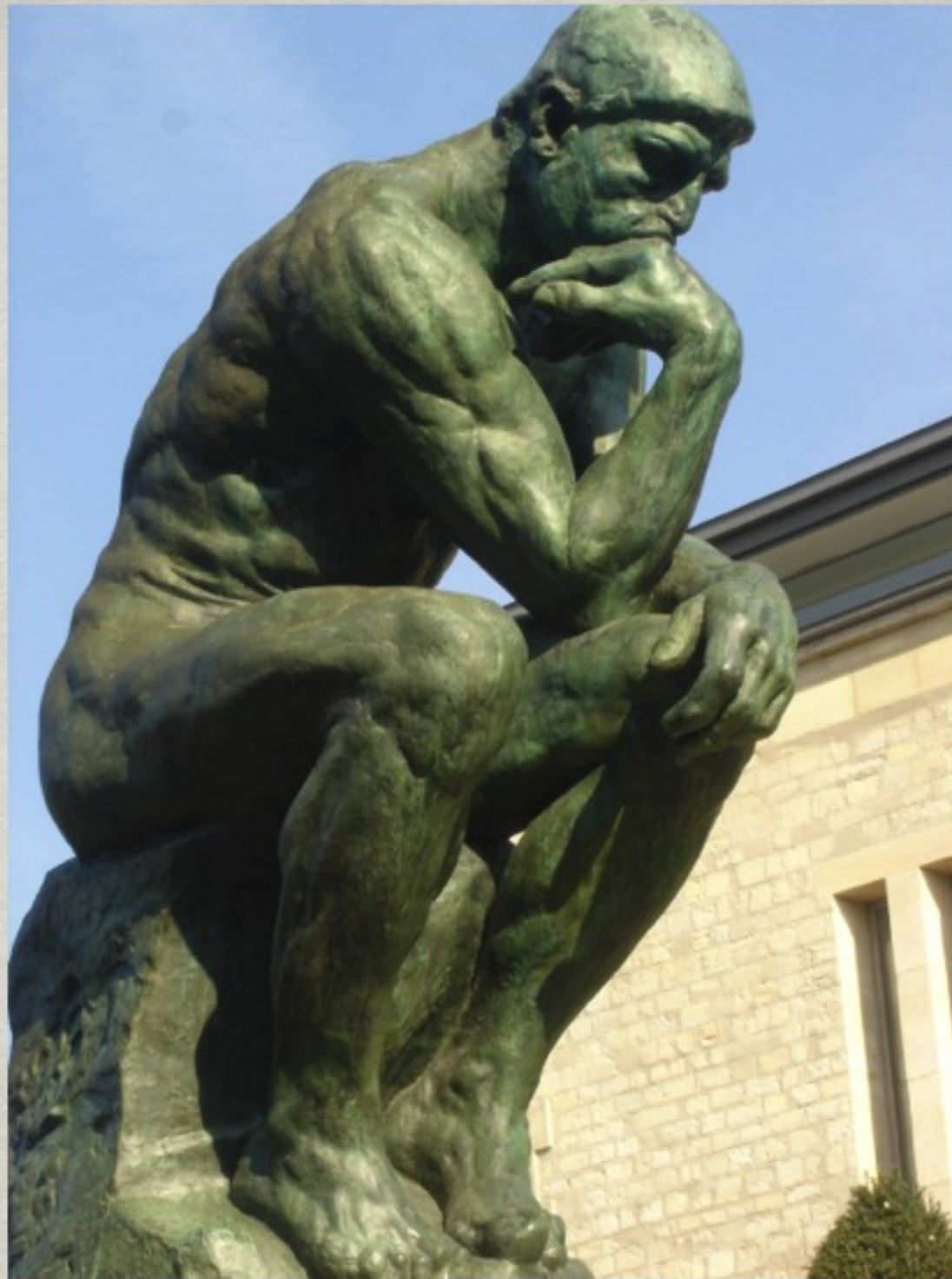


-Plato's *Theory of Ideas* = There must be a reality behind the material world – the *World of Ideas*.



-Our body exists in the material world, our soul exists in the *World of Ideas*.





Plato rejected the senses, in favor of logical thought and reasoning.





[https://www.youtube.com/embed/umHDO\\_VODWA](https://www.youtube.com/embed/umHDO_VODWA)



# Aristotle

“In all things of nature there is something of the marvelous.”



-Student at Plato's Academy

-Was most interested in studying nature (as opposed to Plato's *World of Ideas*)





Aristotle was Europe's first great biologist.



-170 different titles written

-Created terminology scientists still use today

-Founded and classified the various sciences







*-Perceiving with senses*  
was more important to  
Aristotle than *thinking*  
*with reason*  
(Plato's priority).

-Devised a system of  
classification for the  
natural world



ARISTOTELIS DE  
MORIBVS AD NICOMACHVM  
LIBRI DECIM.

Græcis Latina eregionè respondent, interprete DIONYSIO LAMBINO: cum eiusdem Annotationibus, & THEOD. ZVINGGERI Scholijs.

LIBER PRIMVS

CAPVT PRIMVM.

*Tria ueluti prolegomena declarat: Subiectum scilicet philosophia Ethica:  
Modum siue rationem eius tractandæ & explicandæ: &  
Qualem auditorem esse oporteat.*



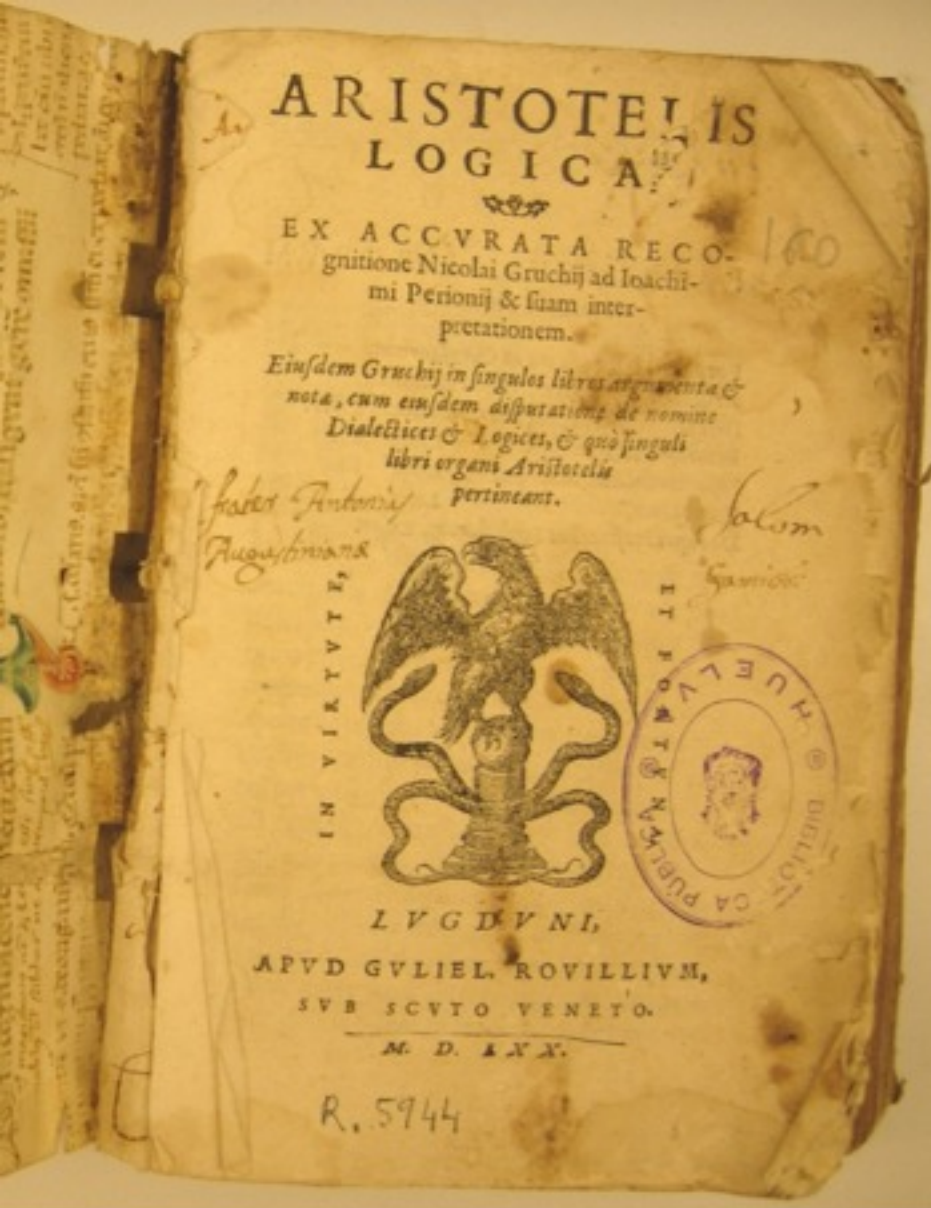
ΑΣΑ<sup>1</sup> τέχνη καὶ τὰ C  
σα μέθοδοι, ὁμοίως A  
ἢ πράξις τε καὶ πᾶσι P.  
ρεῖσις, ἀγαθὸν πρὸς ἑ- I.  
φελὲς δοκεῖ. Δὲ κα  
λὸς ἀπὸ φύσεως τὰ  
γαθόν, ὃ πάντῃ ἐφίει. 1. Διαφορὰ δὲ ἔστι  
φαίνεσθαι τῶν τελευτῶν. 4. τὰ γὰρ εἰς τὴν ἑνέρ  
γῆν, τὰ ἢ πρὸς αὐτὰς ἐργάζονται. 5. ὡς δ'  
εἰς τὴν πρὸς τὰς πράξεις, ὅν τῶν  
βελτίων πρὸς τὴν ἑνέργῃ τὰ ἔργα.  
πολλὰ δὲ πράξις ὅσων, καὶ τεχνῶν,  
καὶ ἐπιστημῶν, πολλὰ γίνονται τὰ τε-  
λη. ἰατρικῆς μὲν γὰρ, ὑγίαια· ναυπηγι-  
κῆς δὲ, πλοῖον· στρατηγικῆς δὲ, νίκη· οἰκο-  
νομικῆς δὲ, πλοῦτος. 6. ὅσαι δ' εἰς τὴν εὖ  
των ὑπὸ μίαν πρὸς ἀρετὴν (καθ' ἁπλό-  
την τὴν ἱππικὴν χαλιννοποιτικὴν, καὶ ὁ-  
σαι ἄλλαι τῆς ἱππικῆς ὁργανῶν εἰς τὴν αὐ-  
τὴν καὶ τὰς πολεμικὰς πράξεις ὑπὸ  
τὴν στρατηγικὴν· τὸν αὐτὸν ὅν τρόπον ἄλ-  
λαι ὑφ' ἐτέρας.) ὅν ἀπείσας τὰ τῶν ἀρ-  
χιτεκτονικῶν τέλη, πάντων δὲ ἀρετῶν  
τέρα



MNIS<sup>1</sup> ars, omnisq;  
docendi uia, atq; insti-  
tutio, itēq; actio, & con-  
siliū, bonū aliquod  
appetere uidet. 2. Iccirco  
pulchrè ueteres id esse  
bonum pronunciarūt,  
quod omnia appetūt. Sed 3 uidetur fines  
inter se discrepare. Alij 4 enim sunt mune-  
ris functiones: alij, 5 præter eas, opera quæ-  
dam. Quarū 6 aut rerū, præter actiones, a-  
liqui sunt fines, in his opera sunt actionib.  
meliora natura. Cum uerò 7 multæ sint a-  
ctiones, artes & scientiæ: tū multi quoq; fines  
extiterūt. Nā medicinæ finis est, bona uale-  
tudo: artis ædificandarū nauīū, nauis: artis  
imperatoriar, uictoria: rationis eius, quæ  
in re familiari tuenda uersat, diuitiæ. Qua-  
cunq; 8 aut artes huius generis unī alicui  
facultati subiectæ sunt, (ut equestri ea, quæ  
in frenis cōficiēdis occupata est, ceteræq;  
oēs ad instrumēta equestria cōparatæ: at-  
que hæc ipsa equestris, omnisq; actio milita-  
ris, arti imperatoriar: itēq; aliar alijs: ) in his  
omnibus fines earū, quæ principē locū ob-  
tinent, earū quæ eis subiectæ sunt, finibus  
a sunt

Aristotle's writings make up practically an encyclopedia of ancient Greek knowledge.





-Founded the science of **Logic**

### Examples of Logic:

Every Greek is human.  
Every human is mortal.  
**Therefore, every Greek is mortal.**

Every student is human.  
Every human has huge potential.  
**Therefore, every student has huge potential!**



# Quiz



**Which philosopher was put to death for speaking out against the government of Athens?**

- ☐ Socrates
- ☐ Plato
- ☐ Aristotle



**Which philosopher is the first great biologist?**

- ☐ Socrates
- ☐ Plato
- ☐ Aristotle



**Which philosopher started the first known university called the Academy?**

- ☐ Socrates
- ☐ Plato
- ☐ Aristotle



**Which philosopher was the student of Socrates?**

- ☐ Plato
- ☐ Aristotle



# Poll





**Which Greek philosopher do you think was the most influential?**

- ☐ Socrates
- ☐ Plato
- ☐ Aristotle



# Memory Test



