

⇒ Survey of Greek phil.

✓ pre-sophistic period: - 585 to 450 B.C.

↳ naturalistic: - directed to nature

↳ mostly hydrozoic: - nature as animated or alive

↳ ontological: - inquiry into the essence of things

↳ mainly monistic: - explanation of phenomena by 1 principle

↳ dogmatic: - belief in human mind to solve the W-probl.
W-probl.

✓ Sophists & Socrates

the Sophists: - 5th cent.

↳ distrust of the power of the human mind to solve the W-probl.

↳ skeptical & antagonistic to metaphysical speculation

↳ turning away from ontological & cosmological speculations

↳ attention to the probl. of man - to human knowledge & conduct.

the Socratic: - 430 to 320 B.C. :- Plato + Aristotle

↳ period of reconstruction

↳ Legend of knowledge against the assaults of skepticism

↳ how truth may be reached by the employment of logical method

↳ paved the way for a SC. of ethics to define the meaning of the good.

✓ Plato & Aristotle :- concern for all the problems of phil.
- the systematic period

✓ They (both) construct rational theories of knowledge (logic), conduct (ethics), the state (politics)

↳ the metaphysical problems concerning reality
↳ the humanistic problems relating to man's knowledge, conduct and place in the world-order

✓ work out comprehensive systems of speculative thought (metaphysics), and interpret the universe in terms of mind, or reason.

- ✓ Critical :- investigates the principles of Knowledge
- o rationalistic :- belief in the competence of reason in the search after truth
- o humanistic :- studies man
- o Spiritualistic/Idealistic :- making mind an important in fact the chief factor in the explanation of reality
- o dualistic :- recognizing matter as a factor in reality, though secondary to mind.

↳ The last period :- the ethico-religious :- 320 B.C. to 529 A.D
post-Aristotelian :- the Emperor Justinian closed the schools of the philosophers.
Athens, Alexandria & Rome.

ethical + theological

ethical :- the problem of conduct :-

- the Stoic :-
Zeno
- the Hedonist
Epicurus

What is the aim of rational human endeavor, the highest good?

- ✓ The Epicureans :- in a life of pleasure
- ✓ the Stoics :- in a life of virtue

∴ Both Schools are interested in logical metaphysics for the sake of their own particular purposes :-

The Epicureans :- because such knowledge will destroy superstition and ignorance and contribute to happiness

the Stoics :- it will teach man his duty as a part of a rational universe.

The Epicureans are materialists and to mechanists;

The Stoics :- the universe is the expression of divine reason

Theological movement:- Alexandria:

The contact of Greek philosophy with oriental religions

the Neo-platonism:- seeks to explain the

world as an emanation from a transcendent God who is both the source and the goal of all being.