2.1.2. The core ideas in Greco-Roman philosophy and science emphasized logic, empirical observation, and the nature of political power and hierarchy.

**PRE-SOCRATICS**

**ANAXIMANDER**
611 BCE-546 BCE
*First philosopher to write down his ideas.

“Anaximander of Miletus considered that from warmed up water and earth emerged either fish or entirely fishlike animals. Inside these animals, men took form and embryos were held prisoners until puberty; only then, after these animals burst open, could men and women come out, now able to feed themselves”

1. Where does ANAXIMANDER say humans come from?
2. What theory is this similar to today?

**POST-SOCRATICS**

**ZENO**
334 BCE-262 BCE
*Founder of the School of STOICISM

“In the life of an individual man, virtue is the sole good; such things as health, happiness, possessions, are of no account. Since virtue resides in the will, everything really good or bad in a man’s life depends only upon himself. Therefore every man has perfect freedom, provided he emancipates himself from mundane desires.”

6. What other world belief system does this mirror?

7. Briefly describe STOICISM.

**SOCRATICS**

**PLATO**
428 BCE -348 BCE
*Student of SOCRATES

**ARISTOTLE**
384 BCE -322 BCE
*Student of PLATO & Teacher of ALEXANDER

“We suppose ourselves to possess unqualified scientific knowledge of a thing, as opposed to knowing it in the accidental way, when we think that we know the cause on which the fact depends, as the cause of that fact and of no other, and, further, that the fact could not be other than it is.

What I now assert is that at all events we do know by demonstration. By demonstration I mean [the logical reasoning] productive of scientific knowledge, a [logical reasoning], that is, the grasp of such knowledge. Assuming then that my thesis as to the nature of scientific knowing is correct, the premises of demonstrated knowledge must be true, primary, immediate, better known than and prior to the conclusion, which is further related to them as effect to cause. Unless these conditions are satisfied, the basic truths will not be ‘appropriate’ to the conclusion.

5. Aristotle is the first to write on this topic (that was later mastered by Islamic thinkers) what is he describing?
RONAL PHILOSOPHY

Since this is a history course...

HERODOTUS/THUCYDIDES

The Greek writer

Herodotus is considered the
world's first historian, "the
father of history."

Herodotus explored
centuries of contacts between
the ancient Greeks and the
Persian Empire, culminating in
the Persian Wars of the early
fifth century B.C.

In dramatic land and sea
battles, the Greeks managed to
repel invaders from the much
larger, richer, and more
powerful Persian Empire to the
east. Later historians have said
these Greek victories saved
Western Civilization.

To compile his history,
Herodotus relied on oral
accounts and he included gossip,
myths, and rumors. Sometimes
he would provide conflicting
accounts of events and invite the
reader to decide which to
believe.

Herodotus wrote, "No one is so
foolish as to prefer war to peace:
in peace children bury their
fathers, while in war fathers
bury their children."

The Greek writer

Thucydides (thoo-SID-uh-dees) is credited with
writing the first
"scientific" history.

Gods and legends
played no role in his
history of the
Peloponnesian War
between Athens and
Sparta, which took place
in the late fifth century
B.C. After 27 years of
conflict, Sparta won and
Athens went into decline.

Thucydides wrote
only about events that
occurred during his
lifetime that he could
verify through
examination of written
records and eyewitness
accounts. He strived for
complete objectivity, and
in this way he pioneered
the historical method used
by historians today.

ROMAN PHILOSOPHY

8. What does Cicero say the statesmen should focus on?

9. What does he warn the statesmen to stay away from?

WORDS TO LIVE BY...

Meditations from your friendly neighborhood Emperor

Read the following from Marcus Aurelius' Meditations. Rank the words of advice from the last of the 5 Good Emperors.

1. Do not act as if you were going to live ten thousand years. Death hangs over you. While you live, while it is in your power, be good.

2. You are a little soul carrying about a corpse. Be like the cliff against which the waves continually break, but which stands firm and tames the fury of the water around it.

3. Soon you'll be ashes or bones. A mere name at most—and even that is just a sound, an echo. The things we want in life are empty, stale, trivial. The best way of avenging yourself is not to become like the wrongdoer.

4. Every moment think steadily as a Roman and a man to do what you have at hand with perfect and simple dignity, and feeling of humanity, freedom, and justice; free your mind from all other thoughts.

5. Not to feel exasperated or defeated or despondent because your days aren't packed with wise and moral actions. But to get back up when you fail, to celebrate behaving like a human—however imperfectly—and fully embrace the pursuit you've embarked on.

Sincerely,

MARCUS AURELIUS

121 CE-180 CE