

## Philosophy Unit Review

**Philosophy** – The love and pursuit of wisdom

**Sophists: ideas and societal view** –

Ideas - They had their own brand of philosophy, for a fee. They taught people how to write, make speeches, and persuade.

Societal View - Society had a **negative** view of the Sophists, because Socrates wrote about them, and didn't like them, so that's what people thought about them.

**Stoics: ideas, tabula rasa** –

Ideas - They were unaffected by happiness and sadness or emotionless.

Tabula Rasa - They thought everyone was born as a “blank slate” or a “tabula rasa”

**Epicureans: how to live life** - they thought that you should enjoy life. They thought that you should have a restful life, and hang out while you learn. They also thought that you should do everything in moderation.

**Socrates: ideas, speeches, sentencing, famous phrase-**

Ideas - “Learning how little we know is how we learn.” (He looked for the truth.) He created the Socratic Method or Dialogue, and through this method all he did was ask questions.

Speeches - The *Apology* and *Phaedo*. The *Apology* was a defense speech to defend himself. *Phaedo* was the last speech he gave, on his death bed.

Sentencing - He was accused of corrupting the youth of Athens.

Famous Phrase - “The unexamined life is not worth living.”

**Plato: forms, access to the forms, perfect society** –

Forms - He searched for knowledge and looked at perception and true knowledge. The Forms were another world that was an unchangeable world of ideas. He said that knowledge comes from the forms. A “perfect desk” is in the forms, so we know what a desk is. He said that our senses and body stop us from seeing the true forms of something.

Access to the Forms - You can only see the forms during reincarnation (after death and before birth) and when you are born you forget the forms. Only philosophers can see forms during their life.

Perfect Society - He thought that a perfect society would have a philosopher king rule, because he has access to the Forms.

### **Aristotle: universals, prime mover -**

Universals - He thought that Forms weren't separate, but part of what we perceive/ see.

Prime Mover - The first cause for everything.

### **Augustine of Hippo: god and free will -**

He connects everything to God and free will, the ability to choose what you want to do. He thought that God gave you free will, and it's your fault if you choose to be bad.

### **Thomas Aquinas: Proofs of God -**

He had five ways to prove the existence of God.

1. **Cause** - Each event has a cause
2. **Contingency** - All things depend upon something for their existence.
3. **Motion** - For every motion there is a prior motion.
4. **Perfection** - Nature is perfect
5. **Order** - There is profound order in the universe. Something is responsible for that order.

### **William of Ockham: Razor, Plato and Aristotle -**

Ockham's Razor - When all is said and done, **usually the simplest answer is the right one.**

Plato and Aristotle - Doesn't agree with Plato's Forms and Aristotle's Universals, and thinks they don't exist. He said that things exist in and of themselves, and we make things the way they are.

### **Rene Descartes: famous phrase -**

Cogito, Ergo Sum - I think, therefore I am. - He knows perfection because God exists. He didn't know if he was awake or dreaming.

**Allegory of the Cave: allegories** - an expression by means of fictional figures and actions about human existence.

Cave - Real world and the Prisoners - All humans

Shadows - Objects in the real world that we think are real, but are shadows of the real objects in the Forms.

Visible Objects - The forms

Walkway and Fire - Real things, objects of substance.

People Leaving Cave - A Philosopher going into the Forms.

World Outside Cave - Forms and Knowledge.

Sun - Goodness itself.