

PHILOSOPHY 350

ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY

CLIMBER, BELMONT, 1902

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350

The first part of the course is devoted to the study of the
 foundations of philosophy. We begin with the pre-Socratic
 philosophers, who were concerned with the question of the
 nature of reality. The most important of these were Thales,
 Anaximander, and Heraclitus. Thales was the first to
 propose that the world is made of matter, and that it is
 governed by natural laws. Anaximander went further, and
 proposed that the world is made of an infinite, eternal,
 and unchanging substance, which he called the *apeiron*.
 Heraclitus, on the other hand, believed that the world is
 in a constant state of flux, and that everything is
 becoming.

The second part of the course is devoted to the study of
 the classical Greek philosophers. We begin with Socrates,
 who was concerned with the question of the nature of
 knowledge. He proposed that knowledge is not something
 that can be taught, but that it must be discovered by
 the individual through a process of self-examination.
 Plato, Socrates' student, went further, and proposed that
 there is a world of forms, which is more real than the
 world of matter. He believed that the world of forms is
 the source of all knowledge, and that it is accessible
 through the process of dialectic. Aristotle, Plato's
 student, was concerned with the question of the nature
 of ethics. He proposed that the good life is one of
 reason, and that it is achieved through the cultivation
 of the virtues.

The third part of the course is devoted to the study of
 the Roman philosophers. We begin with Cicero, who was
 concerned with the question of the nature of the state.
 He proposed that the state is a natural institution, and
 that it is necessary for the good of the individual.
 Seneca, Cicero's student, was concerned with the
 question of the nature of the individual. He proposed
 that the individual should live a life of reason, and
 that he should be free from the passions.

The fourth part of the course is devoted to the study of
 the medieval philosophers. We begin with Augustine, who
 was concerned with the question of the nature of God.
 He proposed that God is the source of all truth, and
 that we can know God through the process of
 contemplation. Thomas Aquinas, Augustine's student,
 was concerned with the question of the nature of
 ethics. He proposed that the good life is one of
 reason, and that it is achieved through the
 cultivation of the virtues.

The fifth part of the course is devoted to the study of
 the modern philosophers. We begin with Descartes, who
 was concerned with the question of the nature of
 knowledge. He proposed that knowledge is not
 something that can be taught, but that it must be
 discovered by the individual through a process of
 self-examination. Kant, Descartes' student, was
 concerned with the question of the nature of ethics.
 He proposed that the good life is one of reason,
 and that it is achieved through the cultivation of
 the virtues.

The sixth part of the course is devoted to the study of
 the contemporary philosophers. We begin with Nietzsche,
 who was concerned with the question of the nature of
 the individual. He proposed that the individual should
 live a life of reason, and that he should be free
 from the passions. He also proposed that the
 individual should strive for the highest possible
 state of being, which he called the *Übermensch*.
 Heidegger, Nietzsche's student, was concerned with
 the question of the nature of being. He proposed
 that being is not something that can be defined, but
 that it is something that must be experienced.