

Guide to Lecture 5: Traditional Philosophy Part 1

A) Historical overview of figures

- a) Pre-Socratics
 - i) Milesians (Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes)
 - ii) Pythagoras and the Pythagoreans
 - iii) Heraclitus
 - iv) The Eleatics (Parmenides, Melissus, Zeno)
 - v) Empedocles
 - vi) Anaxagoras
 - vii) The Atomists (Leucippus, Democritus)
- b) Socrates and Plato
- c) Aristotle
- d) Hellenistic philosophy
 - i) Stoics (Zeno, Chrysippus)
 - ii) Epicurus
 - iii) The New Academy and Skepticism
- e) Spiritual movements: Hermetism and Gnosticism
- f) Middle and Neo-Platonism (Plotinus, Iamblichus, Proclus)
- g) Religious Synthesis: Philo, Church Fathers, St. Augustine
- h) Latin Universities and High Middle Ages (St. Aquinas and others)
 - i) The Renaissance
 - j) The modern “turn”

B) Traditional Topics

- a) Ontology/metaphysics (being)
- b) Cosmology and physics (nature)

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- c) Logic (reason)
- d) Ethics/anthropology (human, happiness, personal goodness)
- e) Social/political philosophy (social goodness, justice)
- f) Epistemology (knowledge, truth)
- g) Theology (God)
- h) Aesthetics (beauty)

C) Features of traditional philosophy (continued in Lect. 6)

- a) Ontology, metaphysics, being
- b) Cosmology and Physics