

Please answer each of the following questions as fully as time permits.

Essay 1: Roman Philosophy

Each of the three Roman philosophers we have read makes *ataraxia*, or equanimity, his goal. They differ over the best way to achieve it. How does each believe that *ataraxia* is achieved? What are the most important considerations that each uses in favor of his own approach? What are the respective weaknesses of each approach? In the end, which is best?

Essay 2: Plato's *Republic*

Plato believes that the soul has three parts. What are these parts, and what is his argument? What objections arise against this argument? How might these objections be met? What role does Plato's tripartite psychology play in the overall argument of *Republic*? To what extent does the success of that argument depend on the success of his psychology?

He, however, who has practiced philosophy to effect his own cure, becomes high-souled, full of confidence, invincible, and greater as you draw near him.

—Seneca