

I. Greek Philosophical Terms (20 minutes)

In a blue book provide all the meanings and philosophical contexts of the following five Greek words: (1) ἀρχή (2) ἀνάγκη (3) ἐνέργεια (4) εὐδαιμονία (5) ζῶον πολιτικόν

II. Doctrines (15 minutes)

On the first side of the sheet provided, match the following philosophers with their doctrines:

Empedocles
Zeno of Elea
Thucydides
Democritus
Antiphon
Pyrrho
Protagoras
Gorgias
Hippocrates
Socrates
Anaximander
Zeno of Citium
Chrysippus
Anaximenes
Xenophanes
Pythagoras
Heraclitus
Parmenides
Anaxagoras
Epicurus

III. Chronology (5 minutes)

On the second side of the sheet provided, order the following philosophers chronologically, from first to last:

Aristotle
Socrates
Cicero
Parmenides
Empedocles
Plato
Protagoras
Zeno of Citium
Thales
Xenophanes

IV. Essays (140 minutes, total)

1. (35 minutes)

Show the importance to ancient philosophy of the following major developments in ancient history: (i) the encroachment of the Persian empire into Asia Minor in the 6th century B.C.; (ii) the repulsion of the Persians by the Athenians and their allies, the growth of the Athenian empire, and the Peloponnesian War between Athens and Sparta during the 5th century B.C.; (iii) the growing supremacy of Macedon over Greece, the accession of Alexander, and his conquest of the East during the 4th century B.C.; (iv) the dominion of Rome over the Mediterranean basin, including Greece, during the 2nd and 1st centuries B.C.; (v) the rise of Christianity in the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D., and its toleration by Rome in the 4th century; (vi) the collapse of the Western Roman Empire under pressure from the “barbarians,” during the 5th century A.D.; (vii) and finally, the 6th century A.D. accession of Justinian to the throne of the Eastern Empire in Constantinople.

2. (30 minutes)

What are the similarities of Epicureanism and Stoicism in physics, psychology, epistemology, and ethics? What are their main differences – in theology, but especially in ethics? How do the Skeptics cleverly exploit these similarities *and* these differences in order to subvert both schools of ‘dogmatic’ philosophy?

3. (30 minutes)

How many parts does the human soul have, according to Plato? What are these parts and what is his argument for this division? According to Aristotle, how many parts does the human soul have? For his division of the soul, what are the parts and the argument? (In Aristotle’s case, the argument draws upon several points from elsewhere in his philosophical corpus, as well as *De Anima*; in Plato’s, it is largely restricted to Book 4 of the *Republic*, although Books 9 and 10 provide helpful analogies.) Which assumptions do these rival accounts share, especially about the relationship between our rational part and the rest of us? Which account is superior – that of Plato, or that of Aristotle? Why?

4. (45 minutes)

What role does *Nous* play in Anaxagoras’ cosmology? How does the character of Socrates in Plato’s *Phaedo* recount the disappointment he experienced when he learned how limited this role was? What did he seek from Anaxagoras’ philosophy that it did not provide? How may the Form of the Good, developed in Books 6 and 7 of the *Republic*, be understood as Plato’s attempt to fulfill the hopes that Socrates mistakenly placed in Anaxagoras? Once you have answered these questions, now describe the shortcomings of the *separate* Forms, and thus also of the Form of the Good, noticed first by Plato in his *Parmenides* and later by Aristotle in his *Metaphysics*. Explain Aristotle’s new doctrine of *immanent* form. Do immanent forms achieve the benefits ascribed to Plato’s Forms, without incurring their problems? Finally, explain the theology that emerges from this new metaphysical doctrine. How can Aristotle’s God be understood as a renewed attempt, at a higher level of philosophical sophistication, to fulfill Socrates’ dashed hopes in Anaxagoras?

III. Chronology

Order the listed philosophers chronologically, from first to last:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Name _____

II. Doctrines. Next to each quotation write the name of the philosopher responsible for it.

1. "If someone were to bury a bed and the rotting wood came to life, it would become not a bed, but a tree."
2. "By her [Love] many neckless faces sprouted, and arms were wandering naked, bereft of shoulders, and eyes were roaming alone, in need of foreheads."
3. "The elements of number are the even and the odd, and of these the latter is limited and the former unlimited."
4. "For we do everything for the sake of being neither in pain nor in terror."
5. "Now the hour to part has come. I go to die, you to live. Which of us goes to the better lot is known to no one except the god."
6. "Air is a god and . . . it comes to be and is without measure, infinite, and always in motion."
7. "The same things that harm some benefit others. From these facts, suspension of judgment ought to follow."
8. "There is no motion because that which is moving must reach the midpoint before the end."
9. "In all things that are being mixed together there are many things of all kinds."
10. "For in no way may this prevail, that things that are not, are."
11. "The cylinder and the cone . . . cannot begin to move unless they are struck; but when that happens, he thinks that it is by their own natures that the cylinder rolls and the cone turns."
12. "The primary bodies . . . do not possess weight but move by knocking against one another in the unlimited."
13. "It is not the case that anything is."
14. "Horses would draw the shape of gods to look like horses and oxen to look like oxen."
15. "The indefinite was the first principle and element of things that are."
16. "Immortals are mortal, mortals are immortal, living the death of the others and dying their life."
17. "Man is the measure of all things."
18. "The goal is to live in agreement with nature, which is to live according to virtue. For nature leads us to virtue."
19. "Nature always compels gods (we believe) and men (we are certain) to rule over anyone they can control."
20. "Generation cannot arise from a single substance. For how could one thing generate another unless it copulated with some other?"