

## Ethics Exam III Study Guide

### Vocabulary:

- Republic
- The Nikomachean Ethics
- Epistle to Menoikeus
- Egxeiridion (The Manual)
- *telos*
- *eudiamonia*
- primary substance
- secondary substance
- Cynicism
- Hedonism
- Stoicism
- *atomos*
- *kenon*
- *paregklisis*
- *aponia*
- *ataraxia*
- *logos*
- justice
- temperance
- courage
- wisdom
- virtue
- *aretai*
- vice
- *techne*
- *apatheia*
- *askesis*
- *euthumia*
- *kunikos*
- The Divided Line
- Allegory of the Cave
- Hedonistic Paradox

### Names to Know:

- Plato
- Sokrates
- Aristotle
- Antisthenes
- Diogenes of Sinope
- Epikouros
- Epiktetos
- Menoikeus
- Phillip II of Macedon
- Antisthenes
- Zeno of Citium

### Things to Know: short answer, listing, essay

- Which of Sokrates' five cardinal virtues tends to be diminished or eliminated in Plato and Aristotle?
- How does the "Allegory of the Cave" illustrate Plato's ontology?
- What is Plato's theory of the soul? How does it allow for weakness of the will?
- Contrast Plato's theory of the soul with Aristotle's.
- Aristotle identifies four distinct kinds of souls; what are they?
- What is Aristotle's theory of causation and how does it illuminate his theory of human virtue?
- Explain Aristotle's "doctrine of the mean".
- According to Aristotle, what is the final end of humans?
- According to Epikouros, what is the final end of humans?
- According to Epiktetos, what is the final end of humans?
- What is the role of *logos* in Stoic moral theory?
- What kinds of things should be avoided if one is an epicurean?
- What kinds of things should be avoided if one is a stoic?
- What is the main difference between Classical (Sokrates, Plato, Aristotle) and Hellenistic (Epikouros, Epiktetos) moral theory?