Exam 1.2

Study Guide

Vocabulary:

- arche
- apeiron
- sophia
- logos
- gnosis
- harmonia
- nous
- spermata
- psyche
- physis
- tyrant
- hoplon
- hopionhoplite
- phalanx
- Names to Know:
 - Thales
 - Anaximander
 - Anaximenes
 - Xenophanes
 - Heraclitus
 - Pythagoras

- hoi agathoi
- hoi kakoi
- hoi polloi
- kouros
- kore
- Doric Order
- Pediment
- Metope
- Architave
- Capital
- Column
- Trigliph
- Slylobate
- Parmenides
- Zeno
- Empedocles
- Anaxagoras
- Democritus
- Dike

Things to Know: short answer, listing, and essay

- Who are the three main Ionian Presocratic philosophers, and what is their main contribution to philosophical thought?
- According to Aristotle, Thales claim that water is the *arche* (principal substance) rests on what three assumptions?
- What is Xenophanes' main contribution to philosophical thought?
- How is Xenophanes view of God different from the Homeric/Hesiadic tradition?
- What is the problem of sensation versus knowledge according to Heraclitus.
- Heraclitus appeals to the element of fire as a central metaphor in his philosophical work. What does it symbolize?
- In what ways are the views of Parmenides divergent from earlier pre-socratic philosophers like the Melisians?
- According to Parmenides, what is the paradox of becoming?
- What are Zeno's four paradoxes, and what are they designed to show?
- What does Empedocles introduce as the cause of change in the universe (i.e., how does he explain how one thing turns into many)?

- In what sense is Anaxagoras considered a metaphysical pluralist?
- Anaxagoras is claimed to have been the first philosopher to articulate a theory of efficient causation. What does he think is the efficient cause of the motion (*vortex*) in the universe and the cause of elemental separation that brings about the world we observe?
- What is Democritus' contribution to early philosophical thought?
- Explain how the Presocratics' view of the universe is different from that of the poetic tradition of the Dark and Archaic Ages.