

Exam 2, #1

Hesoid point of view is to show everyone that a muse gave him divine inspiration to write how the origins of how the world came to be. Homer's view of the Gods was heroic, excellence, the power that they held in the world. People put the Gods as a central part of their lives, but they believed that they existed. Without a doubt these people put the Gods as almost ~~perfect and flawless~~ ^{powerful + immortal}. However Thales began to ~~involve scientific facts~~ ^{examine the world naturalistically} in his Philosophical theories ~~that began to distort what people believed to be the truth as some point~~. Also others mentioned that the Gods were flawed beings, because the mighty Gods of Olympus still made mistakes and were not able to prevent horrific events. When Socrates mentioned that the Gods as grand as they believe, everyone said he was blasphemous. Like any other human being that would think that their beliefs are being affected and menaced. When other philosophers began to mention science much more than a God, people began to have different view. The Pre-Socratics after Thales did not involve supernatural beings in their work at all. Some mentions a void, a oneness, the logos, and even the creation of Atoms. Our everyday reality seems a distortion by saying that we really go nowhere, and that change never takes place. The main answers that they wanted to explain the reality we are in, its creation, and freeing us from the world we believe it to be the truth.

In antiquity Greek Science was very simple, it was not as developed as now in the 21st century. Mainly it was based on theories ~~based on~~ ^{that explain} observations from nature ~~in Greek saw~~ ^{to explain}. They also developed a primary of form of what would be known as a hypothesis ~~and the~~.

the experience

idea that objects change over time. It was Parmenides and Plato that soon separated

reductive

How?

Philosophy and Science with their theories. Thales mentioned science since he involved

used the

as a fundamental explanatory principle

element of

water, but not all of the following philosophers involved science with their theories. But

Poorly expressed Rewrite

as time progressed others formed new theories as an attempt to explain why the modern

world, which allowed the concept of Atoms to arise. This managed to make its way to the

vocabulary of our modern world, that there were small particles that give the world its

appearance. Then there were other philosophers that began to find faults in that theory

and everything had to be reworked once more. They asked how some Atoms formed

objects with rough edges. or a person's crooked nose. These men, in an attempt try to

keep their theory they began to give many explanations, since it had worked so great

before. However Aristotle, who appeared years after Socrates, made what was to be

known as modern Biology. He based a large part of this research on his philosophy, such

as how we are rational animals. ?

[Philosophy was largely based on Homer's ideas] Thinkers attempted to answer question

much more rationally than a myth would. Thales was considered one of the founder of

Philosophy he also a great Scientist. He believed that everything came from water, since

it nourishes and had different states of matter. However there were other people that

realized that if water created things that were not wet, then how did water make them?

Thales had no solution to this problem. Anaximander came along and wondered why

water, out of all the elements had to be so special? He came up with the idea of

boundlessness, for he believed that this contained all things in a vortex motion.

Xenophanes was the first philosopher to say that the Gods were fiction. While Hericlitus

believed in the Logos. Parmenides was with the idea of one, and the list goes on. As we

can see, the Philosophers were becoming much deeper, and created Theories to support their claims. In the process however, Philosophy began to be more distanced from Science. These two used to be very close together, but as time passed these two began to have too many differences.

Hesoid claimed that he wrote the Theogony based on direct inspiration from the Gods themselves. Here he explains the origin of the Greek Gods, where they were born and the war that they produced among themselves. This leads up to Zeus creating mankind and becoming the new King of the Gods. Homer was more involved about talking the Gods, excellence, as well as the Heroes such as Odysseus and Achilles. He also wrote the two pieces: the Iliad and the Odyssey. Other Philosophers began to question the idea of excellence in the Gods, if they were so powerful why they not prevented key events that happened, and why didn't protect their heroes from harm. The God were flawed, and were not perfect, they were much closer to being human than being anything divine. Much later on, Christianity began to spread, and some people completely rejected the idea of polytheism. However this is much later than the pre-Socratics. Although Plato was also much later, but a lot of Plato's ideas seeped into religion as well. There was ways of dealing and thinking, but once again, this was years after the Pre- Socrates. This changed the way of thinking for people regarding Philosophy, Science and Religion.

show how each of these grew out of pre-socratic thought

This essay is disorganized + haphazard.

Say clearly something about ① the new mode of thinking ② how each thinker approached this + ③ the lasting influence. write a clear paragraph on each

Rewrite *(read the question) + read other comments online*