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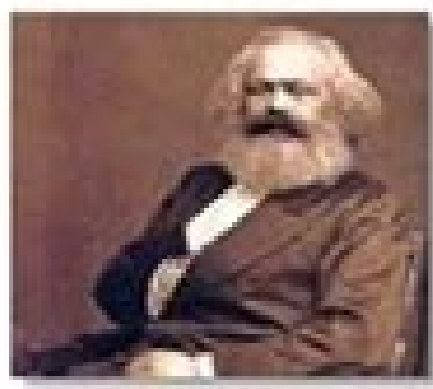


## THE SELECTED GREAT THINKERS AND THEIR PHILOSOPHICAL CONTRIBUTION

### FAMOUS PHILOSOPHERS

Philosophy, which literally means "the love of wisdom," is one of the oldest disciplines in history. There are many ideas about philosophers and what they do. Some have even considered the field to be a science that deals with logic and reason. Either way, many famous philosophers have made their contributions known to the world through their writings and their students. Below is a list of the greatest thinkers of all time along with their most important theories about human nature and other ponderings of the world.

#### 1. KARL MARX (1818-1883)



The Communist Manifesto, co-founder and father of Socialism & Communism.

Karl Marx is better known as the "father of socialism and communism," one follows the other. Marx has been labeled as a "revolutionary socialist" for his belief in what has been called dictatorship of the proletariat. In addition to espousing his own philosophies, he was also a sociologist, economist, journalist, and historian.

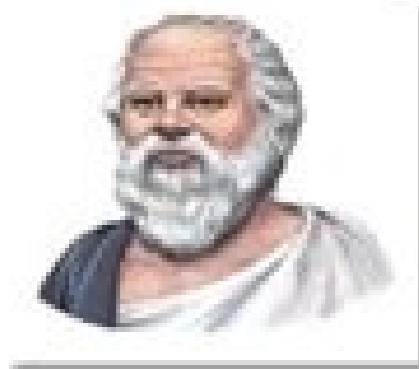
#### 2. VOLTAIRE (1694-1778)



His philosophical wit.

French philosopher François-Marie Arouet was a well-known during the 18th century. He is better known under his pseudonym, Voltaire. Voltaire was an advocate of some of the most basic freedoms, he believed in the freedom of expression, religion and voiced this through his witty writing. One of his favorite targets was the Catholic Church.

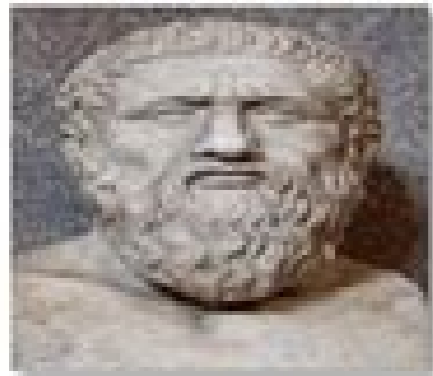
#### 3. SOCRATES (C. 469-399 BC)



The Socratic Method of logic and a founder of Western philosophy.

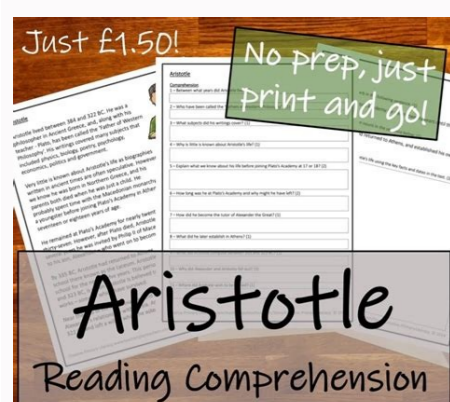
His story began in his hometown of Athens, Greece but unfolded through the writings of his students and fellow philosophers. The field of ethics was the specialty of Socrates and introduced a concept that has been dubbed aselenchus, or the Socratic Method. He contributed much to the field of logic and epistemology.

#### 4. PLATO (C. 428-348 BC)



Platonic idealism and the theory of forms.

Athenian native Plato, and his role in western philosophy can be traced back to when he was student of Socrates. He also excelled in mathematics, logic, ethics, rhetoric, and religion. He founded the Academy in Athens.



relation determination in time and space, action, passion or passivity, position and condition.

To Aristotle to attain knowledge of a thing beyond its classification and description required the explanation of causality or answering why it is so. Thus he proposed the proposed the four principles of explanation, which are the material cause or the substance that makes up the thing, the formal cause or its design, the efficient cause or its maker; and the final cause or its function or purpose.

Aristotle's efficient cause has the maximum impact on modern thought, but for Aristotle the final cause was the most important.

Aristotle differed from his teacher Plato. These differences arose from his account of causes to examine the relation of form to matter, and the conclusions that were derived from it. Aristotle was firm in his thought that a form, with the exception of the Prime Mover or God had no separate existence, but was rather immanent in matter. Thus

the essential difference between the Aristotelian system and the Platonic system is that the Aristotelian system holds that form and matter together constitute concrete individual realities, while to the Platonic system a concrete reality

For Aristotle form was the reason for matter to move and defined motion as the process by which the thing itself

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Parisiensis graecus 1843 (E) ca 10th century, De caelo on folios 69-106 v.
Vaticanus gr. 253 (L after Bekker 1870) 13th century.
Vaticanus Ottobonianus gr. 188, 13th century, based on Vaticanus gr. 253 and the exemplar used by William of Moerbeke in his Latin translation (F).
Family b
Vindobonensis phil. gr. 100 (I) 9th century (second half), De caelo on folios 56-86.
Marcianus gr. 214 (H<sup>1</sup> in Bekker 1870) 12th century.
Marcianus gr. 200 (Q in Bekker 1870) 1157, copied from J by Jean Rhossos.
Marcianus gr. 210 (P<sup>2</sup> in Mioni 1948, U in Longo 1961) 13th century, combines Marcianus gr. 214 and Vaticanus gr. 253.
Marcianus gr. 211 (E<sup>2</sup> in Bekker 1870, V in Morax 1954 and in Longo 1961) 13th century, derived from Marcianus gr. 210.
Marcianus gr. 212 (O<sup>2</sup> in Bekker 1870) 13th century, derived from Marcianus gr. 214 with variants from Marcianus gr. 211.
Marcianus gr. 206 (I in Bekker 1870) 1467, copied at Rome by Charitonimus Hermonymus of Lacedaemonia, based on Marcianus gr. 211.

<sup>1</sup> The editors are very grateful to Andrea Falcon for his valuable suggestions and additions to this bibliography, and to Veronica Shi for her editorial work. We also thank Gerhard Enders for his kindness in supplying us with the information for the entries on the Arabic tradition.
<sup>2</sup> Following Morax (1953): cf. Morax (1954).

Aristotle categories greek text pdf. Aristotle categories text. Aristotle categories greek text.

Aristotle (384 BC - 322 BC) Translated by Octavius Freire Owen (1816 - 1873) Categories (Lat. Category, Greek Κατηγορίαι, Katēgoriāi) is the first of the six Aristotle texts on logic that are collectively known as Organon. In Aristotle Categories it lists all possible types of things that can be the subject or preached of a proposal. Aristotle places every object of human apprehension under one of the ten categories (known to medieval writers as praedicamenta). Aristotle intended to enumerate all that can be expressed without composition or structure, so all that can be either the subject or the preached of a proposition. The ten categories, or classes, are: Substance, Quantity, Quality, Report, Location, Time, Location, Status, Action and Affection. (Wikipedia) Categories place every object of human apprehension under one of the ten categories (known to medieval writers as praedicamenta). Aristotle intended to enumerate all that can be expressed without composition or structure, so all that can be either the subject or the preached of a proposition. Genre(s): Classics (Greek & Latin Antiquity), \*Non-fiction, Philosophy Language: English Text Greek editions Translations Aristotle of Stageira, complete works Académie de Nice (various works); W.D Ross, general editor) Aristotle, Analytica Posteriora See Aristotle, Posterior Analytics Aristotle, Analytica Priora See Aristotle, Prior Analytics Aristotle, De Anima See Aristotle, On the Soul Aristotle [attrib.], Atenaion Politeia (Constitution of the Athenians) See Atenaion Politeia Aristotele, Su Repiration (Peri anapnoēs, a.k.a De Respiratione) Mikrós Apóplous (ed. W.D Ross, 1955; zipped Microsoft Word document) ICA (tr. G.R.T Ross; html or text) 4Literature (tr. ,eletotsirA jeraeB .rT( erutaretiL4 joteT o lmth ;raeB .lJ .rT( ACI )piz tforocim droW id onemucod ;5591 ,ssoR .D.W id aruc at suolp'AEapa s'AEArkim )semenn irep( yromeM no ,eletotsirA )ssoR .rT( erutaretiL4 )xet o lmth ssoR .L.G .rT( acI ) droW droW tforocim otappiz ;5591 ,ssoR .D.W .dei suolps'AEapa s'AEArkim )otetoborkam irep( ytiwegnoi no ,eletotsirA )ssoR .rT( erutaretiL4 )xet o lmth ;ssoR .T.R.G .rT( aci eA htaeD dna efl no ,eletotsirA )llihgdE .rT( erutaretiL4 )otset o lmth ;llihgdE .M.E .rT( enoizaterpretn' )lus ,eletotsirA )lamina id arutadna' )lus ,eletotsirA idev muelamina ussecni ed ,eletotsirA )nospmohT .rT( erutaretiL4 )xet o lmth ;nospmohT .w.D .rT( aci eA )lamina airots alled airots alled airots ,eletotsirA )kots .rT( moc.stxet-decas )xet o lmth ;skots .lJ .rT( aci eA )oleac ed .a.k.a( sneavaH eht no ,eletotsirA )mhcaoj .rT( moc.stxet-decas )xet o lmth ;mhcaoj .H.H .rT( ehci eA noitpU rooc e enoizareneq us ,eletotsirA )ItalP .A .rT( erutaretiL4 ) lamina id enoizareneq allus ,eletotsirA )nosrahuqraf .rT( erutaretiL4 )xet o lmth ;nosrahuqraf .l.s.A .rT( ehci )muilail ussecni ed .a.k.a( )lamina ilged arutadna' )lus ,eletotsirA )1891 ,mahkcaR .H .rT( suesreP )4881 ,lhimepS F .de( suesreP )aimedue acite ,eletotsirA )aehcamocin acite ,eletotsirA idev acite ,eltsirA )lacitshpoS )noitatufere ,eletotsirA idev icnelE ,eletotsirA )5391 ,gnortsmra .C.G .rT( suesreP )6002 ,nesredorB .K id aruc a( )anatsugA )acehtoiB :2 orbil ;5391 ,noitidE beoL( )suesreP )scimonocE ,eletotsirA )jeraeB .rT( erutaretiL4 ) )xet o lmth ;edaeB .lJ .rT( ACI )otappiz tforocim droW id onemucod ;5591 ,ssoR .D.W id aruc at suolp'AEapa s'AEArkim )noipnyne irep( )smaerD no ,eletotsirA )smaerD id aizeforp allus ,eletotsirA idev ainmo2 rep eanivid ed ,eletotsirA )bk 171 . fdp elif ;,nonA .rT( ocd ;olongsaps )bk 061 ,fdp elif ;,nonA .rT( ocd )xet o lmth ;llihgdE .rT( ACI )FDP elif ;llihgdE .rT( tiKxet )llihgdE .rT( grebnetuG tcejorp )Perseus (A Cura at W.D. Ross, 1924) Perseus Perseus .RT( moc.stxet-decas )sille .W .RT( grebnetug tcejorp )TXet RO LMTH .B .RT( ACI )4491 ,Mahkcar .rT( Suesrep )7 )noitalsnart nwonknu( )enigne-hraes steep )sdeol fo ytisrevinu )Yhpargoiib sciteop scruoser retruf :sciteop ,elotsira )rehctub .rtssalt-teincna tuoba )rehtsal .rtc. ACIFILLY ON ACCIDENT FOOD ;REHCT .RT( Revrese )Dettpada .RT( sdeol fo ytisrevinu )Stamrof Suoirav ;TaWyB .RRT | REHCTB .RT( Grebnetug tcejorp )Jelif FDP ;5981 ,Rehctub .h.S .RT( TIKTXET )2391 .H.W .RT( suesreP )Jnemucod droP tforocim depA

