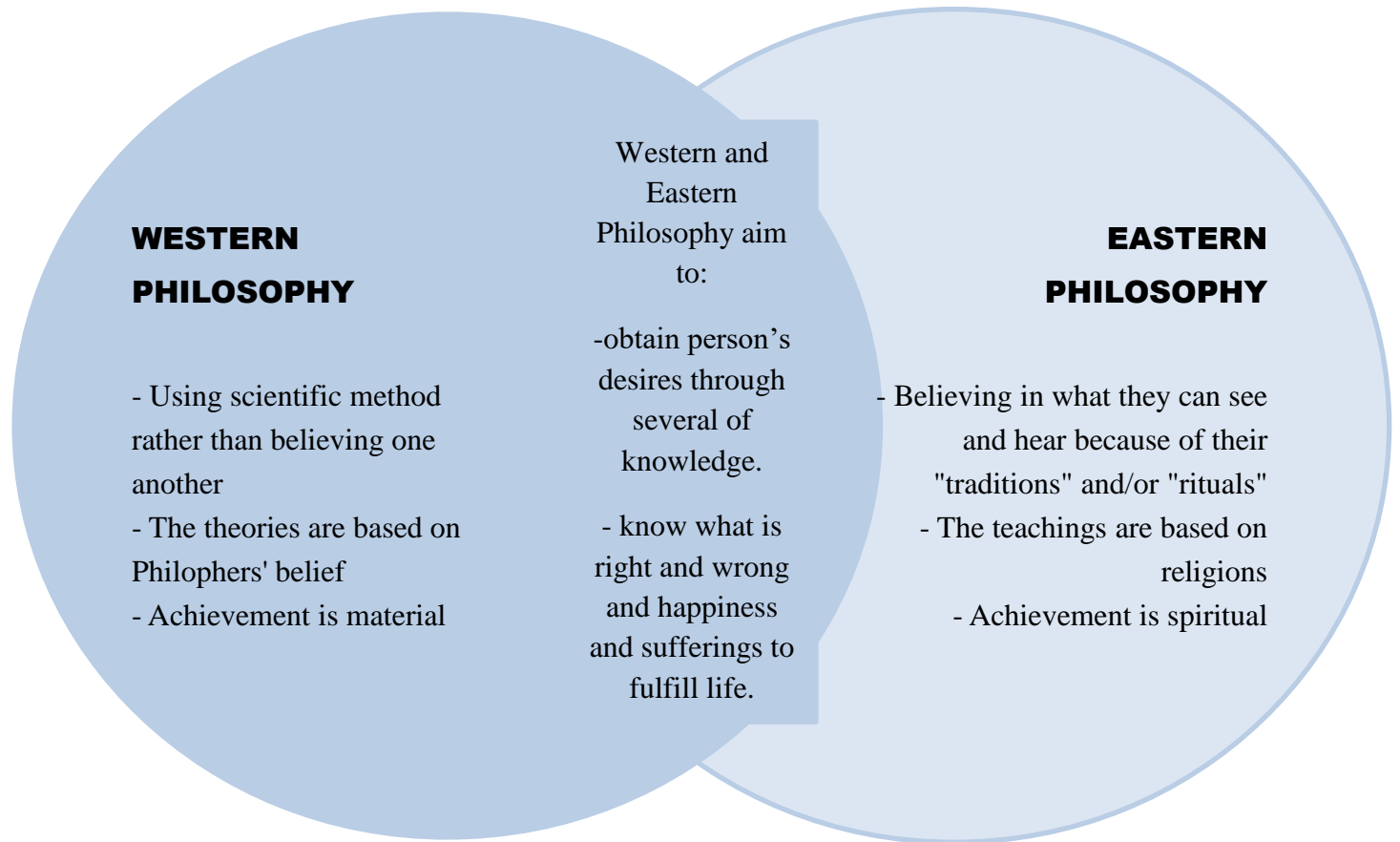


| ANCIENT PHILOSOPHERS  | SIGNIFICANT IDEAS/ CONTRIBUTIONS  |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Thales of Miletus  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He discovered the first observations of static electricity and magnetism</li> <li>• Four basic tenets of Thales' world view: The world derives from water; the world rests on water; the world is full of gods; soul produces motion.</li> </ul>   |
| 2. Anaximander        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Author of the first surviving lines of Western philosophy</li> <li>• He worked on the fields of Geography and Biology</li> <li>• He observed and explain different aspects of the universe, and its origin and laws</li> <li>• In his view, Apeiron was the source of all things</li> </ul>  |
| 3. Anaximenes         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He considered that air as the source/breath of life</li> <li>• His discussion of the rainbow not as a goddess but as the effect of sun rays on compacted air.</li> <li>• Doctrine of change – explains how air is part of changes. For example, fire turns to air; air to wind, wind to cloud, cloud to water, water to earth and earth to stone</li> </ul>                                      |
| 4. Pythagoras         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He is best known for Pythagorean Theorem</li> <li>• He emphasized his teachings about immortality, reincarnation, virtuous, human behavior of all living things</li> </ul>   |
| 5. Heraclitus         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He wrote a book called “On Nature.” This book are divided into three contents; one is universe, another one is Politics, and the other content is Theology</li> <li>• He believed that the world is in accordance with Logos</li> <li>• He proposed that the fire is the basic material principle of universe</li> <li>• He believed in a unity of opposites and harmony in the world</li> </ul> |
| 6. Democritus         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He believed that all matter is made up of atoms</li> <li>• He distinguished that the knowledge has two types, bastard knowledge and legitimate knowledge</li> <li>• He was the first to observe that the volume of a cone is equal to the third of the volume of a cylinder having the same base and the same height of the cone in question</li> </ul>  |
| 7. Diogenes of Sinope | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He spent his entire life engaging in efforts to disparage and deprecate social values, and to unmask the institutions of a corrupt society</li> </ul>  |

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
|                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He is considered to have been the most radical and the one who laid down a substantial foundation for the Cynic tradition</li> <li>• He was compassionate with ethics, and made himself a living example of his teachings</li> </ul>   |
| 8. Epicurus    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He enhanced the theory by proposing that atoms have different weights</li> <li>• Epicurus values friendship and praises it in quite extravagant terms</li> </ul>   |
| 9. Socrates    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He taught his students to argue/ ask by his Socratic technique, to reveal the truth and justice</li> <li>• He believed that bad behavior was the result of ignorance, and those who made mistakes did so because they knew no better</li> <li>• He believed that in order to come to a conclusion, a person needed to approach it with “thought, sense, judgment, viable knowledge, prudence.”</li> <li>• He believed that people should seek for goodness rather than material interests such as wealth</li> </ul>  |
| 10. Plato      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He was famous in Theory of Forms, its concept was the physical world is not as real or true as timeless, absolute, unchangeable ideas. It also presents a solution to the problem of universals known as Platonism (also called either Platonic realism or Platonic idealism)</li> <li>• He wrote Republic. The book of Republic is all about justice that concerned with just man and just polity.</li> <li>• He wrote “the Symposium,” depicts a friendly contest of extemporaneous speeches given by a group of notable men attending a banquet.</li> </ul> |
| 11. Aristotle  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He proposed the fifth fundamental element called Aether, which made up matter found outside of the Earth</li> <li>• He was known as the “Father of Zoology.” These are the popular treatises such as History of Animals, Movement of Animals, and Progression of Animals.</li> <li>• He was the first to write a book that dealt with the specifics of psychology: De Anima or On the Soul. In this book, he proposed that the mind is one of the many basic functions of the body.</li> </ul>   |
| 12. Archimedes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He discovered the laws of levers and pulleys</li> <li>• He discovered the relation between the surface and volume of a sphere and its circumscribing cylinder</li> </ul>   |



# PHILOSOPHY

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graph TD; A[PHILOSOPHY] --- B[As an analysis of frameworks]; A --- C[As an examination of knowledge]; A --- D[As a discipline]
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## **As an analysis of frameworks**

It is natural to a person to think and observe to better understand the perspective of people and views of the world.

By asking oneself, it helps you to organize priorities and achieve goals. On the other hand, asking other people makes everyone to stand in their challenge situations.

## **As an examination of knowledge**

Examining our knowledge through debate, discussions, essays, and other activities will further develop logical reasoning, critical thinking, and communication skills. It distinguishes facts and opinions that able to judge or to believe.

## **As a discipline**

It is essential to be curious and to be inquisitive to reveal the truth and to solve the problems. To be able to reveal the truth and to solve problems, you need to have prior knowledge. All knowledge starts with philosophy because that is where we distinguish what truth is and how we come to see the truth.