

Greek SPA

“Socrates was a Classical Greek (1) Athenian philosopher credited as one of the founders of Western philosophy. He is an enigmatic (2) figure known chiefly through the accounts of classical writers, especially the writings of his students Plato and Xenophon and the plays of his contemporary Aristophanes. Plato's dialogues are among the most comprehensive accounts of Socrates to survive.”

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Socrates>

“Plato was a philosopher in Classical Greece and the founder of the Academy in Athens, the first institution of higher learning in the Western world. He is widely considered the most pivotal figure in the development of philosophy, especially the Western tradition. Unlike nearly all of his philosophical contemporaries, Plato's entire work (3) is believed to have survived intact for over 2,400 years.”

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plato>

“Aristotle was an ancient Greek philosopher and scientist born in the city of Stagira, Chalcidice, on the northern periphery of Classical Greece. At seventeen or eighteen years of age, he joined Plato's Academy in Athens and remained there until the age of thirty-seven (4). His writings cover many subjects including physics, biology, zoology, metaphysics, logic, aesthetics, poetry, and much more.”

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aristotle>

“Ancient Greek philosophy arose in the 6th century BC and continued throughout the Hellenistic period and the period in which Ancient Greece was part of the Roman Empire (5). Philosophy was used to make sense out of the world in a non-religious way. It dealt with a wide variety of subjects, including political philosophy, ethics, metaphysics, ontology, logic, biology, rhetoric, and aesthetics.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greek_philosophy

Notes

- 1) **Classical Greece**: This refers to the period between the Persian Wars at the beginning of the fifth century B.C. and the death of Alexander the Great in 323 B.C. "Classical Greece" was a time of great political and cultural achievement, including the birth of Greek art, philosophy and democracy.
- 2) **Socrates enigmatic**: The Socratic method of teaching was to have a dialogue with students, with students leading the discussion based on questions asked by the teacher. Socrates is thought to be enigmatic in that he is known largely through the accounts of his students, including Plato. Due to some of his controversial political opinions, Socrates was tried for life in 399 BC, found guilty and sentenced to death.
- 3) **Plato's work**: Plato's books were written in the form of dialogues--people discussing ideas, and sometimes debating them. These dialogues often featured Socrates himself. Plato wrote about a variety of topics, including themes of justice, equality and the immortality of soul. He also introduced the idea of ideas as "archetypes," or pure mental forms that are imprinted on the soul before it is born into the world.
- 4) **Aristotle thirty-seven**: Aristotle, the student of Plato, was considered one of the most wide-ranging philosophers in the history of Western civilization. Today, much of his thinking would be considered scientific. It is believed that Aristotle wrote many books, but very few remain. Aristotle taught Alexander the Great, who later conquered the Middle East.
- 5) **Hellenistic to Roman Empire**: Classical Greek philosophy had a major impact on the eras immediately following, and beyond. From the Hellenistic to the Roman Empire, this philosophy was used to help people make sense out of the world in a non-religious way.

Songwriters-Gary Levitt & Lance Fialkoff; Beat, Bass, Keyboards & Narration-Gary Levitt; Vocals-Kim Carroll~Young Love Studio, New Paltz, NY © 2017. All Rights Reserved. Musical Media for Education (MME)