

Natural philosophy

Anaxagoras

Attempted to give a scientific account of eclipses, meteors, rainbows, and the sun
Famous for introducing the cosmological concept of Nous (mind), as an ordering force

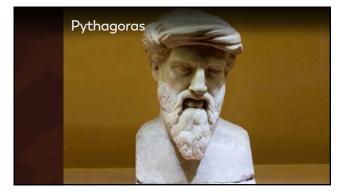
Empedacles

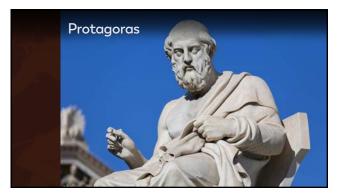
Originator of the cosmogenic theory of the four classical elements (earth, water, air, fire)

Leucippus and Democritus
Everything is composed entirely of various imperishable, indivisible elements called atoms

Hippocrates

Father of Western medicine
Use of prognosis and clinical observation, the systematic categorization of diseases, or the formulation of humanal theory



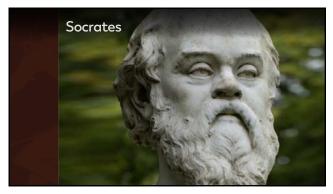


Nomos vs. physis

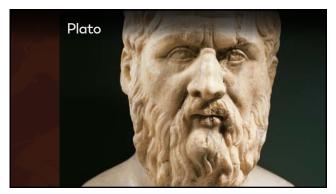
- Nomos (convention)
 - Is morality merely arbitrarily dictated by society?
 Protagoras: "Man is the measure of all things"
- Physis (nature)

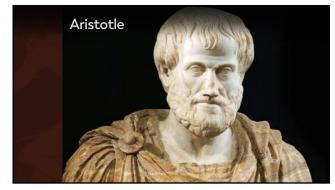
 - Is there a higher sanction to be found in something else, like the natural world?
 A search for ways to identify natural laws of morality and justice—universal truths

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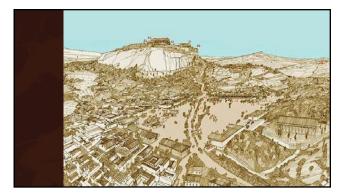
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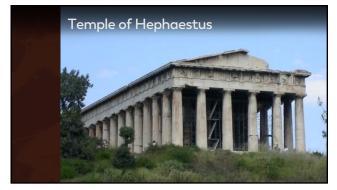


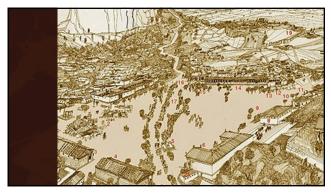


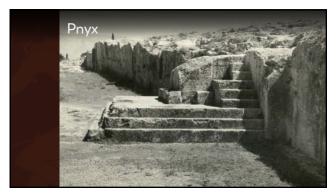






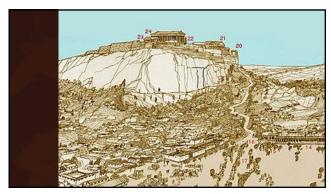




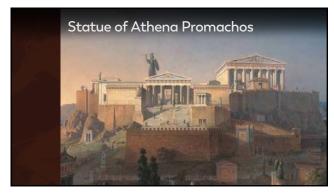


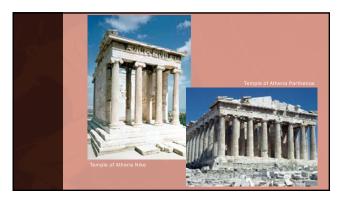


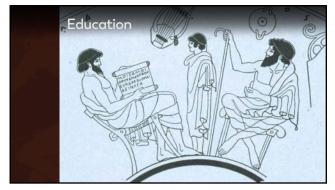


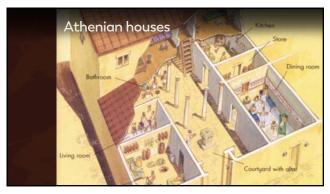






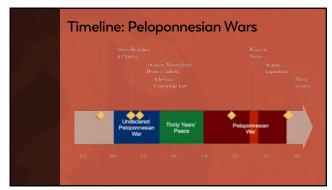




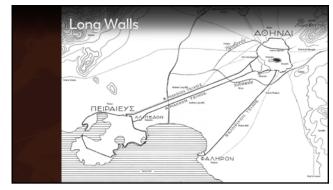














The Thirty Years' Peace Neither side interferes with allies of the other Neutrals free to join either side Arbitration of disagreements No one can switch sides Sparta and Athens can use force within their alliances









