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A well-known Greek philosopher, Aristotle’s popularity lasted from prehistoric time, middle ages and all the way up to the modern ages. He lived through the principle that every problem has an equivalent objective and unbiased solution. He even became more popular when his literatures covered countless knowledge, ranging from different subjects including biology, physics, music, theater, zoology, metaphysics, science, aesthetics and theater. He is the primary reason why we can categorize and recognize the nature of time, motion, matter and space. This exceptional development in Physics allowed us to understand the concept of inertia and why objects fall on Earth and the movement of the moon around the Earth. Furthermore, he is the brain behind the discovery of relative anatomy where he started his study through diverse animals. Axioms and posits are one of the first few structural concepts that Aristotle formulated in the field of mathematical science. Units of measurements to achieve precision in analysis and dimensions are also part of his discoveries.
In Athens, he was popular for the development and founding of an academic institution in Lyceum that offered extensive and rigid study of human knowledge from different angles of natural philosophy. He authored numerous philosophical discourses that he shared and imparted to some of his advanced scholars. His style of teaching led his students to call him as “ peripatetic”, which means “ to stroll” because he moves and walks back and forth while he conduct his lectures. When he died during one of those campaigns, his followers and friends headed by Theophrastus adopted his teachings and continued the spread of his texts and collections. The persistence of his teachings became prevalent through the discovery of his works during the Middle Ages and analyzed and studied by the medieval researchers. His followers eventually embraced his teaching as the eternal truth and his philosophy reunited with the Christian doctrine. The Nichomachean Ethics, an ethics which Aristotle wrote after his son as a manual for good living, is still a basis of consultation in the investigation of ethics .
In terms of living one’s life, Aristotle is a huge advocate of philosophical ethics that explains the rational and sense of how an individual should live his or her life best. Aristotle elucidated that any man who acquires a good and outstanding character performs his conduct in the right way and in the appropriate time. For him, bravery is an epitome of an admirable virtue and character. He argued that performing the act of bravery and having a calm and moderate manner are a good paradigm of excellent character. Aristotle emphasized that ethics exist in order to become good and not only to have knowledge about it, but to live and practice ethics in one’s daily life. He also claimed that to act upon a situation requires the correct sequence of actions given a certain situation. In order to do this, Aristotle expounded on the importance of practical wisdom and prudence. With regards to living together, Aristotle cited that existing together and dividing human concern is hard. He, however, claimed that despite the reality that not all humans can exist with each other, eventually humans need help as there are incapacities and requires mutual help. He rationalized that cooperation is very important especially when confronted with challenges. On the other hand, Aristotle justified that a man who decides to compete will not live peacefully and achieve fulfillment in his life .

## Works Cited

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