

# Questions



Greek Philosophy Greek philosophies insist on the facts of life and believe that an opposite exists for every philosophy. Mythology is given more prominence since it exhibited the reactions and opinions of the philosophers. Most of the philosophers and authors believed that myth played an important role and it formed a part of their inventions and creations. Plato, a Greek philosopher proposed several works which insisted on the importance of myth. One of his famous works, *Phaedo*, describes how a character changes in a particular sequence or a situation. (Cohen, 2005). Plato strongly believed that myth has gone through a phase of development and the way in which it was conceived has undergone continuous change. He also stated that the importance and allegation of myth depends on the investigation pertaining to a particular philosophy. In terms of philosophical investigations, Plato revealed that myths are considered to be full of errors.

This is decided based on the type of myth and the philosophy in which it is being utilized. *Phaedo*, Plato's innovative work describes about death and the myths that revolve around the concept of death. It also defines the opposites and their arguments which in turn emphasize on the fact that myths are considered to be a concept which relies on arguments and opposites. Acceptance of a philosophy or a theory and the knowledge of that theory depends on the reality. The theories must comply well with its existence even before it is perceived to become a reality. The special conditions and limits define the way in which a myth is understood and conceived.

This clearly explained that the role of myth entirely depends on the philosophy Plato's *Phaedo*, *Symposium*

Aristotle's *Metaphysics*

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Metaphysics was named as Aristotle's first philosophy and it described the universal principles and the existence of human beings. This theory emphasized on the wisdom and its nature and this was explained in a scientific manner. Aristotle aimed at rediscovering the scientific facts which is considered to be a turning point in the field of science. Even the existence of universe and humanity were explained in a different perspective. His opinion about was also different and he made it a point to explain them in each and every work of his. (Cohen, 2005).

Myth donned a completely different role in Aristotle's metaphysics. Though Aristotle was a follower of Plato, his opinion and judgment on myth was entirely different when compared to that of Plato's. Aristotle's idea of myth was considered to be harsh in most of his philosophies. But in certain situations, he appreciates the concept of myth and defines it in a cosmological and philosophical way. He describes mythology in such a way that people get to know about it in a much easier manner since it relates to gods of the Greek traditions.

According to Aristotle, Parmenides relates to a concept which already exists and he emphasized that it results from a being that exists in the world.

Aristotle's Parmenides is based on the two options which rely on what already exists or what does not exist. He strongly opposed the fact that things come from ones that does not exist. He emphasized this fact even in his works, Metaphysics. The Parmenides dilemma created a wave of confusion in the scientific field leading to evolution of controversial philosophies.

In contrast to Aristotle's theory of Parmenides, Plato's theory defined the realities that were already a part of the universe. Ontological dualism was his

major philosophy and it was based on both the reality and universal existence. Plato's and Aristotle's response to Parmenides was similar in certain cases but they even had a contra opinion on its concept. Plato described that individual realities played a major role in forming the entire universe. The changing ideas also form a part of Parmenides since it relies on the existence of what reality is.

#### Works Cited

Cohen, Marc. Readings in Ancient Greek Philosophy: From Thales to Aristotle.  
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