

Philosophical assignment number 3

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Logos Logos is a central notion in the works of Heraclitus. His works present Logos as a part of the nature and argue that Logos is everywhere and in everything. It is the idea that unites everything in one. It is also referred as Word (Graham). Since Heraclitus supported the theory that everything is the one this claim makes sense. Logos is a rational order of all things and it is common to all people as well. However, people do not use it much and only some of them come to the point when they recognize Logos and start using it.

Logos that is common to all people can be also referred as the Universal Logos; it is the truth, the universal law and the power that governs all things. However, according to Heraclitus all people have their private understanding of Logos and they believe that that their understanding is the right one. At the same time, Logos remains common. It is a certain logical law of nature and all things follow it. Heraclitus motivated people to discover Logos in themselves and use it in order to follow the flow of things in the world. Logos/Word is the unity of the opposites and if people do not get it, they do not recognize what their reason is (Graham).

Overall, the views and ideas of Heraclitus are common for his era. Most people are blind and they do not see Logos/Word. However, the world is impossible without Logos because it is fundamental for its existence.

Heraclitus made a great contribution to world philosophy and his ideas serve as a motivation for many philosophers over human history.

Works Cited

Graham, Daniel W. « Heraclitus». The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy. 2011. Web. February 25, 2015. <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/heraclitus/>

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