

Stoics - briefly

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Two major schools of Hellenistic philosophy were stoicism and epicureancy. The stoic philosophical system originated at the end of the IV century. BC e. and existed for almost a thousand years, before the VI century. n. e. The founder of the school of Stoikov was Zenon from the kition, the semi-e-semi-imaging colony in Cyprus. The time of his life is approx. 333 - 262. BC e. The Son of the merchant and the merchant himself, Zenn broke due to shipwreck and settled in Athens. He studied at first at the Kinik brief, then the Stypon and Xenocrat. About 300 g. BC. e. Zenon founded a school that was in the painted pack - portica decorated with polygnostic frescoes. From the name of a group of poets, before him chose this place and nicknamed by the "Stoika", Zeno and his students inherited their philosophical name.

Zeno Kythius, Founder of School Stoics

According to various sources, Zenon Stoik lived from 72 to 98 years. They say that Otakov died: leaving classes, "he stumbled and broke his finger; Immediately knocking out of his hand, he said a line from "Natobi" (incorporated poem of the poet Timofey):

I go, I am: why call?

- and died in place, delaying breathing "(Diogen Laercia. VII, 28). According to other data, he died, abstaining from food.

Diogen Laercia attributes to Zenon Stoik books: "The state" written in the spirit of Kinichesky philosophy, as well as "about life according to nature", "about the impulse or human nature", "about passions", "about duties", "On Law", "About Ellinsky Education, "" On Vision ", " Overall ", " On Signs ", etc. From them, only individual fragments have been preserved (see: Fragments of the ancient Stoics I, p. 71 - 72).

Zenon's successor - Cleanf Stoic (approx. 330 - 232) - a former fist fighter, a loworiginal philosopher, quite strictly adhered to the opinions of the teacher. He came to Athens, having only 4 drachmas, got closer to Zeno and became his student, earning a tough labor of the feeder. "At night, he dragged the water to water the gardens, and in the afternoon I practiced in reasoning; For this, he was nicknamed by waterpath ... It is said that one day an antigon (antigong II Gonat, the king of

Macedonia in 283-240, BC er He answered: "Do I only wear water? Am I not digging the earth? Do not water the garden? Isn't it ready for anything for anything for philosophy? "" (Diogen Laercia. VII, 168, 169). Kleanf left the philosophical books: "On time", "On the Physics of Zenon", "Interpretation to Hercelit", "On the Fellowship", "On Proper", "On Science", "That virtue is one for men and for women" "On the pleasure", "On Properties", "On Undractable Issues", "On Dialectics", etc. (See: Fragments of ancient Stoics I, C, 137 - 139, where 57 of the works of Cleanf are indicated). This philosopher died in old age, refraining from food.

The third largest philosopher of the ancient Stoi and the successor of Cleanf was chrysippe from Sol in Kilicia (approx. 281/277 - 208/205). According to legend, he was first at the athlete (runner). Posted 705 books, of which over 300 in logic. "The glory of him in the art of dialectics was such that many seemed to: if the gods were engaged in dialectic, they would have been engaged in chrysippu" (Diogen Laercia. VII, 180), and his place in the Stoic School was described like this: "Do not churchprip, not It would be stoi. " Fragments of 66 of his books reached us (see: Fragments of ancient Stoics III, p. 194 - 205). Chrysipp died, unlike predecessors, natural death. Drinking undiluted wines, he felt bad and died on the fifth day. "However, others say that he died in the seizure of the laughter: seeing that the donkey burned his figs, he shouted the old woman that it was now necessary to give a dawn of pure wine to rinse the throat, rushing with a laugh and emptied the spirit" (Diogen Laercia. VII, 185).

Stoik Chrisipp.Bust approx.200 BC.

The philosophers of the ancient stories also belonged to Zenon's students - Ariston from Chios, Gerill, Perseus, etc.;Zenona and Cleanfa - sphere spheres.Of the followers of Chrysippa, they call Diogen from Seleucia in Babylonia and Antipatra from Tars.They are known as the first teachers of Stoicism in Rome.

Stoics philosophy - briefly

Already in ancient, the system of stoic philosophy, consisting of three parts: logic, physics and ethics. Stoiki compared philosophy with an egg, where yolk is ethics, protein - physics, and the shell is logic. They also compared it with an animal organism, in which the veins and bones correspond to the logic, meat - ethics, and the soul - physics. If Zenon Stoic started up the presentation of philosophy from logic, then in order to physics and ethics, then the chrysip from logic moved to ethics, and then to physics. But be that as it may, all these parts of philosophy deserve, according to Stoika, the attention of the philosopher: the logic bonds the system, while physics teaches about nature, and ethics - how to live "according to nature."

If ancient stoicism represents the original system of philosophy, then the average standing by the names Pania from Rhodes and Posidoni is characterized by the features of eclecticism - the strong influence of Aristotle and especially Plato affects their teachings. There is reason to even characterize their teachings as "Stoic Platonism" (A. F. Losev). Roman Stoicism, or late standing, the highest take-off of which falls on the I - II centuries. n. e. When it is represented by the teachings of the Seneki, epithect and Mark Aureliya, represents mostly ethical and social teachings. The

weakening of interest in the logic, the theory of knowledge and physics is accompanied by their strengthening of idealism and the rapprochement of philosophy with religion.

Stoik Posidochi.

Photo by SAILKO

Such is the external story of the stoicism and the main features of its system. With the overall assessment of the social nature of this flow, it is striking that the philosophy of an ancient stoic is created by representatives of the declared layer of an Hellenistic society - a broken merchant, a poor companion, a man, the hereditary property of which, as he speaks about Chrysippe Diogen Laercia, was selected in the royal treasury. In Rome, Stoicism is represented by a slave, then the Epichet's freedman, the rider who has achieved high positions in the Empire Seneca, Emperor Mark Avreniem. Stoiki listeners vary in their social status from the Macedonian king to beggar and slave. Therefore, it can be said that the philosophy of the Stoikov is addressed to the most different layers of the Hellenistic society, and for this he had to express a fairly widespread mindset of the era, as well as the general installation of social activity characteristic of it.

Lucius Anne Seneca - famous Roman playwright and philosopher

Photo by Calidius

Of course, we can only talk about the overall installation and the overall mindset of stoic philosophy - different people are different, their temperaments and interests, inclinations and abilities are different. But in relation to the stops, it is obvious that the general mindset, which found their expression in them is a more or less conscious feeling of uncertainty and the unreliability of the fluid and a variable, constantly threatening human being. Early Hellenism is largely under the sign of a constant threat of welfare, freedom, the lifespan of almost any person, from the poor to the king. The reaction to this condition by the philosophy of epicureism is already known to us - this is an attraction, serenity and calmness, peaceful peace of sage who has reached the highest freedom. But this is an elitist attitude, suitable for the few "elected", which have passed into the epicurean "garden." Stoicism formulates the ideal much wider, suitable for such a sage, and for a person included in the public and political life and playing a certain role in it. The ideal of the philosophy of Stoikov is a man who is badly, but courageously and with dignity ("Stoically" - this word entered many languages) will obey the inevitability, fate or the will of the gods, having remembered that it is meaningless and in vain. For Volenthem Ducunt Fata, Nolenthem Trahunt - fate leads the desired, unwillingly drag.

A deep internal contradiction permeates, thus, the stoic doctrine of human life, the stoic ethics. The motive of universal dooms entails pessimism and passivity. But the ideal of "courageous beauty" and non-influxful circumstances of human dignity, the very badness turns into a celebration over the circumstances, and the humility to them into internal freedom. The philosophical choice of stops will not refuse in the harsh grace, the proud modesty and elevated tragedy. Hence the attractiveness of the stoic teaching. For half a thousand, from Zeno Stoika and to Mark Aureliya, stoicism practically

dominates the philosophical arena.

Emperor-Stoic Mark Azari

Stoics are strongly allied with Epicureism, sympathize with Peripatetics, and over time, the quintessence of Platonism is absorbed. They are not alien to natural science interests, and in this soil the points of contact and repulsion with skepticism are scheduled. Stoicism is not such a decisive sphere as an Epicurean, and his relative freedom from the authority of the teacher leads to an obvious spread of views within the framework of the general philosophical studio of the Stoic School.