

Historia de la Filosofía Antigua I

Idioma: EN

EXAM STATEMENT:

The exam consists of two sections. Both must be answered: 1) One question to be chosen and answered from the following three syllabus topics. 2) An open topic, chosen from the course content, for which the student must take into account the guidelines provided by the teaching team on the ÁGORA platform. Each section is worth 1 to 5 points, totaling 10 points. However, to pass the exam, both parts must be answered in a balanced manner. **IMPORTANT:** The self-formulated question and the development topic chosen from the three proposed by the teaching team cannot belong to the same content block of the syllabus.

Question 1:

- A) Philosophy in Magna Greece: Pythagoras.
- B) Plato's concept of Being and The World of Ideas.
- C) Aristotle: Politics.

Question 2: An open topic, chosen from the course content, for which the student must take into account the guidelines provided by the teaching team on the ÁGORA platform.

Question 1

Philosophy in Magna Greece: Pythagoras.

STUDENT RESPONSE:

Pythagoras

Pythagoras was a Greek philosopher who lived in the 6th century BCE. He was known for his work in mathematics and physics, and he is best known for the Pythagorean theorem, which states that for any right triangle, the square of the hypotenuse (the side opposite the right angle) is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. Pythagoras is also known for his ideas about the nature of reality and the cosmos, and he believed that there were two fundamental elements in the world: matter and spirit. He believed that matter was composed of small particles called atoms, which were arranged in patterns to create all the things we see around us. Spirit, on the other hand, was the essence that gave life to the atoms and made them come together to form the various objects and creatures we see.

Pythagoras was also a mathematician, and he made many important contributions to the field of geometry. He is particularly known for his work on the right triangle, and he used this to develop the Pythagorean theorem. He also developed the concept of the square root, which is the ratio of the length of the hypotenuse to the length of one of the other two sides of the right triangle.

Pythagoras was a controversial figure in ancient Greece, and he was eventually exiled from his home in Egypt for his beliefs. He is still studied today for his contributions to mathematics and philosophy, and he is remembered as one of the great thinkers of ancient Greece.

Question 2

An open topic, chosen from the course content, for which the student must take into account the guidelines provided by the teaching team on the ÁGORA platform.

STUDENT RESPONSE:

La filosofía en la antigua Grecia es una rama de la historia que estudia la evolución de la cultura humana desde sus orígenes hasta la aparición de la filosofía como disciplina académica. Se puede dividir en dos grandes épocas: la época pre-filosófica y la época filosófica propiamente dicha.

La época pre-filosófica comienza con el nacimiento de la filosofía en Grecia, que tiene lugar en torno al año 500 a.C. Durante este período, se desarrollaron diversas corrientes de pensamiento que se caracterizaban por su preocupación por la explicación de los fenómenos naturales y la búsqueda de una comprensión más profunda de la realidad. Estas corrientes incluyen la religión, la magia, la astrología, la alquimia, la geometría, la física y la matemática.

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