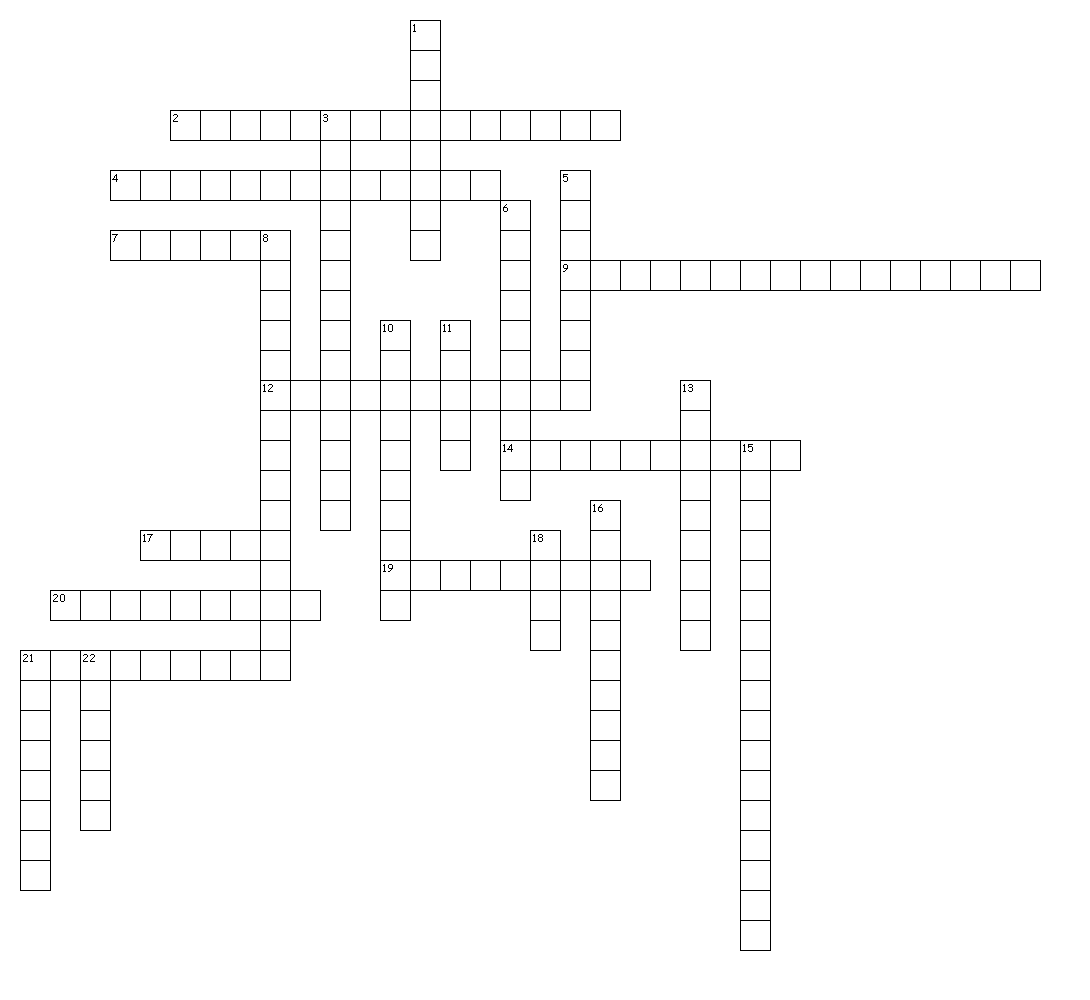
**Philosophy Unit One Review**

Across

2. Plato wrote about this type of person who would rule in his Utopia.

4. Aristotle used this to explain how objects can exist by explaining their origins. This helped him make objects more real despite constant change.

7. Plato, in his Utopia, devised the Myth of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in order explain why people would be satisfied with their place in the hierarchy.

9. Plato believed in a visible world and an intelligible world. Objects are in a constant state of change so he developed this to explain what is permanent.

12. This was the title of one of Plato’s most important written works.

14. Aristotle believed that this was the ethical way of living – the middle between two extremes.

17. He fled Athens saying “he would not give her the chance to sin a second time against philosophy”.

19. Aristotle was from here.

20. He tutored Alexander the Great.

21. This was style of logic that Aristotle developed – “If . . . then . . .”

Down

1. This group of teachers in Ancient Greece were paid.

3. This was the style of questioning that Socrates used to get people to consider what they believed in.

5. logos, pathos, and ethos.

6. This was the title of one of Socrates last public statements.

8. This was the name for the fact that Socrates never wrote anything down.

10. This was the name of Plato’s school in Athens.

11. Socrates was accused of praying to false Gods and corrupting the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

13. Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle all distrusted this form of government.

15. Plato used this story to articulate his concern that most people lived in a world that was not real. It was the job of the philosopher to enlighten the ignorant people.

16. Love of wisdom.

18. Aristotle believed that matter was the possibility of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

21. He said, “The only thing I know for certain is that I know nothing.”

22. This was the name of Aristotle’s school in Athens.