



PHI1001 History of Philosophy: Ancient and Medieval

Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> January 2012

9.15 – 11.15

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NO DICTIONARIES ALLOWED

**Answer one question from each section.**  
**Please use a separate script for each question.**  
(Each question carries 50 marks)

**Section A, Ancient Philosophy**

1. In what ways do the first philosophers (the Presocratics) differ from the mythologists or theologians that preceded them? Answer giving examples.
2. How does Socrates in Plato's *Republic* rebut the view that justice is the will of the stronger party?
3. How does Aristotle deal with the problem of change?

**Section B, Medieval Philosophy**

4. 'Medieval philosophy involves a dialogue with and a transformation of philosophical problems and insights that trace their ancestry back to Plato and Aristotle.' Discuss.
5. According to Plotinus all things must originate from the One by necessity, though mediated by a chain of intermediaries. Within the whole process, emanation plays a very important role. Discuss. ✓
6. For Augustine knowledge must be sought not for purely academic purposes, but as something that would bring true happiness, true beatitude. How far is this statement correct?
7. Thomas Aquinas tried to explain the relationship between reason and faith. Elaborate.