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Aristotle was a very intelligent Greek philosopher who made long lasting contributions that we use and are astounded by in today's society. Aristotle worked on a variety of subjects that we have today such as, science, physics, biology, zoology, logic, and metaphysics. The theme of this paper will be Aristotle's theories of knowledge and how we attain it and there will be three key features to how someone can advocate the research and theories of Aristotle's knowledge. Another part of the theme will be why might other Philosophers such as Plato, object Aristotle's theories on knowledge and reality. The conclusion will be my thoughts and opinions to Aristotle's theories.

Aristotle believes that knowledge should have logical steps, it should have a start and an end in order for it be logical. Aristotle also says that the premises should be deductive and should also use syllogism to break down arguments. He believed that knowledge helped us understand ourselves and the world around us. He thought it was important to obtain knowledge so that we are able to live a good life. Aristotle believed that we attain knowledge by experience, demonstration, and observation. These are immediate and logical answers that we can prove are true which is what Aristotle believed. (Western Philosophy. Analogy Second. Ed. Pg 19) it states "demonstrative knowledge must necessarily depend on premises which are true, primary, immediate, and better known than, and prior to and causes of, the conclusion". This quote states that Aristotle believed that demonstration showed us that in order for knowledge to be true

it has to be immediately proven. It also shows us that in order to gain knowledge we have to experience and observe in order to obtain the knowledge. He also believed that if we have innate capacities and abilities then we will be able to understand the world. These abilities can be developed through learning and the education that we receive; if we are to attain the knowledge we first have to understand and engage in a process of reasoning, and of analysis. In order to do this, we have to observe the world, gather the information, analyze and synthesize the information to gain more knowledge to understand the knowledge of the world. It's not about accumulating as much knowledge as possible but breaking down causes and finding the underlying principles. When we learn this, we can get a deeper understanding of the world and ourselves. Those are the key features that Aristotle believed was the way for someone to advocate knowledge.

Someone who disagreed with Aristotle over the centuries was his own teacher Plato. Aristotle disagreed with Plato's theories on the nature of reality and forms of ideas that exist beyond the physical world. Plato believed in an objective reality that is beyond the physical world, which he called the World of Forms and Ideas. Plato's theory was that the senses we experience beyond the physical world are just a copy of the world that is a higher reality. The World of forms is made up of eternal and unchanging abstract entities that are thought to be more real than the physical objects that we come in contact within our day-to-day life. Plato's theory was also that the World of Forms is greater than the material world but Aristotle rejected this theory and believed that there is only one world. Plato believed that the forms and ideas were the true objects of knowledge, and that knowledge could not be obtained through sense experience alone. According to Plato demonstration is an eternal truth in the book (Western Philosophy. Analogy Second. Ed. Pg 20) it states, "A demonstration is therefore a syllogistic deduction from

necessary premises, it is evident that if the premises of a syllogism are universal, then a conclusion of such a demonstration – demonstration in a strict sense- must also be an eternal truth.” This quote states the differences in Plato’s and Aristotle’s theories. Aristotle believes that demonstration has to be immediate and that it has to be logical, while Plato believes that demonstration is eternal and goes beyond what we can physically see. Aristotle’s view is that we experience the world through senses and that we learn from demonstration. He believed that there is only one world, and that we can easily use demonstration and experience the world through our senses to gain truth and knowledge, which Aristotle believed was the only way for us to access knowledge. Plato believes that there is a higher world that is greater than our own and that we can’t just get knowledge through senses and demonstration alone. Demonstration can also be an eternal truth because demonstration is what reveals eternal truth and Aristotle did not believe that. Plato argued that knowledge can be understood by using reasoning to reveal the eternal truths that access “The Forms”. So, demonstration is an eternal form that is unchanging just like “The Forms” themselves.

My incite on the theory of epistemology is that while I do believe that there is only one truth and that there is a higher being or a God. Aristotle’s theories make more sense to me because they seem more logical to understand and I’m able to put the pieces together. It makes sense to me that we can only understand and access knowledge through our senses and through demonstration. That does resonate with me more but even though I can’t fully grasp Plato’s theory I don’t dismiss it because it is my faith that is able to keep me clinging to God. It is my faith that helps me see beyond what I can’t understand, and I do agree with Plato’s theory when he says that there is only one eternal truth and that there is something beyond our world. I absolutely believe that is true but I have also experienced and gained knowledge through

Aristotle's theory as well. Aristotle's theory is something that I can easily understand because it I easier to prove.