

**Chapter 32 - Assignment 23: Aristotle's *Eudemian Ethics*, Book 5, Chapters 1–7**

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To answer the following questions, read pages 31–33 in Chapter 32.

## 1. Virtue and Psychology -

- (i) According to Aristotle, what are the two main kinds of virtue?
- (ii) According to Aristotle, what are the two kinds of intellectual virtue.
- (iii) According to Aristotle, how are the two kinds of intellectual virtue different?
- (iv) According to Aristotle, what does the difference between the two main kinds of intellectual virtues have to do with the difference between the two rational parts of the soul?

## 2. Etiology -

- (i) According to Aristotle, what does *desire* cause?
- (ii) According to Aristotle, what does the intellect cause?
- (iii) According to Aristotle, how is *choice* a cause? Along with stating what it causes, state what kind of cause it is.
- (iv) According to Aristotle, what causes choice?
- (v) According to Aristotle, how is *doing-well* a cause? Along with stating what it causes, state what kind of cause it is.

3. Aristotle said, "There are five different ways for the soul to find truth in affirmation or denial, and those five different ways are art (τέχνη), knowledge (ἐπιστήμη), prudence (φρόνησις), wisdom (σοφία), and mind (νοῦς)."

(i) According to Aristotle, what is the difference between *knowledge* and mere *belief*?

(ii) According to Aristotle, what is the difference between *artfulness* and *artlessness*?

(iii) According to Aristotle, how are prudence and *knowledge* different?

(iv) According to Aristotle, how are prudence and *art/artfulness* different?

(v) According to Aristotle, what is prudence?

4. Consider what Aristotle had to say about prudence, temperance, mind, and wisdom.
- (i) The Greek word for prudence is «φρόνησις» (“*phronesis*”), and the Greek word for temperance is «σωφροσύνη» (“*sophrosyne*”). According to Aristotle, the Greek word for temperance comes from the Greek word for prudence, and “temperance” literally means “savior of prudence”. Yet according to Aristotle, how does temperance save prudence?
  
  - (ii) According to Aristotle, how is prudence like mere belief?
  
  - (iii) According to Aristotle, how are prudence and *mind* different? Indeed according to him, how is mind different than prudence, wisdom, knowledge, and art?
  
  - (iv) According to Aristotle, how is wisdom a combination of *mind* and the most perfect knowledge about the most honorable things?
  
  - (v) According to Aristotle, are *wisdom* and *prudence* the same virtue? Why or why not? Explain.

5. Consider *more* of what Aristotle had to say about prudence.

(i) According to Aristotle, why were Thales and Anaxagoras *wise*?

(ii) According to Aristotle, why *weren't* Thales and Anaxagoras *prudent*?

(iii) According to Aristotle, the sages (or wise people) weren't interested in what?

(iv) According to Aristotle, how do wisdom and prudence deal with different things?

(v) Aristotle said, "If someone knows that light meat is easy to digest, but if they also don't know which kinds of meat are light, then their advice about health will not be as useful as someone who simply knows that chicken is healthy."

(a) According to Aristotle, which person would be wise but not prudent?  
Explain your answer.

(b) According to Aristotle, which person would be prudent but not wise?  
Explain your answer.