





4. Consider what Aristotle had to say about the difference between wisdom and prudence.

(i) According to Aristotle, *wisdom* deals with things that are just, beautiful, and good for human beings, and prudence *doesn't* deal with things that are just, beautiful, and good for human beings.

(a) According to Aristotle, why doesn't *wisdom* deal with things that are just, beautiful, and good for human beings?

(b) According to Aristotle, why does *prudence* deal with things that are just, beautiful, and good for human beings?

(ii) Between prudence and wisdom, which did Aristotle think is the superior?

(iii) According to Aristotle, how is wisdom an efficient cause?

(iv) According to Aristotle, what does the difference between ends-and-means have to do with the difference between wisdom and prudence?

(v) According to Aristotle, if someone is not wise, then why can't they be prudent?

5. Consider more of what Aristotle said about the difference between wisdom and prudence.

(i) According to Aristotle, which two virtues have to do with the moral part of the soul?

(ii) According to Aristotle, how was Socrates mistaken about masterful virtue? State the alleged mistake, and explain why Aristotle thought that it was a mistake.

(iii) According to Aristotle, if it's impossible for someone to be morally virtuous, then why is it impossible for them to be truly good?

(iv) According to Aristotle, what's the difference between prudence and moral virtue? (Hint: According to him it's also a key difference between prudence and wisdom.)