

2. Consider what Aristotle considered in his *Eudemian Ethics* VIII.2.

- (i) According to Aristotle, what are two main causes of welfare?

- (ii) On the possible cause(s) of luck, Aristotle identified three candidates: nature, mind, and protection. Accordingly, answer the following two multiple choice questions.
 - (i) According to Aristotle, if luck results from *divine intervention*, then which candidate would be a cause of luck?

 - (ii) According to Aristotle, if luck results from *prudence*, then which candidate would be a cause of luck?

- (iii) According to Aristotle, *nobody* can be lucky by *nature*.
 - (a) According to Aristotle, why *can't* someone be lucky by nature?

 - (b) According to Aristotle, why might someone *seem* to be lucky by nature?

- (iv) According to Aristotle, if luck is a *cause*, then luck *exists*.
 - (a) According to Aristotle, if luck is a *cause*, then what would it cause? State both kinds of things.

 - (b) According to him, how is the theory of luck as a cause a *problematic* theory? State both reasons.

- (v) According to Aristotle, why isn't mind, reason, or rationality a cause of luck?

3. Consider what Aristotle considered in his *Eudemian Ethics* VIII.3.

(i) According to Aristotle, there's a difference between particular virtue and general virtue. According to him, which kind of virtue is *kalokagathia*?

(ii) According to Aristotle, why would something good *not* be something praiseworthy?

(iii) According to Aristotle, which beautiful things are good for their own sake?

(iv) According to Aristotle, what's the difference between beautiful-goodness and mere goodness?

(v) According to Aristotle, God is *absolutely* good, but how is God a *final* good?