# Aristotle’s Theories

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**Introduction**

The Aristotle’s thought of ethics comes to an agreement that all the human beings have a special purpose in life and this is what makes them to be happy. Some of his ideas on ethics still exist up to today. This essays identifies some of the ideas that still exist. Aristotle work of philosophy helped to shape philosophy from one century to the next century. His work includes empirical biology, aesthetics, political theory and animal observation and this is where he was able to excel because he was able to give description of plants and animals basing on their observation. Aristotle is the main philosopher who expounded on the virtue of ethics. His theory was first introduced the ancient Greeks. According to Aristotle he believed that virtues meant being able to fulfil different responsibilities. **Aristotle also explained that ethics is not concerned in question 'What should I do?' but rather in focuses on question like 'what sort of person should I become? Virtue has more to do with the character of the person but not the wrong actions that the person does** (Heinaman et al., 2018).

**Aristotle's Theory of Ethical Virtue**

This argument is about I Aristotle’s belief that everything, including humans, had a telos or goal in life. **Aristotle’s believed that everything including humans and animals must have a goal in life.** When this goal is achieved the end result is happiness which he referred it as “eudaimonia”. Aristotle went ahead and explained that “eudaimonia” differs from one person to the next person and each person has a different idea what “eudaimonia” means. “the golden mean of moderation” theory is the main basis that Aristotle based his thinking. This theory suggested that life must be the same for all the people. Aristotle also concluded that the main purpose of human beings living is to be happy. Human are “rational animals” and they are able to reason and they can maintain good relationship among themselves. This helps to promote happiness. Aristotle also suggested that for human beings to be happy then they must be able to reason. If a person fails to reason or fails to relate with other people, then he is considered as “imperfect.” Maintaining moral responsibility is the main principle for, maintaining happiness in all the human beings. Aristotle was able to define the “golden mean” and Aristotle believed that living a moral life was the main goal of human beings. Living right according to Aristotle means that handling each ethical dilemma mainly by finding a mean between living to excess and living a different life which descent. In Rhetoric Aristotle describes the public speaking and this mainly aims at teaching the readers of his book on how they can be good public speakers. Rhetoric is important in politics and law. This is mainly because it helps to defend truth and justice. Aristotle suggested that for a person to become Good Rhetoric helps to educate people and also enables the people to consider both the negative and the positive sides of the debate. The virtue of ethics is used to make moral decisions among the people. virtue of ethics according to Aristotle does not rely on culture, society or the religion of the people but it depends on the individuals themselves. The virtue ethics is mainly concerned in making a person to become better. This is the main reason why Aristotle suggested that those who live a moral life are happy and also they have some sense of wellbeing (Grant-Davie et al., 2017).

# Aristotle: Biology

# This argument is about I Aristotle’s belief about Biology. Aristotle was not a scientist according to today’s definitions. Science was among the subjects that Aristotle spent most of his time doing his research. Aristotle believed that knowledge was mainly gained by interacting with the physical objects. Aristotle also explained that these physical objects were made up of a circumstances that mainly manipulated the outcome of an object. Aristotle also suggested that both the personal association and human interpretation played an important role in understanding this physical objects. Aristotle did many research in biology and he attempted to classify animals based on its characteristics and their behavior. He further went ahead and classified the animals into species basing on those that had red blood and those that did not have. He came to a conclusion that the animals which had red blood were vertebrates while the animals that were “bloodless” he named them as “cephalopods.” This classification of Aristotle was regarded as the standard system of classification for many years. Aristotle also involved himself in carrying out the marine biology. He spent most of his time in examining the marine creatures. Aristotle also describes universe as a scale that mainly lies between two extremes. The first form is the without matter and the second form is matter without form. He also suggests that everything in nature has its end and also it has its functions. Aristotle also explains that motion is the passage of matter into form and motion is of four kinds. First “motion that has effects on substances”, “motion which brings about changes in quality”, “motion that brings changes in quality” and “motion that brings about movement” ( Breede et al.,2017).

# Aristotle: Politics

This argument is about I Aristotle’s belief about politics. **Aristotle believes that politics is not separate from ethics. He also explains that human beings are “social beings” and they possess rational speech which mainly leads to the social union.** Aristotle also argues that a state is the development of a family through then “village community”. The family involves many series of relationship between the wife, the husband and the children. According to Aristotle a family can have also the master and the slave. Aristotle describes the slave as a “live property” which has no existence only that it has relationship with its master. Aristotle also suggests that it is important for everybody to understand the differences between those who become slaves by nature and those who are slaves due to war. Aristotle also defines politics as the "practical science" and this is mainly because it is mainly concerned with making the citizens happy. In his philosophy Aristotle explains the supreme purpose of life. Aristotle explains that the most significant roles of a politician is to make laws and constitutions and this will promote moral living among the people. After the laws have been enacted then it is the work of the politician to ensure that people abide by these laws. Aristotle believes that with the presence of the constitution the citizens will be the same as the time. He also believed that if the constitution is changed then the citizens will change too. Aristotle also believes that political association among the people is essential because it helps to promote good life among the people. **Aristotle believes that all the men have different reasoning capacities. Aristotle also suggests that happiness and political freedom are the main “telos” of human life**. This mean that politics helps to make a person happy. The end can be arrived at by living an ethical life. Aristotle believes that it natural for men to come together and form the political associations. Political associations are important because it helps to promote good life between different people (Horowitz et al., 2018).

**Conclusion**

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| In the end Aristotle wants all the citizens to live happy life. His political writings did not have effect during his time and this is mainly because the city states of Greece were being abolished in his last stage of his life. Aristotle had a great influence in today’s politics. Today’s politics lack justice, morality and these are the important virtues that Aristotle explained that it is important for the leader to have these traits. According to Aristotle a family can have also the master and the slave. Aristotle describes the slave as a “live property” which has no existence only that it has relationship with its master. Aristotle also suggests that it is important for everybody to understand the differences between those who become slaves by nature and those who are slaves due to war. Science was among the subjects that Aristotle spent most of his time doing his research. Aristotle believed that knowledge was mainly gained by interacting with the physical objects. Aristotle also suggested that for human beings to be happy then they must be able to reason. If a person fails to reason or fails to relate with other people, then he is considered as “imperfect.” The virtue ethics is mainly concerned in making a person to become better. This is the main reason why Aristotle suggested that those who live a moral life are happy and also they have some sense of wellbeing. In conclusion politics is either natural among human beings and it helps to necessitate the political activity. |  |

**References**

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