Abstracts

Ractionality:

In this article author takes a closer look into religious roots of philosophy. From this perspective, she takes into consideration the understanding of philosophy not as merely a scientific method, but also way of living and elevating human to a divine state. She first analyses the notion of rationality by uncovering etymological meaning and philosophical connotations of a Greek word *logos*. Then the author proceeds to evaluate the role of irrationality in early Greek philosophy. She describes Dionysian religion through the terms of magic, emotionality and  *numinosum*. Religious experience is another irrational element from which rationality emerges. Irrationality will be defined in this case not as an opposition to rationality, but as something that transcends it. Irrationality as an experience of *numinosum* cannot be grasped with mind, enclosed in terms, verbalized. Author then discusses differences in the notion of reality in the sense of Heraclitus, Parmenides and Pythagorean Community. The author takes different approaches to uncovering the irrational and religious roots of philosophy and asks questions about the current understanding of these terms in the context of the Greek world.

Gods:

Author develops the literary and philosophical understanding of gods. She compares the human-god relationship in early Greek literature and philosophy. There is an interesting intrinsic tension in the literary tropes that only can be understood if the religious function of this literature is taken into account. Author tries to describe the vision of the world and humans place in it in both sources: literature and philosophy. As philosophical writing enter there can be seen a movement in the vision of the world structure, as the gods become more inaccessible for humans, but humans gain the opportunity to become more godly by a proper set of thought and actions proposed by philosophy. Religious poets were speaking of the past times, when the gods were approachable for people. Their fantasies often mixed with the old beliefs, so that the humanly-godly world has as much of wonder and eccentricity as of dread. Homer has created for people a specific encyclopaedia, and Hesiod has revealed the divine root of the reality. When philosophy enters the arena of the Greek world, the glory of the poets fades. Philosophy conquers not only minds but also hearts, in order to convey them towards the ideal, bearing in mind unattainable model of virtuous man. Religion describes god similar to human, philosophy forges a new god-resemblant figure form human.