To do that, he reeded certainty and clarity, not expressive power. So he chose a small, tightly-controlled set of statements-where:

1) Subject and predicate are clear 2) Truth conditions are graspable 3) Conclusions follow necessarily from premises.

of functions, sets, variables or truth tables would likely have led to confusion nother than power.

3. He didn't have the mathematical background we now take for granted.

- · Aristotle didn't even have algebra. There's no variable notation in Greek mathematics at that time. No quantifiers. No truth-functional operators. So even asking for a richer logic system was inconceivable, because the tools and mental structures didn't exist yet.
- 4. His system has limits !: Modern thinkers le.g. Boole, Frege, Pierce, Godel, etc.) all realized this.