Socrates is considered the father of Western philosophy.

Socrates encouraged questioning everything to gain wisdom.

Socrates never wrote down his teachings, relying on dialogue.

Plato was a student of Socrates.

Plato founded the Academy in Athens, one of the earliest institutions of higher learning.

Plato believed in a world of perfect forms beyond our senses.

Plato's "Republic" discusses justice and the ideal state.

Plato saw the philosopher as the ideal ruler of a just state.

Plato used dialogues to express his philosophical ideas.

Aristotle studied at Plato's Academy for 20 years.

Aristotle developed the first formal system of logic.

Aristotle believed in empiricism, the idea that knowledge comes from experience.

Aristotle wrote extensively on ethics, politics, and science.

Socrates believed that an unexamined life is not worth living.

Socrates was sentenced to death for corrupting the youth of Athens.

Socrates taught through questions, a method known as the Socratic method.

Plato believed that reality is divided into the physical and the ideal.

Plato's "Allegory of the Cave" explains his theory of forms.

Plato argued that true knowledge comes from reason, not the senses.

Aristotle rejected Plato's theory of forms, focusing on observable reality.

Aristotle emphasized the importance of moderation, or the "Golden Mean."

Aristotle classified various forms of government and their flaws.

Socrates believed that virtue is the highest good.

Socrates thought that knowledge leads to virtue, and ignorance leads to evil.

Plato believed that the soul is eternal and undergoes reincarnation.

Plato’s "Symposium" explores the nature of love.

Plato considered the philosopher-king as the ideal ruler.

Aristotle tutored Alexander the Great.

Aristotle believed that happiness is the goal of human life.

Aristotle's "Nicomachean Ethics" is a major work on moral philosophy.

Socrates believed in the importance of self-knowledge.

Socrates was critical of the democratic system in Athens.

Plato believed in an ideal, unchanging world beyond the physical one.

Plato thought that only philosophers could access true knowledge.

Aristotle believed that the natural world could be understood through observation.

Aristotle developed the concept of the four causes to explain change.

Aristotle distinguished between potentiality and actuality in nature.

Socrates focused on ethics and how to live a virtuous life.

Socrates challenged people to examine their assumptions and beliefs.

Plato’s "Phaedo" discusses the immortality of the soul.

Plato believed that education is essential for achieving a just society.

Aristotle believed that virtue is developed through practice and habit.

Aristotle's "Politics" examines different types of constitutions.

Socrates believed that wisdom comes from recognizing one's own ignorance.

Plato divided the human soul into three parts: reason, spirit, and appetite.

Plato’s "Timaeus" addresses the nature of the physical world and the cosmos.

Aristotle believed that humans are naturally social beings.

Aristotle’s "Metaphysics" explores the nature of reality and existence.

Socrates often engaged in public debates to question moral values.

Socrates’ teachings were primarily recorded by Plato and Xenophon.

Plato viewed justice as a harmonious order within the individual and society.

Plato believed that democracy could lead to mob rule and chaos.

Aristotle’s "Poetics" is a foundational work on literary theory.

Aristotle identified three modes of persuasion: ethos, pathos, and logos.

Aristotle believed that the universe had a purpose, with every being aiming toward an end.

Socrates never claimed to have wisdom but encouraged others to seek it.

Plato's "Laws" explores the relationship between law and justice in society.

Plato believed that true knowledge could only be achieved through philosophical reasoning.

Aristotle classified living organisms and laid the groundwork for biology.

Aristotle believed that virtue lies between extremes, neither excess nor deficiency.

Socrates was known for his sharp wit and use of irony in debates.

Socrates maintained that personal integrity was more important than public opinion.

Plato considered the physical world a mere shadow of the real, eternal world of forms.

Plato argued that philosophers should govern because they possess the highest knowledge.

Aristotle rejected the idea of a separate world of forms, focusing on this world.

Aristotle believed that the state exists to promote the highest good for its citizens.

Socrates’ influence on Plato shaped much of Western thought.

Plato’s Academy continued to influence philosophy long after his death.

Aristotle’s works laid the foundation for many scientific fields, including biology and physics.

Aristotle emphasized observation and experience as key to understanding the world.