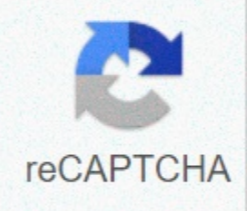




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## Arete definition philosophy

We will talk about arete, a philosophical term with a deep meaning that the Greeks first used. The meaning of Arete changes according to what it describes, just as everything has its own specific aret, essence, excellence and best good. A person's areste is different from the horse Areste, not the apple areste or the arette of the nation-state. [1] With the above in mind: Arete roughly means moral virtue. It refers to excellence or essence innate in everything and to strive towards its potential or purpose. This can be well understood through plato cave allegory and theory of form. Or it can be understood as a virtue theory (which can be called true justice), in which the highest virtue is the arete of virtue. Or we can understand it in terms of the greatest happiness theory, where the first principle of moral philosophy is the azte of moral principles. Alternatively, it can be understood in the Plato Republic, where the end of the whole theory of the ideal state describes areste of the state. In this respect, Arete is the placeholder of the greatest good of things (chief good), the true essence of things, the true form, and it is moderation, justice, happiness and moral duty in their perfect state. This is a word that specifically means none, but it refers to all of these best states because it is a term that suggests the characteristics of enlightenment associated with any category. Therefore, Arete is quality, the best good (Samum Bonum), that is, art (what high art tries to capture, if put very loosely, as in the best art of things, is the aristocracy of virtue, the best good, and the best possibility. It is the basic foundation inherent in everything, unique to all things, and common to all. If you take one thing out of the above, get rid of that my words do not fully correctly express the concept of Arete. Still, the rest of the page below aims to shed more light on our terminology. Arete's example If we are our best selves, we are excellent because we are fully defending the essence of destiny, this is areste of the self. Similarly, if the apple seed grows a complete apple tree, it adheres to its essence and is excellent, this is areste of apple seeds. As a perfect knife should do, if the knife cuts perfectly, it is excellent. Cutting perfectly is a knife areste (the art of knives is to cut to perfection, at its best the quality of the knife is the ability to cut completely). If a city-state offers its citizens maximum happiness, this is an excellent city-state, and it is Areste.If the soul maintains the perfect balance, this is the astete of the soul. In each case, both the possibility and fulfillment of the essence of things are are allete. Tip: With this in mind, the Plato Republic is all about the areste of nations and souls. Tip: Terms can be typed as arete, arete, or arete. In Greek, it is a typed αε ε. Arete, as you have already picked up, they are terms that do not correspond to English, arete is an extensive catch-all concept used by greeks who have no English equivalent (there is not a single definition in greek texts). This is made more complicated by the fact that we are trying to name the best of metaphysics (not just things, but definitely first virtues) that lead to the first moral principle, rather than directly visible. Tip: If I had to choose a term, I may go with art. The art of politics, the art of knives, these statements make sense in English. The other competitors are quality and excellence. Or, in terms of moral theory, the aristocracy of virtue works. Arete, the aristocracy of virtue, can often be said to be well translated, despite its elusive definition: the aristocracy of virtue (the highest moral virtue that encompasses and all other virtues in its own perfect state), which means that it can be understood by looking at platoons and Aristotle's theories, which for this conversation are important to Aristotle's theory on the balance of vices and virtues (as described below). [2] Areste and balance In short, if a person, place, thing, etc. has an excess or deficiency of excellence, it is not the best state and therefore does not describe this disproportionate state (certainly can be described as working towards it). So, a very common example (from Aristotle's mean theory from his Nicomachan ethics): the virtuous cycle average excess of the unscrupulous excess of deficiency is too little xarete too much x, so Arete doesn't just have as good a thing as possible or avoid bad things. The supreme virtue is the moderation and balance of all the virtues of the given thing. Excellence is similar to Plato's concept of justice and Aristotle's spiteful theory. If things are in a perfect balanced state, the best state, which perfectly reflects its ideal shape/essence, is itself quality, a work of art, with art, and so on. There are many ways to say this, and perhaps after all, the term is best described by countless words that touch on deep questions of moral philosophy, such as what is justice, what is quality? and what is it?Any good? (Otherwise, why did Plato and Aristotle write so many books on subjects ranging from politics, Nicomachan ethics, and the Republic? You'll also see practical virtue theory, social contract theory, Kant's categorical imperatives, and other virtue theories about crash course philosophy. Tip: If the best good is justice, justice brings the greatest happiness to the most people, a perfect nation and a perfect soul embody justice, and justice requires moderation, then the average of this favorable justice is the astete of the nation and the soul. Or how to describe the Plato Republic in one sentence. Aristotle's theory from his Nicomachan ethics doesn't change that much. Arete is to everything that is an expression of what the philosopher king is to the nation, an ideal form of balance that appears in its best form. aristocracy of virtue, for what was given. Excellence. Tip: Speaking of republics, Arete's good parable is a metaphor for caves. The shadow of the cave is a halfway version of the true form of things, and the perfect representation of the form makes for a better and better version. Tip: In some contexts, Arete is explicitly linked to human knowledge, where the expressions virtue is knowledge and arete is knowledge are used in the same sense. Tip: Existentialists believed that things had no intrinsic essence, Plato and Aristotle did, which makes them essentialists (Plato is even more realist Aristotle). The intrinsic essence of everything is, in its noblest form, Arete. Learn more about essentialism and existentialism. You can think of it as describing how to understand Areste as a moral virtue arete, especially as a moral term applied to man, describing the possibility and pursuit of one's own excellence/virtue, and the spread of virtue/excellence to others. When applied to morality, it is a somey idealistic concept, but it can also be used for mundane and rational explanations (like a knife with only a handle, a handle is the essence of the kind. If the knife cuts well and the handle is sturdy, the knife has an azte). Arete as a moral term not only means to strive towards excellence, but also to avoid vices (the flaws and excesses of virtue) and help others do the same (it is the fulfillment of grand purposes). (See Aristotle's list of vices and virtues, we'll also explain this in more detail below). If the point of life is happiness, as Greek philosophers generally thought, arete is a catch-all word that describes finding happiness through virtue, ethics and morality and being in harmony with the higher self. It's right to do good for others and heal the pain, just because they feel good and ask for something low. There are many ways to describe thisMany people have an atheism, ethics, and moral level for many people. In many ways, Areste can be considered a virtue itself, so many simply use moral virtue or mere virtue as an English placeholder. It should be understood that the terms morality and virtue do not specifically refer to moral or virtuous things with regard to religion or state. This term does not refer to ethics or the purpose of life. It does not directly refer to good and evil. Instead, all authority figures (nations, churches, societies, schools, and other elders) should try to example and teach the next generation, especially those expected to be influential. This can be understood by looking at the concept of police. Polis simply means people, but the philosophy surrounding it refers to what we might call calipolis or the ideal city-state and its corresponding politics (the Athenians were very proud of their pure democracy, but Plato went beyond this trying to imagine the perfect republic, but Aristotle did more than imagine the art of an ideal city-state). Aristotle describes the ultimate technique for spreading virtue in political science and describes the concept of rhetoric as a tool to achieve this. Aristotle describes persuasion, politics, and influence as technologies that can achieve Areste. The video below explains the good and virtues that Aristotle understands (with regard to self and state). The word are never explicit, but if you put all the ideas of the video together into one overarching concept of virtue, goodness, ethics, and a higher meaning, you can express that overarching concept as arete. Philosophy – The Good Life: Aristotle [HD]. Homer, Plato, and even lesser-known philosophers discussed Arete (along with other related concepts). Aristotle is one of the later teachers, so we start with him. Here is Aristotle in The Art of Ing a Good Life. Fact: The term pursuit of happiness is closely related to the pursuit of excellence. The term arete encompasses telos (purpose), ethos (ethics), and minor and related to major virtues. Tip: When discussing .com philosophy or language, we often say arete as an example of religion or state-independent morality, or as a word that has no English equivalent. There is no English equivalent of arete in more ways to describe Arete, so we need to rely on examples and semantics. Here are a few different ways to understand arets: Arete as being my best self. In simple English terms, we can say that arete describes being your best self and getting your full potential (or equivalent when discussing places, things and other concepts). everything can haveAccording to some of the later Greek philosophers, let's not focus on that aspect here. Arete as the possibility and pursuit of excellence. Another way to describe Aste is excellence, virtue, the possibility and pursuit of goodness. The word more or less represents someone who values and acts in pursuit of goodness and virtue over smaller things like money or sensual pleasure. The term means that this is altruistically done and not resentful, but the Greeks knew there were different layers of goodness and defined them. The pursuit of evil intentions and material possessions at the expense of others was the lowest kind of these layers, and the pursuit of excellence was supreme. This can be confirmed by texts containing the Nicomachan ethics of plato republics and Aristotle. The pursuit of excellence is arete in this sense, just as know is a journey that is not a destination, since the good of perfect ideals is not always achievable. Tip: Virtue is a different concept from evil or sin. The opposite of virtue is called vice. Learn more about virtue and vice. Arete as a virtue that replaces other virtues. If virtues such as justice, class, charity, and courage are considered virtuous, and seeking higher good for money and joy is also virtuous, arete describes the pursuit and acquisition of these virtues. It is not a virtue equal to these virtues, but one that replaces and implies all other virtues. The Greeks' justice / balance / moderation is a virtue beyond all other virtues. Moderating all virtues is then Arete. Arete as the way for leaders. Everyone, place and things have the potential to achieve excellence, but one's lot of life is a very real factor when it comes to success. So the Greeks knew, as is still partly true today, that those born in the right places and times simply had more access to the technology needed to achieve azte (i.e. social influence and resources). In this way of thinking, we can romanticis Aristotle by the teachings of Alexander the Great by Aristotle, plato's teachings by Socrates, or Plato's understanding that showing influential people a path of excellence has a powerful butterfly effect. Tao, the art of war, religion, politicians, classical and other teaching ideas. Today, we can somey naively say that any natural-born citizen can be the leader of their country, or that any man and woman can be the next Bill Gates. For the modern democratization of the influence that technology and progress bring, it is more important than ever to share an understanding of virtue and an understanding of the meaning and pursuit of excellence. With the above in mind, let's take a deeper look at the next videoHow to understand Greek philosophy through a modern lens. Ethics (Aristotle and Virtue). Take another look at the meaning of Aristotle and Areste. Fact: Arete mentions those with superiority and aristocracy and is loosely associated with the Greek aristocracy, the root of the word aristocracy. So Arete is an excellent virtue, an aristocrat of virtue. Source of paintings: Wikimedia.org Areste's meaning to Homer, Plato, Aristotle Homer, Plato, Aristotle, etc. all wrote about Arete/Arete/Arete. Changes in description and spelling, meanings evolve, but the concepts underlying moral virtue and excellence are consistent. Below, let's take a look at how the term evolved in meaning from Homer to Aristotle. Tip: See this excellent overview of Areste by philosophynow.org (I'll use it as a guide in the next section). Homer's Arete Homer wrote about Arete in Iliad and Odyssey in relation to heroes. It referred to the responsibilities of young heroes - their moral impermatons, the acquisition of intellectual and physical skills from elders in the defense of the state (representing that the

state is worth defending). This suggests the meaning of Arete during the Homeric period (800 BC). Plato's Arette Plato wrote about Alette in cave alegolies and other texts (circa 400 BC), and the term had a deeper meaning about the truth and wisdom in himself. Plato is considered to be an underlying virtue that replaces goodness with courage, moderation, justice, and other virtues associated with ethics and spirit. Plato Arete not only described the journey of an outside hero, but also described an in-house journey. Plato is considered a areste separate from goodness and other virtues. He also applied the concept of arete to non-human objects discussing how even apples and chimneys can have excellence. Isocrates's Arete The less memorable Isocrates (circa 350 BC) has expressed Arete as an education that prepared him for political, intellectual and moral leadership and nurtured the whole person (Proussis p.56). In a way, Isocrates combines the importance of Arete's in/out and external appears, and further applies this concept to the role of politician relations and other social influences. Plato's Areste's Areste is well described in his republic, with a conversation about the nature of justice and the ideal balance between nation and soul, and, along with almost every metaphor in the book, centered on finding a perfect balance, an allet of nation and soul. His metaphors of form work very well, as do the parables of his caves (parables of his chariots, parables of three souls, etc.). See an overview of the concept of the Plato Republic. Aristotle's Aristote Aristotle expanded on the previous philosopher's idea of Areste in Nicomachan Ethics (350 BC) and some of his other works like Politics. [6]It is considered excellence as the quality of something or someone who reveals its unique purpose or telos. Aristotle, however one, combines the concept of inner excellence, the external act of greatness, and the transmission of excellence with the concept of purpose (teleros). Aristotle refers to political science as a means of appearing on a collective level, especially through moral virtues. He saw the importance of achieving excellence in all things, and what was above things was the nation, and the virtue over all virtues was to teach Alexander Alexander, terrorism, telos, police, ethos to ensure enlightenment for the people. Philosophy – Aristotle. This video by The School of Life is a good overview of Aristotle's understanding of virtues. Aristotle's Table of Virtues and Vices We mentioned above, but to provide more detail, the following table is from Nicomachan Ethics and shows the virtues of Aristotle. He thought that each virtue had a balance (average), each with two related vices expressed by lack or excess of virtue. So we can say that Arete encapsulates all these virtues. This concept is not only to accept these virtues for yourself, but also to understand others and help them accept virtues. As Tao says, What's a good man, but a bad man's teacher. Note: There are multiple ways to translate a table, and search for other translations. Aristot's Nicomachan Ethics / Table of Virtues and Vices (Source) Deficiency Virtuous Vice (roughly Arethe) Excessive Coward's Vicious Courage Rushness Anyrematic AirlessNess Of Insybility Degrees of Freedom Prodiscipivity PétivityMigies Ambition Desire Ambition's Right Ambition No Spirit, Emotion, Gentle Politeness, Ironic Pity and Wealth Shameful Embarrassment Ruthlessness Just a Grudge Mean Fact: The Concept of Arete, and the Story of Homer and Prato, The Influenced Alexander the Great (coached by Aristotle, Later Plato students). Alexander the Great went on to discover Alexandria (a city that can be said to be rooted in the concept of Arete and other related virtues). ) has the property on which excellence, or aret, is based. The Mona Lisa is an example of excellence. Plato believes that Socrates's teachings have excellence, and simple things like the act of helping old women cross the street can be said to have excellence. [9] Excellence by any name, it is arete, telos, ethos, purpose, mastery, morality, or other large or less virtue, which is about the same. side oflts true, most uplifting, in its best form, a condition that recognizes and acts on possibilities and goodness. We can conclude that Arete's potential exists in everything, but achieving Areste is an ongoing journey, and the pursuit itself is the achievement of the highest order. Bill & Ted's Excellent Adventure HD trailer. Does humor belong to the pursuit of excellence? Comedy is art, and it can be claimed that Alex Winter and Keanu Reeves have both had the best lives. Life.

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