

A. **BRIEF ANSWERS:** (Choose 2 out of the 1st 3 and then do 4, 5, and 6)

1. Aristotle: **Define** his description of VIRTUE (excellence) as a MEAN between two extremes.
 - How is this a philosophical expression of Apollo's "command" – NOTHING IN EXCESS (or, as we have been interpreting it, DO THINGS IN THE **BEST** (excellent) WAY)?
2. Give a brief description of Aristotle's "FOUR CAUSES." Apply them to KNOWING A HUMAN BEING (as opposed to a table).
3. Is Aristotle's God monotheistic? If so, **defend** the claim. If not, how might we understand his 'God' within his own system? (Unmoved Mover, First Cause, Final Cause...)
4. What are the MAIN ELEMENTS of EPICUREANISM as presented by LUCRETIUS? How do they set us free from FEAR and SUPERSTITION?
5. What are the main STOIC elements in Virgil's AENEID? How are they represented in the character of Aeneas?
6. Why does Rome rule the world, according to Virgil?

B. **LONGER EXERCISE (ESSAY)**

As you reflect on the course as a whole, what have you learnt about **different** perspectives (or visions, or interpretations) when studying a variety of cultural documents? Consider the perspectives of those who saw human life as primarily TRAGIC (Gilgamesh, Sophocles, Thucydides in this respect). Also deal with a more RATIONALIST understanding of our human existence (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Lucretius, Virgil).

- In answering this question, be sure to summarize what you see to be the MAIN ELEMENT of a 'Tragic' and of a 'Rationalist' perspective.
- Deal with the differences **within** each of these broad categories (for example: how does Gilgamesh differ from Oedipus? How does Lucretius differ from Socrates, Plato, Aristotle?)
- Finally, give your own comments on the various perspectives studied in CVSP 201. (Positive, negative, questions that arise in your mind about any of them...)