

A Recap of Principles of Epicurean Physics

Post by "Cassius" of March 31, 2022 at 10:34 AM

Would it be correct to say that the implication of a "world" is that it constitutes certain areas out of the totality of things (the universe) which in revolving (?) came together into one unit. If so, would there also be an implication that while the "universe" has no center, a "world" does have a center? Key to that question would be the "revolving" part. I don't see that here in Herodotus, and I can't recall if it is in Lucretius.

Letter to Herodotus:

Quote

And in addition to what we have already said we must believe that worlds, and indeed every limited compound body which continuously exhibits a similar appearance to the things we see, were created from the infinite, and that all such things, greater and less alike, were separated off from individual agglomerations of matter; and that all are again dissolved, some more quickly, some more slowly, some suffering from one set of causes, others from another.

[74] And further we must believe that these worlds were neither created all of necessity with one configuration nor yet with every kind of shape. Furthermore, we must believe that in all worlds there are living creatures and plants and other things we see in this world; for indeed no one could prove that in a world of one kind there might or might not have been included the kinds of seeds from which living things and plants and all the rest of the things we see are composed, and that in a world of another kind they could not have been.