

what did epicurean actually mean by free will ? i think the article on the main page is confusing determinism with fatalism

Post by “UnPaid_Landlord” of December 14, 2024 at 8:28 AM

Practice assignment 1.2 - Not C X Create Thread - General Discus X EpicureanFriends - Home of Cl X

epicureanfriends.com/wcf/

UN

New Home Wiki Forum 63 Podcast Texts Gallery 4 Calendar Other

There Is No Necessity To Live Under The Control Of Necessity.

There Is No Necessity To Live Under the Control Of Necessity

During the brief span of life that is available to us there are no supernatural commandments to follow, and it is necessary for us to act wisely to identify the best life available to us. Therefore Epicurus held that there could be nothing more demoralizing than to think that we have no power over our actions and our future. Epicurus therefore singled out two belief systems as particularly false and harmful. The first falsehood is "Determinism" - the view that due to fate, supernatural forces, or even a purely mechanistic understanding of nature of atoms, we have no control whatsoever over our lives.

Epicurus realized that Determinism is not only damaging, but demonstrably false. Against such mechanistic views of the universe Epicurus advanced not only the physics of "the swerve of the atom," but he also pointed out the self-contradictory nature Determinism. Epicurus cited this self-contradiction when he wrote: "The man who says that all things come to pass by necessity cannot criticize one who denies that all things come to pass by necessity: for he admits that this too happens of necessity." (VS 40) And as a practical matter, Epicurus pointed out that we do clearly have control over the supreme choice in life: we have the ability to end our lives at any time, so nothing can compel us to *continue* to live under necessity.

Epicurus held that if we have the power to make this most important decision in life, we also have the power to control many other lesser aspects of life. Deterministic or fatalistic beliefs are poisons that must be avoided at all costs, so Epicurus wrote "For, indeed, it were better to follow the myths about the gods than to become a slave to the destiny of the natural philosophers: for the former suggests a hope of placating the gods by worship, whereas the latter involves a necessity which knows no placation."

Find out more in our [Physics Forum](#), our [Wiki](#), and our [Discussion Guide](#) >

help in drafting your own, click here.

"I know not how to conceive the good, apart from the pleasures of taste, of sex, of sound, and the pleasures of beautiful form."
- Epicurus

But the issue is not, "What is the means of happiness?"
The issue is, "What is happiness?"
Or, in other words, "What is the ultimate goal of our existence?"

I say both one, and always, always and truly, to all Greeks and non-Greeks, that pleasure is the highest good of the human life.

The pleasures which are termed "quies" (quietude) by other philosophers, who transfer the status from "the means" to "the end," are to many the end in themselves. The virtues are important to themselves, but only the means to the end that Nature has set for us.

The highest pleasure is true in the strongest possible terms, and is the most desirable good for how we should live.

Ex Epicureto gaudium

A. Singh has sedes tuatur

Conversations

Type here to search

18°C 18:57 14-12-2024