

Isonomy

Post by "Hiram" of January 23, 2018 at 10:06 AM

[Quote from Cassius](#)

1 - the Nature of which we must necessarily understand to be such that everything in it is made to correspond completely to some other answering part. - everything has a corresponding answering part (?)

2 - "This is called by Epicurus ἰσονομία (isonomia); that is to say, an equal distribution or even disposition of things." - equal distribution

3 - From hence he draws this inference, that, as there is such a vast multitude of mortals, there cannot be a less number of immortals.

4 - Further, if those which perish are innumerable, those which are preserved ought also to be countless.

I don't see it. So we see a progression (in Darwinian terms, the proper understanding is "adaptation to circumstances according to natural selection", so that you can have a blind mole rat, for instance, perfectly adapted to its environment, yet it's blind--progression does not imply superiority, just adaptation in Darwinian understanding). I can agree that we are likely not the apex of living beings and that there may be superior beings somewhere. But from there where does it lead to infer that there must be an innumerable number of perfected beings? Or that some kinds of beings correspond to others by need or in number?

When the dinosaurs were extinct, for instance, their atoms did not turn into other beings, they returned to the elements. We have no reason to infer that in the intermundia there was a reduction in amount of beings, etc. I just don't see how one things follows from another, how the amount of perfected beings must correspond to not perfect ones.