

# Why Does Stoicism Seem to Be More Popular Than Epicureanism, Especially In England?

Post by "Cassius" of October 3, 2020 at 5:05 PM

Yes that wikipedia article goes into what I would expect the issue to be: What does "positive" mean? Why use the word "positive" rather than "pleasure"? Do they resolve "positive" as meaning things beyond pleasure? And yes according to this they head right back into the "virtue ethics" issues that seem to characterize humanism. And to these extent these categories are accepted as ends in themselves, this would definitely appear to be an Aristotelian, rather than Epicurean, approach:

**Character Strengths and Virtues** (edit)

Main article: Character strengths and virtues

See also: Character education, moral education, and values in action (teaching of virtues)

The development of the Character Strengths and Virtues (CSV) handbook (2004) represented the first attempt by Seligman and Peterson to identify and classify positive personality or internal states (ISIT) of general psychology. The CSV provided a theoretical framework to assist in understanding strengths and virtues and for their description in various cultures (i.e., "non-western"), including 24 measurable character strengths.<sup>1,2</sup>

The CSV suggested that 6 virtues have a historical basis in the vast majority of cultures. In addition, these virtues and strengths can lead to increased happiness when the suggestion of autonomy, benevolence, 3. The study of positive human qualities broadens the scope of psychological research to include mental wellness, 2. the broader, 4. studies regarding people are "traditionally predominant" toward certain virtues, and 3. virtue has a biological basis.<sup>3,4</sup>

The organization of the 6 virtues and 24 strengths is as follows:

1. **Wisdom and knowledge:** creativity, curiosity, open-mindedness, love of learning, perspective, innovation
2. **Courage:** bravery, persistence, integrity, vitality, and
3. **Humanity:** love, kindness, social intelligence
4. **Justice:** citizenship, fairness, leadership
5. **Temperance:** forgiveness and mercy, humility, prudence, self-control
6. **Transcendental:** appreciation of beauty and excellence, gratitude, hope, humor, spirituality