

The Foundation of Science by Plato and Aristotle

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Abstract

1. The philosophy of science and knowledge is often taken to embrace topics which are important for the function of intellect and create the so called scientific thinking. Further, it provides the justification of induction and of the interpretation of the probability, or kinds of probability; it confers on its conclusions. Causal relations, general beliefs and beliefs held to be no more than probable are all indispensable features of ordinary common-sense thinking.

2. The main platonic epistemological problem is revealed by Socrates' question: "What is X? At any rate, he certainly did come to hold that, in interesting cases such as justice and goodness and beauty, every instance of X will also be an instance of the opposite to X. But this provokes a problem, for instances and examples seem to be achieved by dialectic and further-more knowledge is recollection-anamnesis.

3. Aristotle was the first to develop the study of deductive inference. He defined the syllogism as a discourse in which certain things having been stated, something else follows of necessity from their being so. Syllogisms are deductively valid arguments, which are the presupposition of all scientific Knowledge.

Space Science, Society and Religion: Some Thoughts

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Abstract

Science and technology are the results of the slowly evolving activities of the human mind throughout history. Undoubtedly, science and technology have empowered man as he has faced problems, and many obstacles and difficulties of human life have been solved. Yet, it cannot be ignored that science and technology can be harmful and destructive as much as they can be beneficial. Ethical problems posed by the utilization of outer space are examined and some important ethical questions raised from the new space activities are mentioned. The case that space science challenges religion and its guidance on how we should behave is also considered.