



Aristotle was a Greek philosopher born in 384 BC in Stagira, Macedonia, and died in 322 BC in Euboea. He was one of the most influential thinkers of antiquity and played a major role in the development of philosophy in the Western world.

He is also one of the few to have addressed almost all areas of knowledge of his time: biology, physics, metaphysics, logic, poetics, politics, rhetoric, ethics, and occasionally economics. For Aristotle, philosophy, originally meaning “love of wisdom,” is understood

in a broader sense as the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, questioning the world, and the science of sciences. Aristotle is also the founder of metaphysics, also known as the “first philosophy,” since it consists of searching for the first causes and first principles of the existence of

the universe, and “theology,” since it deals with the first cause, which is God. Aristotle was Plato's student for nearly twenty years at the Academy of Athens, but he later developed his own philosophy, often in opposition to his mentor's ideas. He founded his own school, the Lyceum (which gave the name , where he taught philosophy, science, ethics, and politics. His works cover a wide range of subjects, from metaphysics to ethics, biology, and politics. He developed formal logic, introducing concepts such as the syllogism, which had a lasting influence on thought. His most famous writings include “Nicomachean Ethics,” in which he explores morality and virtue, and “Politics,” in which he discusses the best form of government. In science, Aristotle studied biology and wrote works such as “History of Animals” and “Physics.” Aristotle's legacy is immense, and his ideas have shaped philosophy, science, and politics for centuries. His writings have been studied and discussed throughout the ages, and his influence is still important and has an influence today.

sources: <https://www.philomag.com/philosophes/aristote>
<https://encyclo-philo.fr/item/1670>