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**Comparing and contrasting Roman and Greek Philosophical thoughts**

Greeks and the Romans have famous philosophers such as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Plutarch, St. Augustine, and others. These philosophers are known for many things they achieved; however, they differed in their ideas and thoughts. Fundamentally, Greek philosophy was based on three primary aspects including metaphysics, epistemology, and ethics. Metaphysics was fundamental basis of Greek philosophy. Roman philosophy was dominated by concepts of stoicism, which talks about self-reflection (Reydams-Schils, 15). Greek and Roman philosophers differed on the concept of stoicism. Greek philosophers viewed stoicism as the development of fortitude and self-control as a way of defeating negative emotions while Roman philosophers linked stoicism with the concept of logos, which means that God makes universe and people have no control over it.

Despite many differences between Greek and Roman Philosophical thoughts, there were many similarities that they shared. Greek philosophies heavily influenced Roman civilization. Both Greek and Roman philosophies focused on ideas of ethics, logic, and moderation. For instance, they share similar thoughts of Epicureanism, meaning avoiding extreme behaviors and focusing on finding balance in life. They shared the same ideas on morality, virtues, and ethical behavior. Both philosophies shared close reliance on gods for existence and survival. Their thoughts were deeply entrenched on mythical religious beliefs.

Greek and Roman philosophers had a profound impact on society, which is still being felt even in modern society. Their ideas, scientific inventions, and explanation of logic have laid the foundation for modern scientific studies. The Greek philosophers like Thales, Pythagoras, Socrates, and others made fundamental scientific inventions that continue to influence modern society. Likewise, Roman philosophers, like Cicero, wrote political ideas that continue to influence political thoughts in the contemporary world.

**Work cited**

Reydams-Schils, Gretchen J. *The Roman Stoics: Self, Responsibility, and Affection*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2005. Print.