



The History of Development of Philosophy in Time Ancient Greece

Fusvita Dewi¹, Salminawati², Nur Ikhwan Harahap³, Risma Br Purba⁴
^{1,2,3,4}(Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, Medan)

* Corresponding Author. E-mail:

fusvitadewi011199@gmail.com¹, Salminawati@uinsu.ac.id²,
rismapurba35@gmail.com³, nurifwana@gmail.com⁴

Receive: 19/01/2023

Accepted: 19/02/2023

Published: 01/03/2023

Abstract

Philosophy does not escape a long history, of course, it takes a very long process to be studied and practiced. Thus, there will be many periods including ancient Greece where early humans used reason and tried to erase Greek mythology. The history of philosophy in ancient Greece was the beginning of human thought about the universe, then the Greek philosopher was born who expressed thoughts about the universe. Greek philosophy is also more prominent towards the West, as it is in Western Europe.

Keywords: Ancient Greece, history, philosophical figures

SEJARAH PERKEMBANGAN FILSAFAT PADA ZAMAN YUNANI KUNO

Abstrak

Filsafat tidak luput dari sejarah yang panjang, tentu saja butuh proses yang sangat lama untuk dapat dipelajari dan diamalkan. Dengan begitu, akan banyak periode termasuklah di dalamnya zaman Yunani kuno dimana awal manusia menggunakan akal dan mencoba menghapus mitologi Yunani. Sejarah filsafat zaman Yunani kuno merupakan awal mula pemikiran manusia mengenai alam semesta, kemudian lahirlah filosof Yunani yang menyatakan pemikiran tentang alam semesta. Filsafat Yunani juga lebih menonjol kearah Barat, karena berada di Eropa Barat.

Keywords: Yunani kuno, sejarah, tokoh-tokoh filsafat

INTRODUCTION

Philosophy is often known as a process for studying and analyzing the world in relation to its meaning and value. Aspects of philosophy are also very broad in various fields of life as far as human thought. Because actually philosophy is a method or way to think regularly, especially in solving various existing problems.

Philosophy is inseparable from the developments that occurred in the past, namely

the ancient Greek era. Where they still believe in Greek fairy tales and myths until the thoughts and reality of life in the universe are opened. Thus it is important for us to know the history of philosophy which is based on finding out about the origin of reason and the thoughts used.

The existence of philosophy has proven that science has begun to develop from ancient times. The author also describes the meaning of

philosophy, how history and developments actually were in the past and who the figures were involved in expressing their thoughts.

METODE PENELITIAN

The method used by the author is the literary study method, namely taking references or data from books, articles and journals (Ridwan et al., 2021) that discuss how history happened in ancient Greece and seeking more knowledge about who were the famous figures of their time and issuing opinions and his thoughts on the beginning of the universe. (Darmalaksana, 2020).

The analysis technique used by the author is by collecting various documents and then putting them together, understanding and commenting on which the writer then gives a conclusion that makes the analysis results. the author takes from journals that aim to complete the discussion on the history of philosophy in ancient Greece.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Definition of Philosophy

In English philosophy comes from the word philosophy while from the Greek philoshopia which means love of wisdom. The basis of the word is philia which is love and sophia which is wisdom, when viewed from ancient Greece, philosophy means love of wisdom. Actually sophia has a very broad meaning, not only wisdom but also more than that, for example broad knowledge, first truth, even intellectuality is also contained in it. (Pamil, 2012, p. 104)

If viewed from the perspective of development, the birth of philosophy and science cannot be separated that emerged in ancient Greece. The history of Greek philosophy is also often referred to as Western philosophy because the world of Western Europe, in general, in its mind is based on Greek thought. At that time they received an explanation about the occurrence of the universe and everything in it, but they were not easy to believe because

they had no real evidence, in fact, that explanation could only be seen based on belief.

In philosophy, there are many differences of opinion regarding the logos and myths, which have been debated for a long time. In English logos is defined as ratio while in Indonesian it is defined as reason. Therefore the answers used to solve problems use human common sense, while myths or fairy tales originate from human prejudice. Reason in the logos mind will differ on one issue, for example a rainbow in a mythical perspective is a ladder for goddesses who want to descend from heaven to earth. (Syukur, 2007, p. 58)

The whole of Ancient Greek philosophy is a long debate between logos and myth. The word logos is translated ratio in English, and common sense in Indonesian. Thus the answers of the logos mind to life's problems are based on common sense, while the answers of the mythical mind are based on prejudice. The logos mind has a different answer to one problem, for example about the rainbow which, according to the mythical mind, is a ladder for goddesses who want to descend from the sky to the earth.

Based on these paragraphs, the author examines various thoughts or philosophies and hearts from history that occurred in ancient Greece. In ancient times, the famous era was the ancient Greek sophism, which is also known as pluralist philosophy (relativism).

Departing from the notion of thinking or sofia which comes from Latin, namely Greek, which in general were philosophers in ancient Greek times such as Thales (624-546 BC), Anaximanders (640-546 BC) and so on. From ancient Greece, it became a lesson during the Western Renaissance as an inspiration in eradicating ignorance in the medieval (middle) century. Basically, during the Greek period, people started to think critically, but in general they used pluralist philosophical thought (relativism). Pluralist philosophy is the basic human thought about truth which is actually relative, with so many possibilities that truth can indeed be true and depends on thoughts,

passions, feelings and so on which of course comes from human thinking itself. This is still true until the present century, namely the 21st century, that the pluralism movement includes religion, which means that all religions are true, meaning that all religions believe in heaven, God is true in all versions, therefore, from any religion God can be reached, because the truth is relative. Not only plural, humans are also sometimes liberalism, which means that human principles think excessively, in fact humans have limitations in thinking especially based on human thoughts alone. This is where humans are often referred to as secularists, liberalists, spiritualists, pluralists and so on. (Prayoga, 2017, p. 3)

With limitations, humans are unique because when examining the universe, they only use limited thinking, not only the universe, but humans observe all things using reason. Therefore pluralism can also be supported, for example in terms of culture which has culture, ethnicity and so on which do not conflict with their respective shari'ahs, if it interferes with provisions in religion then that should not happen. If you have violated it, you cannot support it, let alone practice it for everyone. During the Greek period, philosophers also experienced debates about the universe. At that time, they thought what the contents of the universe actually were. Philosophers argued freely about the universe and did not follow much of God's instructions. It can be seen here that humans only rely on reason, which at that time the knowledge possessed also could not be tested for the truth, which resulted in their thinking being free without having clear truths.

The ancient Greek era was the first time to rely solely on his thinking broadly, to be precise, pre-Socrates. The Greeks also like to travel, which indirectly widens the tradition of free thinking. There are opinions that state the cause of the spread because at that time there was no religion that was guided by the holy book, but there are also opinions that say that it was because they were free from religion and politics simultaneously. The author found that

the civilizations of ancient Greece were China, Egypt, India, Persia and Mesopotamia, but there is something that still cannot be fully proven, namely Atlantis. At this stage it is also called the initial stage where Tales (640-545 BC) states that everything is water, from this statement it is known that it is not rational. This opinion was also followed by Pythagoras (572-500 BC) who agreed that it was still not rational. This is because they still believe in Greek myths, for example it is forbidden to eat peanuts. There are several philosophers who are interested in natural occurrences in nature, namely Anaximander, Anaximenes and Thales, they pay attention to natural changes and look for principles about natural changes. (Hamdi et al., 2021, p. 156)

The view of the Sophists themselves is that humans are the measure of truth, therefore they argue that nothing applies as a whole including truth and truth is only relative and individual. To defend the truth they use rhetoric as an argument and reason as a tool. Truth has no measure, it causes negative impacts, for example, there is chaos, doubtful theories, beliefs and religions that are ignored, this philosophy is called Sophism of ancient Greece (Philosophy of Relativism).

Then the Sophists had their counterparts, namely knowledgeable observers and the greatest teacher of all time named Socrates (470-399 BC). Socrates' opinion is that truth exists, truth that can be accepted by everyone, complete truth, absolute truth and Socrates does not accept worshiping idols but according to him God is one. Of the previous philosophers, Socrates was at the forefront, because he was more religious, some even considered him a prophet. (Karim, 2014, p. 279)

As for Socrates' student named Plato (427-347 BC) who continued his thoughts, Plato argued that the real truth is an idea or an idea. Therefore, according to metaphysical ideals that God is the perfect and highest truth and God actually did not create from nothing but from primordial substances that originally came from nature. After Plato, then came Aristotle (384-

322 BC) who believed in the existence of God and monotheism (monotheistic) and believed in the immortality of the soul. Since this period, philosophy and religion predominated in Greece.

It can be understood that there was something interesting about this ancient Greek era, because when learning did not merely have to follow everything that was applied, it meant that an idea could be discussed by everyone and would appear in many phenomena. Where we can take other people's opinions that are not complete and do not rule out the possibility for us to make the latest ideas, this is the same as what Aristotle did who studied with his teacher, Plato. (Soleh, 2014, p. 65)

Plato is the originator of Theocentric or Platonism, namely the understanding that everything is only centered on God because the truth is in him and exists by itself. Then Platonism became the basis of Westerners (Christians), philosophers and schools of philosophy whose truth can be claimed from their various opinions. Those who often justify their opinion are the apologetics who are in the Church, who like to play the paradigm of thought, but do not realize that human thought is not perfect.

Actually, in Aristotle's opinion, humans are still in physical form. Then the science of physics was included by Aristotle in physics. If at the present time it is called psychology but in ancient times Aristotle called it physics, while his studies were about nature and physics. Therefore humans are examined in physical terms, namely including living things, especially regarding the soul (psyche), this is due to Aristotle's thought which is more prominent in empirical terms. (Hasib, 2019, p. 31)

In the Greek era, philosophers put forward their reason even though the religion that was in their hearts also existed. Even though at this time there was a war of thought including the human mind fighting with each other's hearts. When the mind feels perfect then it is considered victorious at that time. From the use of reason which is dominant at this time, it does

not guarantee a truth, because there is a fact that truth is relative. The religion adopted by the Greeks is a religion that is influenced and persuaded by its followers because its truth is still relatively dependent on philosophers. However, it is progressing with the existence of Socrates and his student, namely Plato, who considers that there is real truth that God is one. From this period, it is widely known that there are still many Greek mythologies, for example, events, gods, and a lot of polytheism, which means believing in more than one god that influences later life.

History and Philosophy of Ancient Greece

In the 6th century BC truth was not enforced through reason or logic but enforced truth derived from myths and fairy tales. Meanwhile, after the 6th century BC, several philosophers emerged who opposed myths because if one looks at questions about the universe, they can be rationally accepted. From these questions raises demythology which means awakening human thought so that it does not believe in myths. Philosophers try to open up freedom of thought which then creates a concept which is pure reason. This event is called the Greek Miracle (which can be used as world civilization).

Philosophy in ancient Greece was often referred to as the golden age, the reason being that everyone had the freedom to express their ideas and arguments in ancient times and Greece was considered a warehouse that doubled in knowledge and philosophy at that time. The Greeks also did not consider experience to be taken only from an attitude (receptive attitude) but must also foster critical investigation (inquiring attitude). (Nugraha et al., 2017, p. 19)

The essence of philosophy is reason, while the enemy is the heart. This is what makes the history of philosophy about the conflict between reason and heart. In this case the mind has won and also lost, so has the heart won and lost, even the mind and heart have both won.

Where the mind and heart become a struggle for domination to control human life. The mind is in the head and in the human mind, while the heart is in the chest and can be felt. Where the mind produces logical thinking which is called philosophy and the heart produces metaphysical knowledge, faith and is called supralogical knowledge. Greek philosophy made reason as rationalism and became the foundation for the Sophists. There are several criteria in philosophy, namely: overall nature, fundamental nature and speculative nature. (Burhanuddin, 2018, p. 19)

The history of ancient Greek philosophy is often referred to as Western philosophy because it is located in Western Europe which has thoughts based on Greece. Based on belief there is information that explains the universe and its contents. Because it is only a belief that philosophers are not satisfied and seek their own truth. That way they also wonder what is real nature? What's in it? It is possible that this diversity can be integrated into an event which is termed arche or origin. Therefore, philosophy through reason or rationality appears and shifts the myths that are spread. Ancient Greek philosophy is actually suitable to be called natural philosophy, because the philosophers studied nature by observing how nature and everything in it. They also don't use myths, but from the origin they observe how nature actually changes and changes. Philosophy is also the cause of events that occur and is more in a special direction. (Wahid, 2021, p. 8)

The first philosophers who appeared in the Greek Age came from the city of Miletos which was located on the outskirts of Asia Minor. They are interested in nature, then have questions about what nature really is and find out. The figures of the ancient Greek philosophers are:

1. Figures of the First Thales Century (625-545 BC)

The appearance of Thales in the narrative of a historian named Herodotus which occurred in the 5th century BC. Thales is included in the seven wise men of Greece or seven wise men.

Thales also earned the title by Aristotle as the father of philosophy or the father of philosophy. Not only that, Thales also managed to become an adviser in the 21st city of Ionia and has merit for successfully predicting a solar eclipse in 585 BC. (Rofiq, 2014, p. 20)

The first basis issued is the essence of nature, which is water. Then develop a philosophy of natural cosmology and ask questions about the origin (arche), structure and basis of the universe. At that time, he studied physics, namely about electricity and magnetism, but not only that but also studied mathematics and astronomy whose opinion was that moonlight occurs due to the reflection of the sun. Therefore, he is not only the first mathematician but also the father of deductive reasoning.

At that time, Thales was not only known as a historian of mathematics but also a pioneer of abstract geometry who produced instructions for measuring floods, which was done using geometric results, for example the two base angles of an equilateral triangle are the same. From his opinion it is indeed very unclear and cannot be fully understood, but the results that were carried out were the first experiments which were simply carried out using rational (reason).

2. Second Century Anaximander (640-546 BC)

The first person to compose Greek literary tracts was Anaximander and contributed to the field of geography and astronomy which thus made him the person who made the first map of the earth and succeeded in forming a new city in Greece, precisely the city of Apollonia. Anaximander was a philosopher from the Miletos school and a student of Thales. Not only that, he was also the first writer who did not use prose and was an expert in astronomy and geography. (Sondarika, 2021, p. 91)

The first basis according to Anaximander is a substance that is not certain or dynamic to apeiron. Anaximenes (590-528 BC) has the basis that air, air is the basis of life because air covers the universe and every human being needs air

to breathe as well as the opinion of Anaximander who has the same opinion.

3. Figures of the Third Century Pythagoras (± 572-497 BC)

Pythagoras was born on an unknown date and year but was on the island of Samos, precisely in Lonia. This philosopher did not leave writings so that when you want to know his biography you have to know it from the testimony of others. For example, the testimony of Aristoxenos, a student of Aristotle, who argued that Pythagoras, who was originally in Lonia, moved to Kroton, Southern Italy, the reason being that he disagreed with the tyrannical government of Polycrates. At that time he also established a religious school which stood for 20 years then moved again to Metapontion. (Muliadi, 2020, p. 77)

In his thinking, all objects including numbers and those in nature are included in the mathematical senses. Where number is the foundation of the universe and governs the universe (number rules the universe). Numbers from 1 to 10 have their own meaning, one is the origin and beginning of ten while ten is a perfect number. An odd number is finite and identical to the more perfect because of it. There were Pythagoreans who believed that the number 7 is God, the number six is the soul and the number four is the body.

Apart from numbers, Pythagoras also had an opinion about humans according to which humans are not physical and will not die, because they will still exist and so on when humans are gone. His opinion is also that humans have a soul that is currently still being punished and imprisoned in a human body. When humans want to let go, they have to clean themselves in order to enter into happiness.

Apart from arguing against humans, he also argued that the universe has one whole and is as orderly as a musical melody. Therefore Pythagoras is known as a musician and an expert in science. His opinion also uses a combination of harmony and opposites, for

example limited and unlimited, odd and even, still and motion, men and women and so on.

Pythagoras had the opinion that wisdom only belonged to God, the reason being that he did not want to be called a wise person like Thales' opinion and called himself a person who created wisdom or a *philosopos*. This is the reason why the notion of philosophy is *philosofia* which means love of wisdom or wisdom and is valid until now, namely the love of wisdom or wisdom (love of wisdom).

4. Figures of the Fourth Century Xenophanes (570 - ? BC)

This character was born in Asia Minor, precisely Xolophon, who at the age of 25 went to Greece to wander. Xenophanes is known as a poet and thinker, this is because he has a rational and practical mind when studying philosophy at his time. Then he became famous whose reason was because he thought that rational thinking and myths were not compatible and had conflicts.

At that time, he shared his criticism of Homer and Herodotus and disagreed with the anthropomorphosis of God, which depicted God's form as if it had the same shape as humans. Humans have a tendency to think and so on. He also does not agree that God has an eternal nature that has no beginning. Other disagreements are also about the number of dominant Gods and he does not agree with the oneness of God because this criticism still refers to the old mythology.

5. Figure of the Fifth Century Heraclitus (535 – 475 BC)

Heraclitos was a friend of Pythagoras and Xenophanes but he was older and had been born in the small Asian city of Ephesus. Tracing his thoughts is very difficult, therefore he is nicknamed the dark one. Heraclitos was a man who had fragments that had a lofty heart and was dominantly arrogant who could only see other people evil and stupid and denounce the leading Greeks.

His opinion is that what actually exists or everything is always changing and is becoming. This is what causes it to be known by the name of philosophy, namely philosophy of being. The

famous saying is *panta rhei uden menci* (everything flows like a current in a river and one does not enter the river twice). The reason is, because the first stream of water has flowed and then replaced by the water behind it. That way, everything that exists must change and nothing is permanent. In the end, this is the reason why it is said to be philosophy. (Hadi, 2012, p. 114)

The state of the universe is also always changing, sometimes cold turns to hot and sometimes hot turns to cold. It means that we have to understand how the cosmos lives and observe how the cosmic life is dynamic. The cosmos never changes, meaning that the cosmos is always in motion and never stands still and produces resistance. This is the reason that what is the basis of the universe is not the stuff as said by the first philosopher, but what is fundamental is the process. The meaning of everything that flows has a broad meaning and very great implications. Then he also argues that the truth can be wrong and not always true, for example $1 \times 1 = 2$, but in the future this statement is not necessarily true. This is the basis of the philosophy of Sophism because according to his view, in the beginning nature contained a spirit or something that was alive, he called it *logos*, namely revelation or reason, which then *logos* controlled and controlled everything and life survived according to *logos*.

6. Figures of the Sixth Century Parmenides (540-475 BC)

Parmenides was born in an overseas town located in Greece, to be precise, in southern Italy, Elea in the city of Elea. His followers were also Eleians because he was born in Elea, while his greatness was the same as that of Heraclitus. The first nature of being or being is the result of Parmenides' thought.

In addition, Parmenides is also an important person and figure of relativism. In the history of philosophy, he is also called the first historian and logicist because in the modern sense he was the first philosopher. His thinking is also completely logical deduction which is different from Heraclitus because it uses the method of

intuition. This is the reason Plato often takes his thoughts compared to the thoughts of other philosophers.

His opinion is that knowledge that can be trusted is knowledge that is general and fixed and only one or knowledge of the mind. This knowledge can be trusted because it corresponds to reality. From this it can be seen how Parmenides' thinking differs from Heraclitus, if Heraclitus argues that reality is always moving and changing, whereas according to Parmenides reality cannot change and remains so that it does not vary and reality is something that exists, not being.

Parmenides has a question in the way of truth or the way of truth which is the question: What are the criteria for reality? How to understand it? The answer is that the criteria must be consistent and logical. For example, there are 3 ways to think about God, namely: first, there is meaning, it is impossible to believe if there is none. Second, there is no meaning as there is, meaning that what does not exist definitely does not exist. The third is that there is and may not exist, meaning that it is impossible for God to exist and also not exist at the same time. All of that shows whether it is true or not can only be measured based on logic. Then there is the problem of how the truth of human reason really is. Because that which is (is) exists, but that which exists cannot be changed or lost to nothing and that which exists will not appear to exist, because that which is not does not exist and ultimately cannot be thought of.

For those that exist can be thought of while those that do not exist cannot be thought of. So, it can be concluded that what exists is single, fixed, global and cannot be divided. When dividing what is there, it is possible that there will be many births and it is impossible for what is to be created and in every place it cannot be destroyed because there is no empty space, so what is there is something else outside.

7. Zeno of the Seventh Century (c. 490-430 BC)

Zeno was a student of Parmenides who was born in Elea, known as a student who was persistent in defending the teachings of his teacher which was done by giving his thoughts well so that in the future Zeno was the one who laid the foundation for dialectics.

From Aristotle's point of view, Zeno was the inventor of dialectics who had thoughts starting from hypotheses or suppositions and from the results of the hypotheses a conclusion could be drawn. From the conclusion that Zeno reached against his opponents, he gave an impossible hypothesis which ultimately made his hypothesis wrong.

An example of a hypothesis against its motion is that an arrow that is released will definitely go straight towards the main objective as something that cannot move, namely the target board or a collection of arrow stops, although sometimes the arrow misses the other way and so on. Another example is a runner from Greece named Achilles who was known to be good at running at the time against the tortoise which in fact the tortoise had run earlier than Achilles, so he had to reach the tortoise point first but when Achilles had reached the tortoise point turtles, turtles have run away and the distance is far enough that in the end it can be understood that it will continue endlessly. It was only from Zeno's opinion that for 20 years the answer to his hypothesis was found which had been solved by mathematicians who made the purpose of that is the notion of limit, which is infinity.

8. Eighth Century Empedocles (490-435 BC)

Empedocles dilahirkan di Pulau Sicilia tepatnya di Akragos, ajarannya dipengaruhi oleh ajaran kaum Ptagorean serta aliran keagamaan refisme. Ia ahli dalam bidang kedokteran, politik, pemikir dan penyair retorika. Biasanya ia menulis karyanya dalam puisi seperti yang dilakukan Parmenides.

Empedocles was born on the island of Sicily in Akragos to be precise, his teachings were influenced by the teachings of the Ptagoreans and religious schools of refism. He was an expert in medicine, politics, thinker and

retorical poet. Usually he wrote his works in poetry as Parmenides did.

Empedocles explains in his book that in fact nothing has become and also nothing has disappeared in agreement with Parmenides. It's just that the difference lies in the rhizomata (water, fire, air and soil). From the rhizomata or the four streams that is the basis of the end of everything. Where the amalgamation is preserved from the opposing forces of hate and love.

This means that because of love the four elements will balance and become one, while because of hate the four elements will split apart. It is love that has made up its mind and become one but because of hate it is divided again. Real knowledge is the amalgamation of a process in which our land knows land, water, so we already know water and so on. (Herho, 2016, p. 34)

So, the elements of love and hate must coexist in this universe. In the survival of humans giving birth to children is also included in the process of merging and divorce. In addition to knowing the four elements, humans are also made up of four elements, because in Empedocles' recognition theory he said that the same also knows the same.

9. Figure of the Ninth Century Anaxagoras (± 499-428 BC)

Anaxagoras was born in the city of Clazomenia in Lonia, then for 30 years lived in Athens. From this beginning the development of the first philosophers who came from Athens and in the 2nd century BC Athens became the main center of the development of Greek philosophy. From his thinking that the reality is not only one but many elements that can be divided is the atom. The reason is because atoms are the smallest particles or matter of a particle so they have many and unlimited numbers.

From a cosmos or world, atoms that have different shapes are linked together and then blown away by the wind. The atoms that move more and more will bring about movement in the atoms and atoms that become solid due to

the fact that actually all seeds that become a mixture and all objects have seeds but only the dominant seeds will appear. For example, in gold, what we see is only yellow gold, but we don't see any other seeds such as iron or silver in it.

Anaxagoras had the thought that there was *nus* meaning spirit or ratio. If the opinion of Empedocles is love and hate where there is a combination of divorce and union, Anaxagoras says the seeds that become the world or the cosmos are the nuclei which are not at all mixed with seeds and are not united from all things. This is what causes Anaxagoras to become a famous philosopher for distinguishing the body from the spiritual.

10. Figures of the Tenth Century Democritus (460-370 BC)

Democritus came from a very wealthy family, so he traveled to Egypt and the Middle East. He was born in Northern Greece, the Thracian Coast to be precise in Abdera. Democritus is a scholar who is an expert in many fields, not only that, there are as many as 70 essays on his work which contain mathematics, logic, cosmology and many others.

Reality is not just one but has many elements which are infinite in number. The element in question is material that becomes one so that it cannot be divided. This element is called an atom because it comes from one of the twelve, therefore it cannot be made and cannot be removed, has no quality and does not change. (Tanjung & Salminawati, 2022, p. 236)

From his opinion, atoms are never stationary and always move, which means there must be empty space, because an atom will only move in one place. So according to him, There are two realities, namely atoms that obey and space for atoms to move or empty. In addition, he also distinguishes between two types of knowledge, namely sensory knowledge which is wrong or wrong and true or knowledge that comes from the real human mind. It can be seen that there are two kinds of knowledge which are real and which are not real, knowledge that is not real namely smell, sight and taste.

CONCLUSION

The beginning of western philosophical thought since the 6th century BC, this begins with the fall of Greek myths and tales about the phenomena that occur in the universe. In the 6th century BC which we know that the beliefs they received were mythical in origin. In the history of Greek philosophy, it is often referred to as Western or Western European philosophy because it is located in the West and has Greek ideas.

Explanations about the universe or the cosmos and its inhabitants, namely humans, appear based on reality. This is what underlies the thinking experts to find out how and what information actually occurs through existing reality and becomes the new basis for abolishing mythology. They look for their minds and wonder how this style really is. The feature of the ancient Greek era that stands out is a birth aimed at making changes with arches or new elements in all phenomena.

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