

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910792149303321
Autore	Simplicius, of Cilicia
Titolo	On Aristotle Physics 1.5-9 / Simplicius ; translated by Han Baltussen ... [et. al] ; with an introduction by Richard Sorabji
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, : Bristol Classical Press, 2012
ISBN	1-4725-5231-8 1-4725-0173-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (176 p.)
Collana	Ancient commentators on Aristotle
Disciplina	114
Soggetti	Physics - Early works to 1800 Change of state (Physics) - Early works to 1800 Phase transformations (Statistical physics) - Early works to 1800
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"Paperback edition first published 2014"--T. p. verso. Includes indexes.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes
Nota di contenuto	Introduction Richard Sorabji 1 -- Conventions 13 -- Abbreviations 14 -- Translation: 1.5-6 15 -- 1.5 Han Baltussen 17 -- 1.6 Michael Share and Michael Atkinson 30 -- Departures from Diels' Text and Bibliography 50 -- Notes 53 -- English-Greek Glossary 65 -- Greek-English Index 71 S -- subject Index 79 -- Memorial notice 85 -- Translation: 1.7-9 Ian Mueller 87 -- Notes 145 -- English-Greek Glossary 157 -- Greek-English Index 161 -- Subject Index 166
Sommario/riassunto	"Simplicius' greatest contribution in his commentary on Aristotle on Physics 1.5-9 lies in his treatment of matter. This is its first translation into English. The sixth-century philosopher starts with a valuable elucidation of what Aristotle means by 'principle' and 'element' in Physics. Simplicius' own conception of matter is of a quantity that is utterly diffuse because of its extreme distance from its source, the Neoplatonic One, and he tries to find this conception both in Plato's account of space and in a stray remark of Aristotle's. Finally, Simplicius rejects the Manichaeon view that matter is evil and answers a Christian objection that to make matter imperishable is to put it on a level with God. This is the first translation of Simplicius' important work into English."--Bloomsbury Publishing

Simplicius' greatest contribution in his commentary on Aristotle on Physics 1.5-9 lies in his treatment of matter. The sixth-century philosopher starts with a valuable elucidation of what Aristotle means by 'principle' and 'element' in Physics. Simplicius' own conception of matter is of a quantity that is utterly diffuse because of its extreme distance from its source, the Neoplatonic One, and he tries to find this conception both in Plato's account of space and in a stray remark of Aristotle's. Finally, Simplicius rejects the Manichaean view that matter is evil and answers a Christian objection that to make matter imperishable is to put it on a level with God. This is the first translation of Simplicius' important work into English.
