



Name: _____ Date: _____

Words to know:

Philosopher (*literally "lover of wisdom;" someone who studies fundamental questions about reality*),
constitution (*how something is made up*), intelligible (*able to be understood*)

What is _____? What is _____? What is _____? When asking these questions, philosophers are asking for the _____ of things, or more simply, what they are.

THE FORMS

Plato:

The ancient philosopher Plato called the answers to these questions the _____.
He held the view that the forms exist in reality, _____ from the particular things around us in nature.

Aristotle:

The forms are real, but the forms exist _____ the things themselves.
Things have _____, or natures, or forms, which make them to be _____.
_____.

FORM AND MATTER: HYLOMORPHISM

Form: All things in nature have their _____, or essences.

Matter: The universal substratum of pure potentiality that does not exist on its own, except in union with a _____ that makes it to be this or that kind of matter.

All things of nature are composed of _____ and _____. This is what is called _____, a view about the constitution of the things of nature.

The form of a thing is its _____ and the matter of a thing is its _____.

Even the _____ are composed of matter and form.

It is the forms of things that make them to be intelligible, and when we ask what they are, it is their form that _____.

Comprehension question:

If everything in nature has both form and matter, what do you think are the form and matter of a human being?