**Übersicht über die antike Philosophie**

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| **Vorsokratiker**  5  Naturphilosophen: Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes; Pythagoras;  Heraklit, Parmenides  Empedokles, Anaxagoras  Atomisten: Leukipp, Demokrit | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sophisten: Protagoras, Gorgias (…) | | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
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| **Sokrates** (469–399)  4 | | | | | | | | | | |

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| **Kyniker** |  |  |  | **Akademie** |  |  |  | **Kyrenaiker**  4 |
| Antisthenes (450–365)  Diogenes (412–323) |  |  |  | Platon (427–347) |  |  |  | Aristipp (435–355) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | **Peripatos** |  |  |
| **Stoa** |  | **Skeptiker** |  | Speusipp († 339) |  | Aristoteles (384–322) |  | **Epikureer** |
| Zenon (336–264) |  | Pyrrhon (360–270) |  |  |  | Theophrast (372–287) |  | Epikur (341–270)  3 |
| Kleanthes (300–232) Chrysipp (276–204)  Panaitios (180–100) |  |  |  | Arkesilaos (315–240)  Karneades (214–129) |  |  |  | 2 |
| Seneca (4–65)  Mark Aurel (121–180) |  | Sextus Empiricus |  | (z.T.) Cicero (106–43) |  |  |  | Lukrez (98–55)  1 |
|  |  |  |  | **Neuplato­nis­mus**  Plotin (204–269)  Augustin (354–430) |  |  |  | 3  4  5  2  1 |

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| 529 Schliessung der Akademie (= Ende der antiken Philosophie) |