

Name: _____

Date: _____

Stoicism vs. Epicureanism: 10th Grade Ethics Synthesis Quiz

Sophomores evaluate competing Hellenistic theories on the nature of pain, pleasure, and the 'Logos' through rigorous ethical analysis.

1. In the context of Stoic cosmology, which concept represents the rational principle or 'divine reason' that governs the universe?

- A. Ataraxia
- B. Logos
- C. Apeiron
- D. Telos

2. Epicurus taught that the highest state of human happiness is _____, defined as a state of freedom from emotional disturbance and anxiety.

- A. Apatheia
- B. Catharsis
- C. Ataraxia
- D. Arete

3. Stoicism argues that external circumstances, such as wealth or health, are 'indifferents' and do not affect one's ability to live a virtuous life.

- A. True
- B. False

4. Which Pre-Socratic philosopher famously proposed that 'all is flux' (Panta Rhei), suggesting that change is the fundamental essence of the universe?

- A. Parmenides
- B. Anaximander
- C. Heraclitus
- D. Thales

5. Epicureanism promotes a lifestyle of wild over-indulgence and physical excess in order to maximize sensory pleasure.

- A. True
- B. False

6. The philosopher _____ is often associated with the 'Enchiridion,' a manual on how to maintain inner peace by distinguishing between what we control and what we do not.

- A. Zeno of Citium
- B. Epictetus
- C. Lucretius

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D. Seneca

7. Which philosophical school practiced the 'epoché' (suspension of judgment) to achieve mental peace by realizing that certain knowledge is unattainable?

- A. Pyrrhonism (Skepticism)
- B. Cynicism
- C. Pythagoreanism
- D. Peripateticism

8. Diogenes of Sinope was the most famous proponent of ____, a school that rejected social conventions in favor of living in accordance with nature.

- A. Hedonism
- B. Cynicism
- C. Atomism
- D. Neoplatonism

9. For the Stoics, the primary goal of life is to achieve 'Apatheia,' which translates to a total lack of all human emotion, including love and joy.

- A. True
- B. False

10. Which Roman emperor and Stoic philosopher wrote 'Meditations' as a series of personal reflections on duty, mortality, and the transience of life?

- A. Augustus
- B. Nero
- C. Marcus Aurelius
- D. Hadrian