Epicurus on Pain and Pleasure

Yes, he would agree with the statement that the removal of all pain is the limit of the magnitude of pleasures, even if the terms pleasure and pain is reversed (Epicurus). Because there is a limit to both how much pain and pleasure one can have, both are maximized when one is fully removed of the other. Visually, pain and pleasure can be represented as two cups. When the pleasure cup is full because the pain cup is empty, the pleasure cup can’t contain more pleasure. This same concept can apply intensely with pain; “Whenever a pleasurable feeling is present, for as long as it is present, there is neither a feeling of pain, nor a feeling of absence, nor both together” (The Principle Doctrines, 3). Epicurus support the idea that when feelings of pleasurable is present then there is an absence of pain. The same can go with the feeling of pain is present, there is an absence of pleasure.

Therefore, humanity can either choose to have an empty cup of pain or pleasure in order to achieve a fuller cup of the feelings desired. Epicurus views relating to physics correlate with the absence of sense-perception in death, “Death is nothing to us, for what has been dissolved has no sense-experience and what has no sense-experience is nothing to us” (The Principle Doctrines, 2). Death has no sense perception, therefore it can’t be considered as bad or good because that requires sense perception. The live, death is nothing to humanity, this nothing to fear. This allows for removing all pain in alleviating fears of death. People have nothing to fear in death, because in death the atoms in people become nothing. Happiness consequently must be found in one’s removal of all pain. Epicurus believed that the goal life is to live a life without pain and to maximize pleasure.
Group #2

1. Natural necessary and groundless desires

2. Natural necessary would be like going to the bathroom, and groundless would be things we just gainly want.

3. Natural necessary desires are easier to obtain, and as with groundless desires are harder to obtain.

**Diagram**

- Natural
  - Bathroom
  - Eating
  - Necessity for Survival

- Groundless
  - Drinking
  - Partying
  - Sex

Choosing the right desires leads to long-term happiness

You can share! It's okay.
DIVINITY & EPICURUS

Epicurus states that "god is an indestructible and blessed animal" who exists and also "always welcome men who are like themselves." (section 123)

Epicurus believed that god is indestructible while humans are destructible. (section 123) Epicurus states that gods do not depend on material items such as humans do. Gods and humans have in common the need to achieve pleasure and happiness and attempt to eliminate all pain. Both god and humans seek "a blessed" life.

Epicurus's belief that divinity relates to physics as the "job of physics" to work out the cause of the most important things in life. He states that "blessedness lies" in the knowledge of knowing what is observed in nature and all the matters in the world. (section 78) He also believed in the need for natural sciences because if people are "ignorant" about the nature of the universe, then they are not able to expose his feelings to nature. (Like like gods to achieve happiness - humans)

Epicurus and Epicurus agree that gods do not control the natural forces in the universe nor do they interfere.

Epicurus also believed that divinity and physics connect through atoms since atoms are "unchangeable." (Section 4) Epicurus believed that all bodies are made from atoms and that the human soul is also made up by atoms.

(Yes, can post online)
God has nothing to do with meteorological phenomena. God has no worries and is blessed, therefore he cannot worry about troubles. The laws of Physics correlate about the natural movement and nature of things not controlled by God in general.

Since people have irrational fears of natural phenomena, is the reason why we learn Physics.

Humans should not fear the nature of phenomena, because they cause irrational fears that disturb the soul. Instead, people should learn about such phenomena in order to understand them.

Epicurus and Epictetus’ ideas differ because Epicurus thinks God has nothing to do with meteorological phenomenal Physics, and Epictetus on the other hand believes God is the concept of Physics.
Epicurus's View on Justice: Group 5

Justice is a social contract made between rational beings. He defines it as such because it is created as a contract in order to avoid pain and to work together to limit each other's pain. It relates to his idea of physics because learning physics leads to knowledge about how it works and how to avoid possible pain. Both justice and physics leads us to the outside world in order to avoid pain. Epicurus's view of justice is to be a moral person on your own, and Epicurus's view is to be in a mutual contract of justice with others (Sect. XXXI - XXXIV)

We as a group believe that Epicurus's view of justice is more appealing, we think that being moral in a group is more fulfilling than being moral on your own.