

writers Seneca, Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius.

Epicurus was the founder of the Epicureans; His greatest exponent was the Roman poet Lucretius in *de rerum natura*.

There were features common to these 2 schools. Fundamental which have affected subsequent thought.

First, their complete individualism. The individual becomes supreme whether that be for his spiritual or sensual interest. ^{2ndly} They are both marked by the abandonment of the old Greek conception of the State. It is no longer thought of as the necessary environment, and so the function of citizenship ceases to be a duty, it recedes into the back ground. We may compare the Stoic attitude to the attitude of the old fashioned Quaker of the last Century. This mood we can't help accounting for by the actual political impotence of the individual under the world empire of Macedonia & Rome. ^{3rdly} Great danger results, follows from withdrawal of the individual when he begins to feel the inefficacy of his power.

3rdly They believe in a condition of nature.

Stoics: Reason impregnated all matter and moved it and was in a way its nature. God, Reason, and Nature were all different aspects of the same truth. But the Universe they conceived of as ruled by law. Laws of Nature or laws of Reason. This was true of both physical and moral law. They regarded them as being harmonious.