

The Questions of Maninthe Universe

Unanswered Questions

The Questions of Maninthe Universe

Aristotle was a Philosopher, he was the pupil of another well-known philosopher named Plato and at the time he was alive he also had a pupil of his own, Alexander the Great. Aristotle is now known as one of the greatest who ever lived and the first to become titled as a genuine scientist. He made great contributions to the world of logic, criticism, physics, biology, metaphysics, ethics, politics, and more.

This booklet contains lines from Aristotles' most known books and topics; Metaphysics: Books 1,4, and 7, Parts of Animals: Books 1 and 3, Ethics: Books 1, and Poetics: Books 4, 6, and 17. Organized from Aristotles' oldest books to the most recent, starting from 400Bc until 330BC.

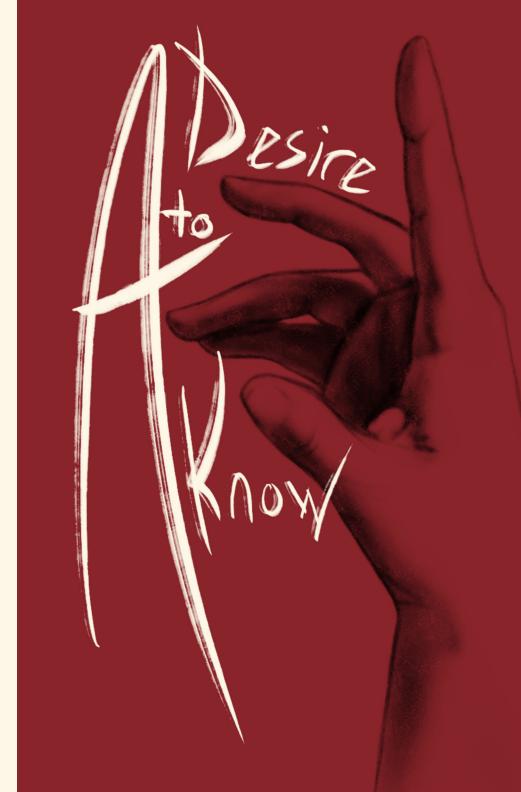
While reading this collection of quotes please keep in mind the way things are said since it was created way before our time. Aristotles' writing in this collection will begin with *Metaphysics* which is part of philosophy dealing with abstract concepts such as being, knowing, substance, cause, and other topics that hold no ground in reality but are art of abstract theory.

Aristotles' Parts of Animals is a study of animal anatomy and physiology to gain an understanding of why these parts were designed. Ethics is Aristotles' study of character with a question of attaining happiness or well-being. And finally, Aristotles' book on Poetics is written on Greek dramatic theory and defines it as art that imitates.

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All men by nature have a desire to know.

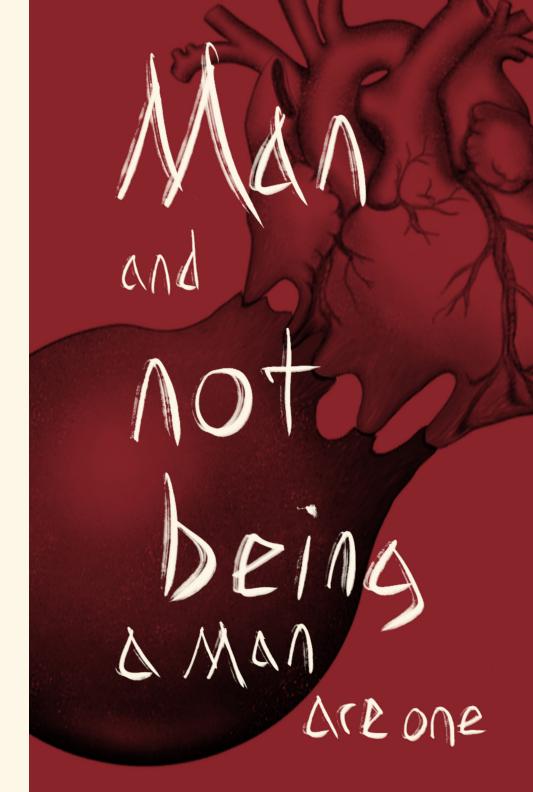
Aristotle Metaphysics: Book I 400BC



And if being a "man" and "not being a man" are one, they too will mean the same thing.

Aristotle

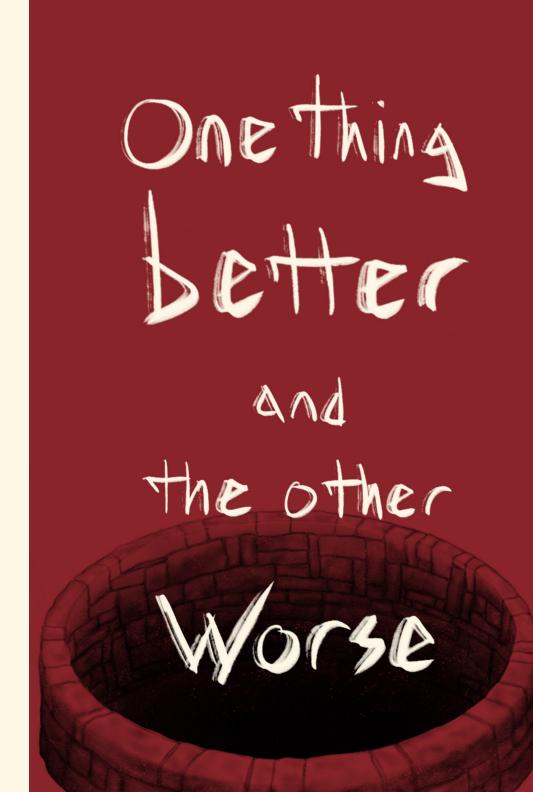
Metaphysics: Book IV 400BC



Patently then he judges one thing better and the other worse.

Aristotle

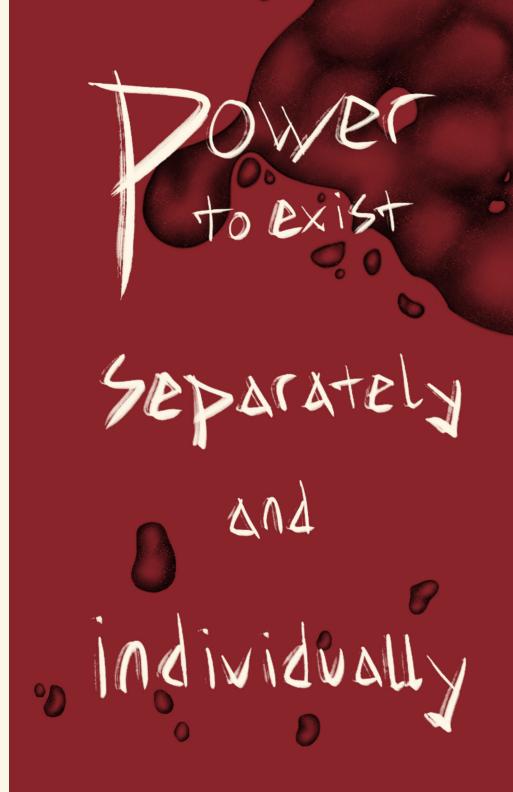
Metaphysics: Book IV 400BC



But substance especially has both the power to exist separately and individually.

Aristotle

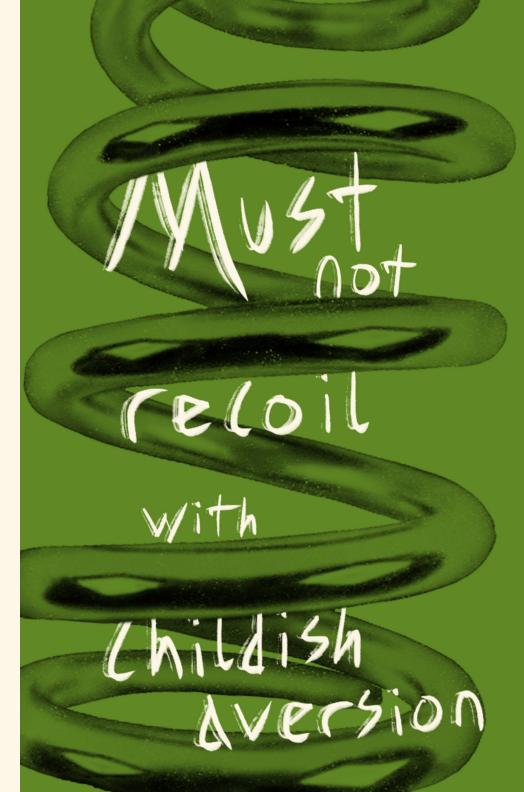
Metaphysics: Book VII 400BC



We therefore must not recoil with childish aversion from the examination of humbler animals.

Aristotle

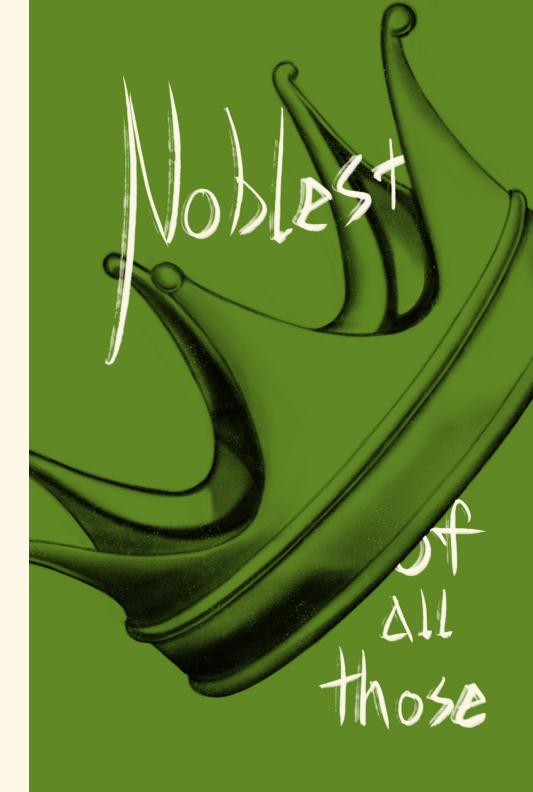
Parts of Animals: Book I 350BC



Noblest of all those whose blood is hot and at the same time thin and clear.

Aristotle

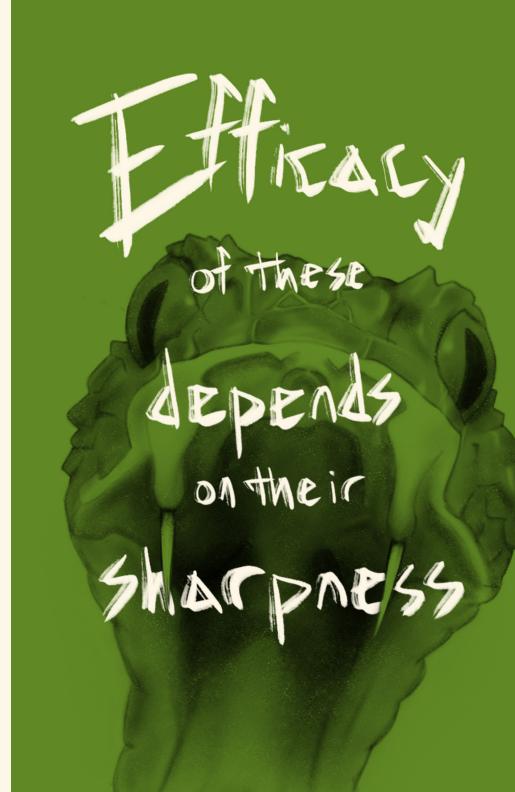
Parts of Animals: Book I 350BC



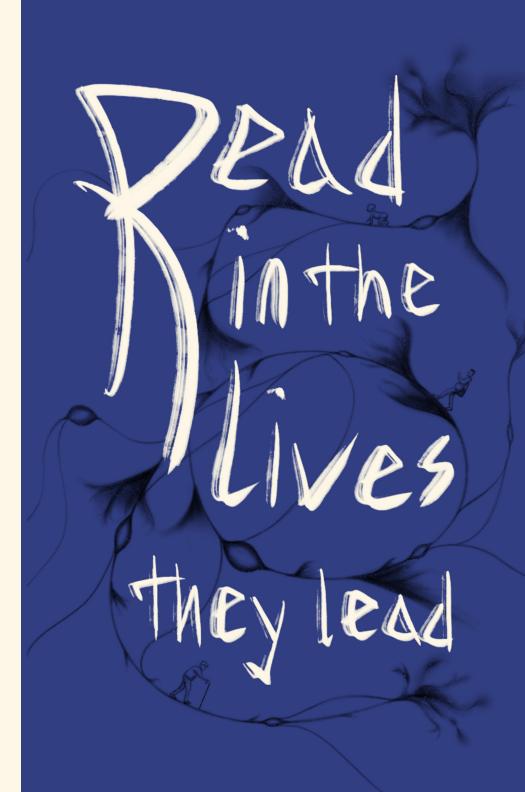
The strength of such an animal is in its teeth, and the efficacy of these depends on their sharpness.

Aristotle

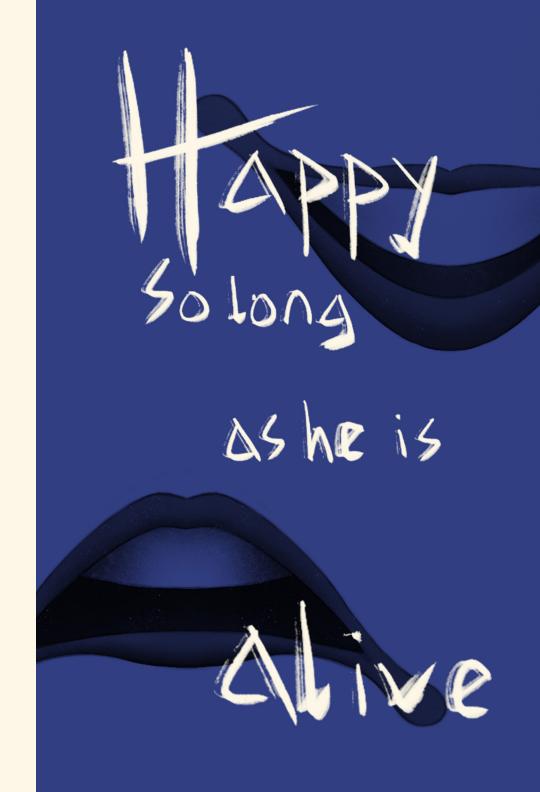
Parts of Animals: Book III 350BC



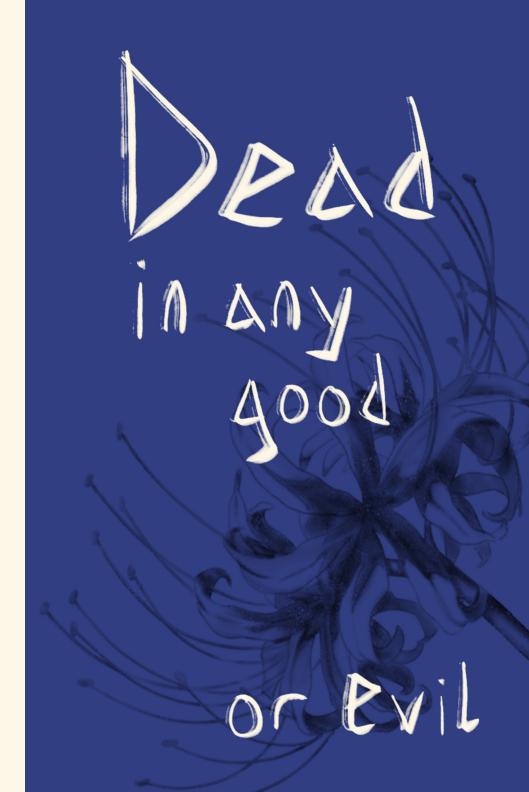
Men's conception of the good or of happiness may be read in the lives they lead.



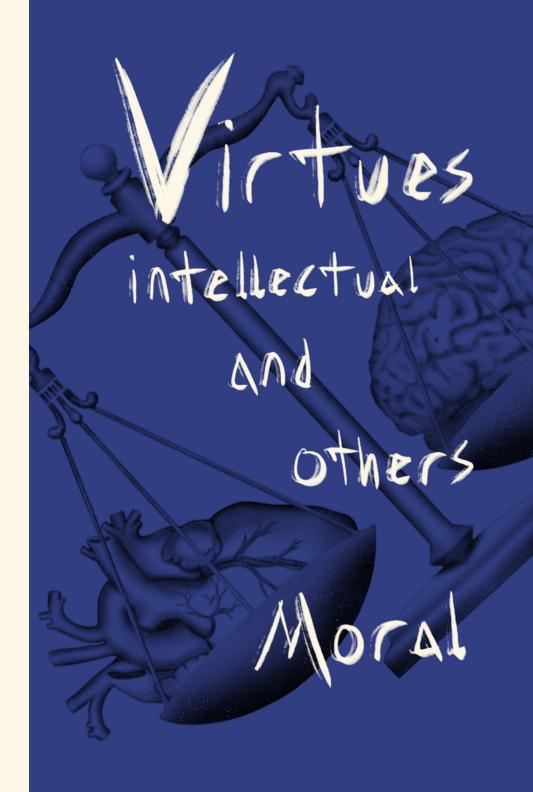
Is it true then that nobody in the world may be called happy so long as he is alive?



A serious doubt has been raised as to the participation of the dead in any good or evil.



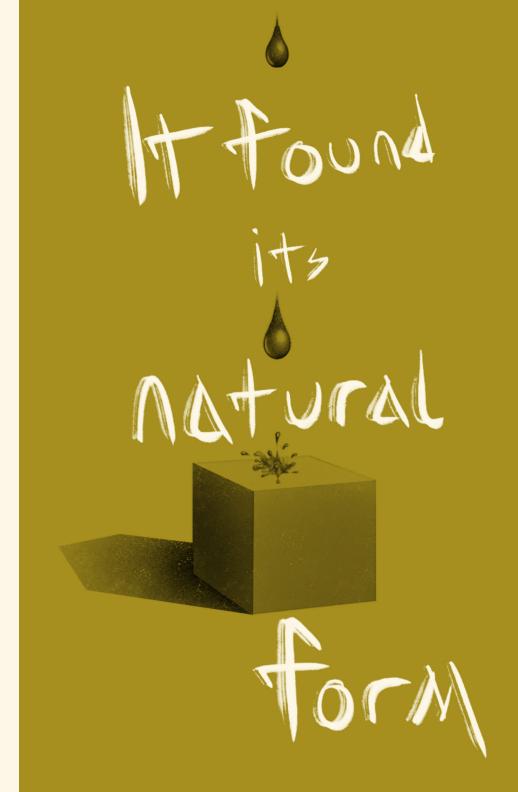
For we call some virtues intellectual and others moral.



Having passed through many changes, it found its natural form, and there it stopped.

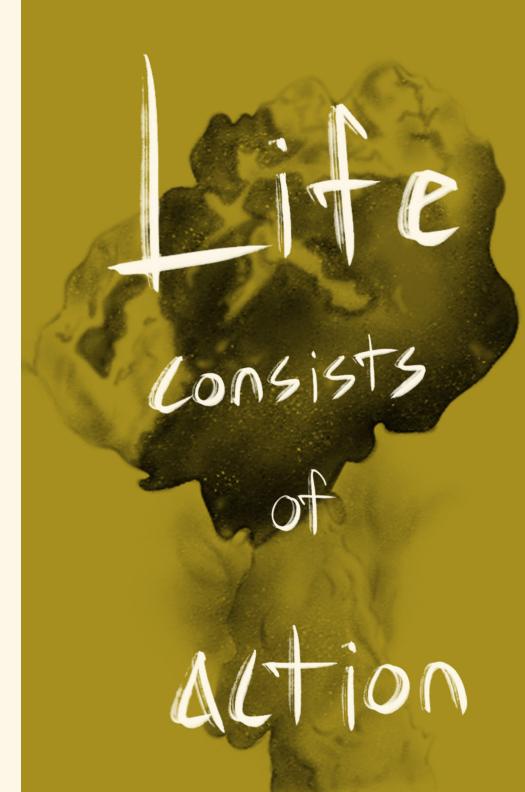
Aristotle

Poetics: Book IV 330BC



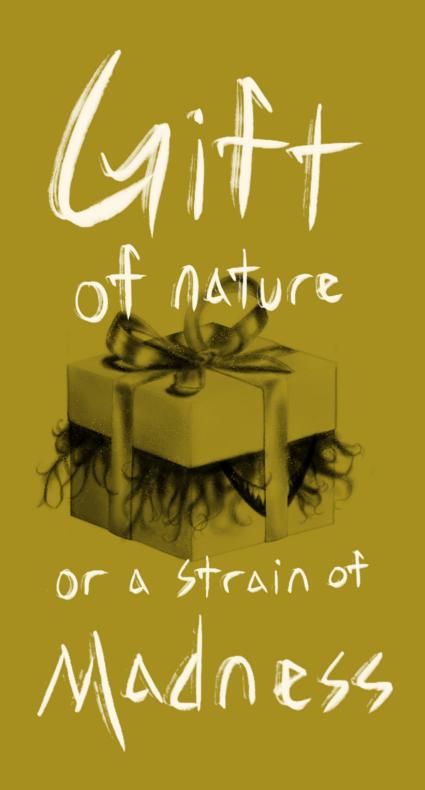
And life consists of action, and its end is a mode of activity?

Aristotle Poetics: Book VI 330BC



Hence poetry implies either a special gift of nature or a strain of madness.

Aristotle
Poetics: Book XVII
330BC



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Type Specifications

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