

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	<i>xiii</i>
<i>Abbreviations</i>	<i>xv</i>
<i>Introduction</i>	<i>xix</i>

Physics

Book I

I 1	Scope and method of natural science.	2
I 2	Its starting-points. The views of Parmenides and Melissus.	2
I 3	Their arguments refuted.	5
I 4	An examination of the views of the physicists.	7
I 5	The starting-points are contraries.	10
I 6	Are they, then, two or three in number?	11
I 7	Our own account.	13
I 8	A puzzle of the ancient thinkers solved.	16
I 9	More on starting-points.	18

Book II

II 1	What nature is and what it is to be by nature.	20
II 2	Natural science distinguished from mathematics and first philosophy.	22
II 3	What sorts of causes there are and what way they are causes.	24
II 4	Puzzles raised about the existence of luck and chance as causes.	27
II 5	Luck and chance and the way they are causes.	28

Contents

II 6	Luck and chance defined and distinguished.	30
II 7	The natural scientist should know all four causes.	32
II 8	Does nature act for an end?	33
II 9	The necessity present in natural things.	36

Book III

III 1	Movement.	38
III 2	Movement again.	40
III 3	Mover and moved.	41
III 4	Views of the early philosophers on the unlimited. Reasons to believe that it exists.	43
III 5	Criticisms of the views of the Pythagoreans and Platonists on the unlimited.	45
III 6	The way in which the unlimited exists.	49
III 7	The various sorts of unlimited. The unlimited as matter (material cause).	52
III 8	Refutation of arguments for the existence of something actually unlimited.	53

Book IV

IV 1	The existence of place.	55
IV 2	Is place matter or form?	57
IV 3	Can a thing be in itself or a place in a place?	58
IV 4	What place is.	60
IV 5	Puzzles about place solved and beliefs about it underwritten.	63
IV 6	Views about the void.	65
IV 7	What a void is. Refutation of arguments for the existence of a void.	66

IV 8	There is no void separate from bodies, or occupied by a body.	68
IV 9	There is no void in bodies.	72
IV 10	Puzzles about time and views about it.	74
IV 11	What time is. The now.	76
IV 12	Various attributes of time. What it is to be in time.	79
IV 13	What now, at some time, just, recently, long ago, and suddenly are.	82
IV 14	Before in time. Time and the soul.	83

Book V

V 1	Classification of movements and changes.	87
V 2	Classification of intrinsic movements. Immovability.	90
V 3	Definitions of together, separate, making contact, intermediate, successive, contiguous, and continuous.	92
V 4	What it is for a movement to be one in genus, in species, or unconditionally one.	94
V 5	Contrariety of movement.	97
V 6	Contrariety of movement and rest, in accord with and contrary to nature.	98

Book VI

VI 1	Every continuum consists of continuous and divisible parts.	102
VI 2	Every continuum consists of continuous and divisible parts.	104
VI 3	A now is indivisible and nothing is in movement or at rest in a now.	108
VI 4	Whatever is moved is divisible. Modes of divisibility. The things that are similarly divisible: the time, the movement, the being-in-movement, the moving thing, what the movement is with respect to.	109

Contents

- VI 5 What has changed, at the moment when it has first changed, must be in what it has changed to. The primary time in which what has changed has changed must be indivisible. The time in which what has passed away has passed away or in which what has come to be has come to be is indivisible. There is no starting-point of a change nor a primary part of the time in which a thing was changing. 111
- VI 6 If what changes is changing in a primary time, it must be changing in any part of it whatsoever. Everything that is in movement must have been in movement previously. 114
- VI 7 The limitedness or unlimitedness of movement, magnitude, and of what is moved. 116
- VI 8 Rest and coming to rest. In the time in which a thing is moving intrinsically, it is impossible for it then to be in movement with respect to some particular thing primarily. 118
- VI 9 Discussion of arguments against the possibility of movement. 120
- VI 10 What is without parts cannot be in movement except coincidentally. No change is unlimited. 122

Book VII

- VII 1 Everything that is in movement must be moved by something. There must be some primary mover that is not moved by anything else. 125
- VII 2 The primary mover is always together with what is moved by it. 127
- VII 3 Everything that is altered is altered due to perceptibles, and that there is alteration only of those things that are said to be intrinsically affected by these. 130
- VII 4 The puzzle as to whether every movement is commensurable with every other or not. 133
- VII 5 Proportionality of movements. 136

Book VIII

VIII 1	Eternality of movement.	138
VIII 2	Discussion of objection to eternity of movement.	142
VIII 3	It is possible for some beings to be always immovable, others always in movement, while some have a share in both conditions.	143
VIII 4	Whatever is in movement is moved by something.	146
VIII 5	There must be some first mover that is not moved by anything else. The primary mover is immovable.	149
VIII 6	The primary mover is eternal and one. It is not moved even coincidentally. The primary moved thing is eternal.	154
VIII 7	Spatial movement is the primary kind of movement. Only it can be continuous and unlimited.	158
VIII 8	Only circular spatial movement can be continuous.	161
VIII 9	Circular movement is the primary kind of spatial movement. Further discussion of these doctrines about circular spatial movement.	167
VIII 10	The primary mover has neither parts nor magnitude and is at the circumference of the heaven.	169

Appendix

VII 3	(Alternate Text)	174
	<i>Notes</i>	177
	<i>Glossary of Greek Terms</i>	339
	<i>Further Reading</i>	343
	<i>Index of Names</i>	345
	<i>Index of Terms</i>	347