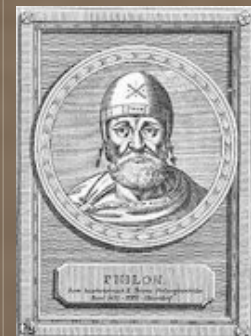


Philo of Alexandria

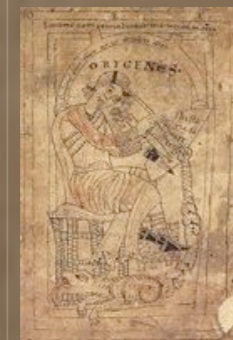
20 B.C. – 50 A.D.



Philo Judaeus was a Hellenistic philosopher whose work discussed the Logos as God's creative principle.

Origen

185 A.D. – 232 A.D.



Egyptian Christian Church father, whose commentaries on the books of the Bible and De principiis approached scripture using the techniques of Greek (especially Platonic and neo-Platonic philosophy).

Titus Flavius Clement of Alexandria

190 A.D. – 215 A.D.

Christian theologian, teacher of Origen in Alexandria. Used Greek philosophical methods to explicate Christian doctrines.

Augustine of Hippo

354 A.D. – 430 A.D.



Bishop of Hippo, author of The City of God and the Confessions, both of which had tremendous influence on Christianity and philosophy in the middle ages. He believed that observation and reason were acceptable tools in studying creation as a way of knowing the mind of God the Creator.

Martianus Capella

400 A.D. – 450 A.D.

Wrote De Nuptiis (On the Marriage of Philogoy and Mercury), an allegory in which Martianus lays out the roles of the seven liberal arts: grammar, dialectic, and rhetoric as the trivium of fundamental skills; geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, and harmony (music) as the quadrivium of sciences.

Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius

480 A.D. – 524 A.D.



Consul under Theodoric the Ostrogoth. Wrote treatises on the subjects of the trivium and quadrivium, commentaries on other philosophers, and a long work, the Consolation of Philosophy, on the benefits of using philosophy to make sense of tragic events.

Cassiodorus

485 A.D. – 585 A.D.

Member of the monastic order at Vivarium who documented the Gothic court decisions under Theodoric. He also wrote the Institutiones, a collection of commentary on Christian texts and the liberal arts that cites many Greek and Latin authors.

Isidore of Seville

560 A.D. – 636 A.D.



Bishop of Seville, he compiled information into an encyclopedia organized around words (the Etymologia) to preserve classical learning in the face of invasion and the disintegration of the Roman Empire.

Bartholomaeus Anglicus

1203 A.D. – 1272 A.D.

Wrote On the Properties of Things (De Proprietatibus rerum)

1 A.D. 100 A.D. 200 A.D. 300 A.D. 400 A.D. 500 A.D. 600 A.D. 700 A.D. 800 A.D. 900 A.D. 1000 A.D. 1100 A.D. 1200 A.D. 1300 A.D. Early Christian Fathers