Plato, in The Republic, argues that the soul is the permanent and unchanging aspect of the body. It is the true self that survives the Hereafter (beyond the world of appearances). Plato, in his work, emphasizes the power of knowledge to discern reality (the ideas of the Forms). The world of appearances is deceptive and temporary, whereas the realm of Forms is eternal and unchanging. This concept is crucial in Aristotle's philosophy, where he discusses the relationship between the material world and the ideal forms or universals. Aristotle acknowledges the influence of Plato's ideas, which he builds upon in his own works, emphasizing the importance of understanding the Forms and their role in the universe.
Aristotle, "...to learn given the liveliest pleasures.)"

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Aristotle speaks of passion as being a 'sublime' element, and this is reflected in the qualities of virtue and wisdom. Horace also emphasizes the importance of passion, stating that it is 'the soul of poetry,' and that it is 'always in search of the sublime.'

Plato, on the other hand, sees passion as a source of corruption, and he argues that it is only through the pursuit of knowledge and virtue that one can achieve true wisdom and understanding. Horace, on the other hand, sees passion as a necessary component of the creative process, and he encourages poets to seek out the sublime in their work.