

Daily 40 no. 3 – The Atomists

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Greek atomists Democritus, Epicurus, Leucippus, and Lucretius rebuked Aristotle's belief in opposites forces, asserting that hot/cold/moist/dry sensations resulted from atomic interactions in the void. The title originates from A-tomos, Greek for "not-cuttable," and is symbolic of the philosophers' theory that atoms are miniscule, indivisible, colorless, odorless, tasteless, pieces of matter.

Democritus (Ancient Greece, abt. 400 BC) proposed the idea that the earth is made up of indivisible particles called "atoms". The space between atoms is called the void. If there were no void, all atoms would be connected and no movement or change would be possible.

Around fifth century BC, Greek atomists began the idea that everything was composed of miniscule, uncuttable particles called atoms and the way they interacted in the void. Although this could not be proved during the time, it led to our modern understanding of the structure of matter.

Greek atomists, including Democritus, Epicurus, and Lucretius, existed at the same time as Aristotle. Their theory was that everything was made of tiny uncuttable pieces of matter, atoms, arranged in voids to create different things. Atomists said opposites were sensations from combinations of atoms, denying Aristotle's theory about matter.

Atomists described atoms as small, indivisible particles of matter. In Greece, the atomists Democritus, during 500BC, and Epicurus, in 400BC, helped develop the notion of atoms and voids, or spaces for atoms. They dismissed Aristotle's four elements, explaining that elements were sensations created from atoms combining differently.

Beginning in the 5th century BC, a conflict between philosophy and real science had aroused. The atomists believed that everything was made up of tiny, uncuttable, colorless, odorless, tasteless bits of matter and that hot and cold were just sensations from different combinations of atoms in the void.

Atomists, such as Democritus, Leucippus, and Epicurus, believed that atoms are separated by void. They cannot fuse, but must bounce off each another when the atoms collide. These people helped distinguish the atom as a tiny, uncuttable, colorless, and tasteless bit of matter.

The atomists Democritus, Epicurus, and Lucretius were the most influential Greek chemists of the 4th-5th centuries. They thought that matter was made of tiny, indivisible particles called atoms, which combined within the "void." This idea was not accepted immediately, but it paved the way for future chemists like John Dalton.

From 500-100B.C., Greek Atomists, Democritus, Epicurus, and Lucretius, stated that atoms are tiny, indivisible, bits of matter. They proposed there is an empty space between atoms. These atomists stated that hot/cold/moist/dry were sensations and not elements. Both Aristotle and Atomists theories couldn't be tested, but Aristotle's theory was more popular.

Atomists were the philosophers who believed that atoms were the smallest pieces of matter. They were believed to be indivisible, colorless, tasteless, and odorless. Atomists believed that everything was made up of a combination of atoms and the void, which was empty space.

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Beginning in the 5th century BC, Greek atomists, such as Democritus and Epicurus, hypothesized that matter was composed of tiny, uncuttable bits called “atoms” packed into a space called a “void”. They stated that hot, cold, dry, and moist were sensations resulting from different combinations of atoms in the void.

Early atomists like Democritus and Lucretius from Greece and Rome developed ideas about a colorless, tasteless, odorless particle so small that it could not be cut as early as 5th century BC. However, this could not be demonstrated at the time, so Aristotle’s philosophy was more widely accepted.

Atomists such as the Democritus born in the 5th century BC in Thrace , Epicurus born in the 4th century BC, Samos , and the Roman Lucretius all objected Aristotle’s belief; they believed that a void is where matter is put together. Their belief helped lead science in the right direction.

The idea of everything on earth is made of tiny uncuttable bits of colorless, smell-less, tasteless matter, was introduced from the 5th century of BC. It was because the Greek word for uncuttable is “atomos”, the men who thought of and believed in this idea were called the atomists.

Democritus, Epicurus, and Lucretius were Greek atomist that lived from the 1st to 5th century in Europe. They were influential in the development of the atomic theory. From their work we now can fully comprehend atoms, which are tiny, colorless, odorless, tasteless bits of matter.

The Greek atomists, who originated by Leucippus in the fifth century BCE, believed that all matter was made of small pieces that were indivisible. They argued that if matter had infinite pieces, than space had no meaning. This theory, though untestable at the time, still holds true today.

Atomism was mainly a creation of two thinkers of the 5th century B.C; Leucippus and Democritus. They developed a philosophy stating that the origins of everything were from the interaction of indivisible bodies called atoms that strike against one another in an infinite void.

In early Greece and Rome, three atomists were Democritus, Epicurus, and Lucretius in 500, 400, and 100 BC respectively. They believed in atoms and the void and disagreed with Aristotle's elements. The atomists believed that his elements were sensations due to different combinations of atoms in the void.

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Greek atomists Democratis, Epicuris, and Lucertius believed that everything was made of small, uncuttable, odorless bits of matter. They believed that atoms and void made matter, but could not prove their theory. They denied Aristotle’s opposites theory and believed them to be sensations that came from combustions in the void.

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Atomists believed that all things were made up of indestructible, extremely tiny building blocks. They called these building blocks atoms. Atomists were the founders of this idea and were not greatly believed until the 1600's. It was then that their ideas came back and started to rise up.