

Aristotle Reading Guide  
**Book V**

1. What three things must we consider regarding Justice?
2. 1129a 25 - because Justice seems ambiguous, we specify that the 'just' is both what?
3. What is the characteristic of the unjust man? (1129b 1)
4. 1129b 15 - in what one sense do we call an act 'just' ?
5. What determines a rightly framed law?
6. Why is justice considered the greatest of virtues?
7. 1130a 5 - who is the best man; who is the worst man?
8. In the example at 1130a 25, why is one man unjust, the other self indulgent?
9. 1130b 1 - identify the genus and a species or two of justice/injustice.
10. What is the conclusion?
11. 1130b 30 - Identify the division of kinds of justice. How are they characterized?
12. 1131a 30 - The just is a species of what?
13. What is another species of the just (chapter 4) - refer to question 11 - note the progression.
14. How does the judge try to equalize things in this style of justice (1132a 10).
15. A third type of justice is considered in chapter 5. What is this?
16. Why does this not hold? Examples occur at 1132b 25-30.
17. Why has money been introduced - read 1133a 15-30.
18. How must goods be measured?
19. According to Aristotle, money is a unit of what?
20. Why has money come to be called *nomisma*?
21. 1133b 15 - what does money make possible?
22. Chapter 6, line 25 - where does justice exist?
23. At 1134a- what rules in law?
24. In chapter 7, what are two parts of political justice?
25. In chapter 8, what determines the just or unjust act of a man?
26. 1135b 10ff, there are three types of injury between man and man. What are they?
27. 1137 20 - just acts consist of what? What is justice essentially?
28. Chapter 10 - what is the subject under study?
29. 1137b 25 - what is the nature of the 'equitable'?

**Book VI**

1. What two virtues of soul have we been considering?
2. Now we divide the rational virtue - into what two parts?
3. What are these two parts called?
4. Both parts have a virtue - what is this virtue (1139b 10)?
5. In how many and what ways does the soul possess truth? Chapter 3.
6. What is the object of scientific knowledge? (1139b 20)
7. 1140a - 10 What is all art concerned with?
8. 1140b - 5 What is practical wisdom, and what is its object?
9. What grasps first principles - 1141a 5?
10. What is philosophic wisdom - 1141b 1-5?
11. In Chapter 12, 1144a 5-10, we see that the work of man can only be achieved how?