

The history of ancient Greece is broken down into several periods, ranging from the development of the first agricultural communities during the Neolithic, from the 7th millennium BC. BC, until Late Antiquity, which ends in the 8th century. It is the first civilization to have developed on the European continent. Taking advantage of its proximity to the oldest Neolithic and urban centers of the Near East and Egypt, it experienced several phases of development during the Bronze Age then became, during the 1st millennium BC. BC a very dynamic and influential civilization, leaving its mark on neighboring cultures, many of its aspects being set up as a model and serving as a reference for later civilizations, first and foremost in Europe. Euripide, writer of the Antiquity, is considered as one of the three tragical writer of the Antic Greece with Eschyle and Sophocle. While Sophocle was judged and executed Euripide decided to exile himself in Macedonia where he will die in 406 before Christ. Known among the writers of classical Athens for his unrivaled sympathy towards all the victims of society, women included, his contemporaries associated him with Socrates, and made him the spokesperson for a decadent intellectualism. Euripide pioneered innovations that profoundly influenced theater, particularly through his depiction of traditional and mythical heroes as ordinary people facing extraordinary circumstances. Through this new approach, he became a pioneer, and writers later adapted these developments, some of which are characteristic of the novel of chivalry, to comedy. He was also "the most tragic of poets", focusing on the deep motives of his characters in an unprecedented way. Euripides was the youngest of the three great tragedians, who were almost contemporaries: his first play was performed thirteen years after Sophocles' first play, and only three years after Aeschylus' masterpiece, the Oresteia. While Aeschylus had fought at Salamis, where Greece had defeated Persia, Sophocles was just old enough to celebrate victory in a choir of boys, while Euripides was born on the very day of the battle<sup>7</sup>. Much of his life and career coincided with the Peloponnesian War, in which Athens and Sparta vied for hegemony over Greece, but he did not live to see the final defeat of his city. He launched into tragedy from 455. His first play, *Les Péliades*, won a third prize. He then won a first prize at the Dionysia in 441 then two others in 428 and 403 and quickly became quite popular. Plutarch, in his *Life of Nicias*, relates that after the naval disaster of Syracuse in 413, Athenian prisoners capable of reciting Euripides' tirades were released. In 420, he represented *Mélanippe the Philosopher*, from which Plutarch quotes some passages, in the *Dialogue on Love* from his *Moral Works*. He one day said "Le courage n'est rien sans la réflexion." or in english courage is nothing without reflection. Thinking of that quote we can ask ourselves what is courage and is courage always paired with reflection. To answer this question we will start by talking by the meaning of courage by different point of view then we will continue with talking about the different forms of courage to finish by talking about reflection paired with courage.

The notion of courage had a lot of different definition during History it changed with the evolution of the civilisation, the industries, the cultures and the thoughts in the world. The definition also changes depending on the country we're in, while Euripide is a Greek writer we will concentrate on the French view of this value. To start we will define courage by the philosophical definition of this value. Derived from the Latin "cor", courage designates strength of soul, firmness and endurance of the heart in difficult trials, and that of the mind to defend bold ideas. Considered by Plato as one of the four cardinal virtues that the guardians of his ideal city must above all possess, courage is defined by Aristotle as an excellence, halfway

between cowardice and temerity, the practice of which is acquired through habit and depends on the context of the action. For Descartes, who was a soldier, it is not a virtue but a passion, "which disposes the soul to move powerfully towards the execution of the things it wants to do": *The Passions of the Soul*, 1649 independently of consideration of the Good. It is also beyond any moral consideration that Kierkegaard makes courage an existential attitude, which pushes him to renounce marrying the woman who loves him and to see in Abraham, ready to sacrifice his son, a "knight of faith". Studying the philosophy of the cynics, Foucault made the courage to tell the truth the duty of the wise. In any case, as Laurence Hansen-Løve summarizes, the philosophical tradition does not oppose courage to fear, but makes the first precisely the capacity to overcome the second. On the contrary to Platon, other people says that courage is the opposite of fear and cowardness. That's what Pierre says, Pierre who is teaching philosophy and says "Courage is first of all a high virtue. It is obviously opposed to cowardice and its corollary, pusillanimity, weakness of character and its variants, cowardice... Can it be learned? Without a doubt. By knowing how to unmask cowardice in oneself and in others. Excellent exercise that brings you back to yourself. To speak in a more personal way, by facing the difficulties that affect us closely on a daily basis, with our wife, our children, our workplace. I mean knowing how to look the truth in the face, accepting its connection with us. Agree to feel responsible and therefore act to change the course of events. ». Let's not forget about religion indeed religion is a big part of the society and courage has his own definition in the sacred books as in the Bible where it says "Courage, a virtue of the heart, is a firmness which makes it capable, by overcoming fear, of supporting or overcoming dangers, physical pain and of facing death itself. There is civil courage and military courage; the Bible contains examples of both (Deut 20:8, Am 2:16). From a moral point of view, "there is as much true courage in suffering the pain of the soul as in remaining fixed under the grapeshot of a battery" (Napoleon). In the A.T. the Hebrew words designating this fortitude derive from two roots: *âmets*, to be firm, and *khâzaq*, to be strong. Courage has multiple manifestations, e.g. endurance in suffering), confidence in the face of risk, boldness in undertaking a great task, firmness, hardness, even cruelty: in the old French of our 16th century Bible, courage is sometimes anger and rage. In the NT the word courage is quite rare, while the exhortations to "remain firm", "not to fear", "to be strong" are frequent. The Greek word that we must translate as courage is found in Acts 28:15 and indicates that this state of mind which allows one to overcome natural fear is a grace of God. Jesus intervenes directly to exhort courage, following a formula known from A. T. (Saint Paul, thus encouraged by the Lord (Acts 23:11), also encourages others (Acts 27:22,25,36); during an apostolate crossed by trials, he does not lose courage (2Co 4:1). It is by relying on God that we take courage and that, armed with the armor of God, the Christian soldier can stand firm (Eph 6:10-17). In all those definitions of courage who have all differences and things alike we can now talk about the different forms of courage.

A lot of people think there is only one type of courage, this is not true. In general we can talk about six types of courage, the physical courage, the social courage, the moral courage, the emotional courage, the intellectual courage and the spiritual courage. The physical of courage, demanding, allows us to continue, to become resilient and to find a balance while being aware of the scale of the challenges to be met and the physical consequences to be overcome. The body risks becoming sore, exhausted and ultimately shutting down. Examples: running a marathon or climbing a mountain, changing your eating habits, taking on a physically demanding job. He also is the one type of courage we are always thinking about. We can find it in the army the firemen or other "dangerous jobs". The social courage manifests itself in the ability to be yourself, to fully assume who you are without apologizing in a society that is not always receptive to difference. The person risks embarrassment, rejection and even exclusion. As an examples we can think of presenting yourself with or without makeup and

shaved or not, showing affection and love for others without compromise, verbalizing and sharing your physical and mental differences or even go talking to people in another country. Moral courage is about the courage to do the right thing and make the right decision despite the discomfort, the unpopularity of the action and the risk of opposition. Recognizing a mistake that caused trouble for others; take a stand to resolve an injustice despite opposition and the benefits you derive from it yourself. Feel your positive and negative emotions without guilt and take them into account for your well-being. By opening up to the full range of their emotions, the person risks experiencing less pleasant emotions. We can find that in for example moving away from a toxic relationship despite certain advantages and expectation or by making yourself vulnerable by showing your sensitivity. All of that is the emotional courage. It is the courage to learn, unlearn and relearn with an open, flexible mind and growth mindset. It is taking the risk of considering ideas that disturb our thoughts, asking questions about our beliefs and seeking the truth. To admit and recognize that scientific research allows us to understand more about a subject and thus reorient our perception of reality; open up to the experience of a person in a minority context in order to understand the inequalities they face. It is the intellectual courage and finally the spiritual courage. This courage manifests itself by giving meaning to one's life, guided by a goal where the heart plays a central role in relationships. We can find that in making choices, even unpopular ones, that respect our values; leave a group that advocates actions contrary to our beliefs; give someone a second chance despite a disappointment. All those definitions were and examples were given by Julie Charland who is a modern artist and whom I found all of her point of views interested and corrects since it was confirmed by other websites. Of course, courage is something that can be built and developed but is having courage a decision it is all built on reflection as Euripides says or can it be just impulsion.

To act quickly is to run the risk of doing poorly or of only achieving a brilliant coup whose brevity will be matched only by vanity. But certain situations leave no room for procrastination, and require everyone to assume their responsibility – failing to intervene, we would lose ourselves. Am I going there or am I not going there? We have all asked ourselves one day if, faced with a situation that calls – seemingly without delay – for our intervention, we would have the courage to take the plunge and intervene. And we admire the example of all these heroes who had the audacity to intervene in the course of events without procrastinating. At the same time, there are numerous examples, from family conflicts to hostage-taking or humanitarian action, where the brilliant action of a third party, unaware of the ins and outs of the tragedy, has made things worse... So, should we get started or procrastinate? Some people would say that having courage without thinking is being reckless. Others would say that thinking too much means being cowardly. But I find that neither of these two statements are true. Indeed, in my opinion you have to know how to balance between the two, know how to leave and trust your instincts and our own skills when necessary but also knowing how to ask ourselves and think about the consequences of our actions before launching. We can also see that the two cases generally go together in all forms of courage. Indeed, if we want to talk about physical courage, we can mention the profession of soldier because a soldier must know how to trust himself and launch himself without thinking when necessary but he must also know how to think about a strategy before launching into battle. We can also find this contradiction in all forms of courage.

As a conclusion we can say that courage is a lot of things and that everybody has courage in his own way. We can also say that yes reflection is an important thing but instinct is also very important for the development of a someone being. Now we can ask ourselves what are the other values which are the most important for a human being.