

PLATO APOLOGY

PLATO APOLOGY REPRESENTS ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT AND ENDURING WORKS IN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY. THIS TEXT CAPTURES THE DEFENSE SPEECH OF THE ANCIENT GREEK PHILOSOPHER SOCRATES AS HE STOOD TRIAL IN ATHENS, ACCUSED OF CORRUPTING THE YOUTH AND IMPIETY. WRITTEN BY PLATO, A STUDENT OF SOCRATES, THE APOLOGY OFFERS DEEP INSIGHTS INTO SOCRATIC PHILOSOPHY, THE NATURE OF JUSTICE, AND THE CONFLICT BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL CONSCIENCE AND PUBLIC OPINION. THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE PLATO APOLOGY, ITS MAIN THEMES AND ARGUMENTS, AND ITS LASTING IMPACT ON PHILOSOPHY AND LEGAL THOUGHT. ADDITIONALLY, IT EXAMINES THE RHETORICAL STRATEGIES EMPLOYED BY SOCRATES AND THE PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS RAISED BY HIS DEFENSE. THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW OF THESE ASPECTS, GUIDING READERS THROUGH THE COMPLEXITIES OF THIS FOUNDATIONAL TEXT.

- HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF PLATO APOLOGY
- SUMMARY AND STRUCTURE OF THE APOLOGY
- MAIN THEMES AND PHILOSOPHICAL ARGUMENTS
- RHETORICAL TECHNIQUES IN SOCRATES' DEFENSE
- IMPACT AND LEGACY OF PLATO APOLOGY

HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF PLATO APOLOGY

THE PLATO APOLOGY IS SET AGAINST THE BACKDROP OF 5TH-CENTURY BCE ATHENS, A PERIOD MARKED BY POLITICAL TURMOIL AND SOCIAL CHANGE. SOCRATES FACED CHARGES OF CORRUPTING THE YOUTH AND IMPIETY, ACCUSATIONS THAT REFLECTED BROADER TENSIONS BETWEEN TRADITIONAL ATHENIAN VALUES AND EMERGING PHILOSOPHICAL INQUIRY. UNDERSTANDING THIS CONTEXT IS CRITICAL FOR APPRECIATING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE APOLOGY AS BOTH A LEGAL DEFENSE AND A PHILOSOPHICAL TEXT.

THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CLIMATE OF ATHENS

ATHENS DURING SOCRATES' TIME WAS RECOVERING FROM THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR, EXPERIENCING DEMOCRATIC INSTABILITY AND CULTURAL SHIFTS. INTELLECTUAL MOVEMENTS CHALLENGED ESTABLISHED NORMS, CAUSING SUSPICION AND SOMETIMES HOSTILITY TOWARD FIGURES LIKE SOCRATES, WHO QUESTIONED POPULAR BELIEFS AND ENCOURAGED CRITICAL THINKING.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SOCRATES

SOCRATES WAS FORMALLY ACCUSED OF TWO MAIN OFFENSES: CORRUPTING THE YOUTH BY ENCOURAGING THEM TO QUESTION AUTHORITY AND TRADITIONAL VALUES, AND OF NOT RECOGNIZING THE GODS ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE STATE, THUS COMMITTING IMPIETY. THESE CHARGES WERE SERIOUS AND CARRIED THE DEATH PENALTY UNDER ATHENIAN LAW.

SUMMARY AND STRUCTURE OF THE APOLOGY

PLATO'S APOLOGY IS STRUCTURED AS A FIRST-PERSON NARRATIVE RECOUNTING SOCRATES' DEFENSE SPEECH BEFORE THE

ATHENIAN JURY. THE TEXT IS DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL PARTS THAT CORRESPOND TO DIFFERENT PHASES OF THE TRIAL: THE INITIAL DEFENSE, THE COUNTERARGUMENTS TO THE PROSECUTION'S CLAIMS, SOCRATES' PROPOSAL FOR AN ALTERNATIVE PENALTY, AND HIS FINAL REMARKS.

OPENING DEFENSE

SOCRATES BEGINS BY ADDRESSING THE JURY DIRECTLY, DENYING THAT HE IS A SOPHIST OR A CORRUPTOR OF YOUTH. HE EXPLAINS HIS PHILOSOPHICAL MISSION OF QUESTIONING SUPPOSED WISDOM TO REVEAL IGNORANCE, FAMOUSLY DESCRIBING HIMSELF AS A "GADFLY" SENT BY THE GODS TO STIMULATE THE CITY.

REFUTATION OF THE ACCUSATIONS

THROUGHOUT THE SPEECH, SOCRATES METHODICALLY DISMANTLES THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM BY QUESTIONING THE LOGIC AND EVIDENCE PRESENTED. HE HIGHLIGHTS INCONSISTENCIES AND CHALLENGES THE CREDIBILITY OF HIS ACCUSERS, EMPHASIZING HIS COMMITMENT TO TRUTH AND VIRTUE.

PENALTY AND FINAL WORDS

AFTER BEING FOUND GUILTY, SOCRATES REJECTS THE IDEA OF EXILE OR FINES, INSTEAD SUGGESTING THAT HE DESERVES FREE MEALS FOR HIS SERVICE TO ATHENS. ULTIMATELY, HE ACCEPTS THE DEATH PENALTY CALMLY, EXPRESSING NO FEAR OF DEATH AND REAFFIRMING HIS BELIEF IN THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.

MAIN THEMES AND PHILOSOPHICAL ARGUMENTS

THE PLATO APOLOGY DELVES DEEPLY INTO SEVERAL PHILOSOPHICAL THEMES THAT HAVE RESONATED THROUGHOUT HISTORY. ITS EXPLORATION OF ETHICS, KNOWLEDGE, AND CIVIC DUTY CONTINUES TO INFLUENCE PHILOSOPHICAL AND LEGAL THOUGHT.

THE PURSUIT OF WISDOM

SOCRATES EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF ACKNOWLEDGING ONE'S OWN IGNORANCE AS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD TRUE WISDOM. THIS THEME UNDERPINS HIS METHOD OF DIALECTICAL QUESTIONING, AIMED AT UNCOVERING DEEPER TRUTHS RATHER THAN ACCEPTING SUPERFICIAL KNOWLEDGE.

VIRTUE AND THE GOOD LIFE

THE TEXT ARGUES THAT LIVING A VIRTUOUS LIFE, GUIDED BY REASON AND MORAL INTEGRITY, IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN WEALTH, REPUTATION, OR EVEN LIFE ITSELF. SOCRATES MAINTAINS THAT WRONGDOING HARMS THE SOUL AND THAT MAINTAINING JUSTICE IS ESSENTIAL FOR GENUINE HAPPINESS.

INDIVIDUAL CONSCIENCE VS. PUBLIC OPINION

SOCRATES' REFUSAL TO ABANDON HIS PRINCIPLES, EVEN IN THE FACE OF DEATH, HIGHLIGHTS THE TENSION BETWEEN PERSONAL INTEGRITY AND SOCIETAL PRESSURES. THE APOLOGY RAISES IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ABOUT THE ROLE OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN RELATION TO THE STATE AND THE LIMITS OF OBEDIENCE TO UNJUST LAWS.

RHETORICAL TECHNIQUES IN SOCRATES' DEFENSE

SOCRATES' SPEECH IN THE APOLOGY IS NOTABLE FOR ITS STRATEGIC USE OF RHETORIC, BLENDING LOGICAL ARGUMENTATION WITH ETHICAL APPEAL. THESE TECHNIQUES CONTRIBUTE TO THE TEXT'S ENDURING POWER AND EFFECTIVENESS AS A DEFENSE.

USE OF IRONY AND HUMOR

SOCRATES FREQUENTLY EMPLOYS IRONY TO UNDERMINE HIS ACCUSERS AND EXPOSE CONTRADICTIONS. HIS HUMBLE CLAIMS OF IGNORANCE AND HIS PLAYFUL TONE ENGAGE THE AUDIENCE WHILE CHALLENGING THEIR ASSUMPTIONS.

LOGICAL REASONING AND QUESTIONING

THE SOCRATIC METHOD, CHARACTERIZED BY PROBING QUESTIONS AND SYSTEMATIC REFUTATION, IS CENTRAL TO THE SPEECH. THIS APPROACH NOT ONLY DEFENDS SOCRATES BUT ALSO EXEMPLIFIES HIS BROADER PHILOSOPHICAL PRACTICE.

APPEAL TO JUSTICE AND MORALITY

SOCRATES APPEALS TO THE JURY'S SENSE OF JUSTICE, URGING THEM TO CONSIDER THE MORAL IMPLICATIONS OF CONDEMNING A MAN WHO SEEKS TRUTH AND WISDOM. HE FRAMES HIS TRIAL AS A MORAL TEST FOR ATHENS ITSELF.

IMPACT AND LEGACY OF PLATO APOLOGY

THE PLATO APOLOGY HAS HAD A PROFOUND INFLUENCE ON PHILOSOPHY, LAW, AND EDUCATION. ITS THEMES CONTINUE TO INSPIRE DISCUSSIONS ABOUT ETHICS, FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, AND THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

INFLUENCE ON WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

THE APOLOGY ESTABLISHED SOCRATES AS A FOUNDATIONAL FIGURE IN PHILOSOPHY, SHAPING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ETHICS, EPISTEMOLOGY, AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY. PLATO'S PORTRAYAL OF SOCRATES' DEFENSE REMAINS A KEY TEXT IN UNDERSTANDING CLASSICAL PHILOSOPHY.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LEGAL AND ETHICAL THOUGHT

THE TEXT CHALLENGES NOTIONS OF JUSTICE AND THE ROLE OF THE INDIVIDUAL WITHIN THE LEGAL SYSTEM, INFLUENCING LATER IDEAS ABOUT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, THE RULE OF LAW, AND THE RIGHTS OF DEFENDANTS.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

THE APOLOGY IS WIDELY STUDIED IN SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES AS AN EXEMPLAR OF CRITICAL THINKING AND MORAL COURAGE. IT SERVES AS A MODEL FOR INTELLECTUAL INQUIRY AND THE DEFENSE OF FREE SPEECH.

- PHILOSOPHICAL INQUIRY AND THE SOCRATIC METHOD
- ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN LEGAL DEFENSE
- THE ROLE OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN SOCIETY
- HISTORICAL IMPACT ON DEMOCRATIC IDEALS
- THE ENDURING RELEVANCE OF SOCRATIC DIALOGUE

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE MAIN THEME OF PLATO'S APOLOGY?

THE MAIN THEME OF PLATO'S APOLOGY IS SOCRATES' DEFENSE AGAINST THE CHARGES OF CORRUPTING THE YOUTH AND IMPIETY, EMPHASIZING THE PURSUIT OF TRUTH AND THE EXAMINED LIFE.

WHO IS THE PRIMARY SPEAKER IN PLATO'S APOLOGY?

THE PRIMARY SPEAKER IN PLATO'S APOLOGY IS SOCRATES, WHO DELIVERS A SPEECH DEFENDING HIMSELF AT HIS TRIAL IN ATHENS.

WHY WAS SOCRATES PUT ON TRIAL IN PLATO'S APOLOGY?

SOCRATES WAS PUT ON TRIAL FOR ALLEGEDLY CORRUPTING THE YOUTH OF ATHENS AND DISRESPECTING THE TRADITIONAL GODS OF THE CITY.

HOW DOES SOCRATES JUSTIFY HIS ROLE AS A PHILOSOPHER IN THE APOLOGY?

SOCRATES JUSTIFIES HIS ROLE BY CLAIMING HE IS A SOCIAL AND MORAL GADFLY, SENT BY THE GODS TO CHALLENGE AND IMPROVE ATHENIAN SOCIETY THROUGH QUESTIONING AND DIALOGUE.

WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ORACLE AT DELPHI IN PLATO'S APOLOGY?

THE ORACLE AT DELPHI DECLARED SOCRATES THE WISEST MAN, WHICH SOCRATES INTERPRETS AS MEANING HE IS WISE BECAUSE HE KNOWS THAT HE KNOWS NOTHING, HIGHLIGHTING THE VALUE OF RECOGNIZING ONE'S OWN IGNORANCE.

WHAT IS SOCRATES' ATTITUDE TOWARDS DEATH IN THE APOLOGY?

SOCRATES EXPRESSES CALMNESS AND ACCEPTANCE TOWARDS DEATH, ARGUING THAT IT IS EITHER A PEACEFUL NOTHINGNESS OR A TRANSITION TO ANOTHER LIFE, NEITHER OF WHICH SHOULD BE FEARED.

How does Plato's Apology contribute to our understanding of Socratic philosophy?

Plato's Apology provides insight into Socratic philosophy by showcasing Socrates' commitment to truth, ethical inquiry, and his method of elenchus (cross-examination), which are central to his teachings.

Additional Resources

1. *Plato's Apology: A Philosophical Commentary*

This book offers an in-depth analysis of Plato's Apology, exploring the philosophical arguments Socrates presents in his defense. It provides historical context and examines the rhetorical strategies Socrates uses to challenge his accusers. Readers gain insight into the ethical and epistemological themes central to the dialogue.

2. *The Trial and Death of Socrates*

A comprehensive collection including Plato's Apology, Crito, and Phaedo, this volume presents the story of Socrates' final days. It includes detailed introductions and notes that help readers understand the philosophical and historical significance of Socrates' trial, his views on justice, and his thoughts on the soul and the afterlife.

3. *Socratic Apology: The Defense of Socrates from Plato's Apology*

This book offers a modern translation of Plato's Apology with extensive commentary aimed at uncovering the deeper meanings behind Socrates' defense speech. It discusses the legal and ethical dimensions of the trial, highlighting Socrates' commitment to truth and his philosophical mission.

4. *Socrates on Trial*

A thematic study focusing on the legal and moral issues raised in Plato's Apology, this book examines the charges against Socrates and the implications of his defense. It also considers how Socrates' trial reflects tensions in Athenian democracy and philosophy, making it relevant for readers interested in law and ethics.

5. *Understanding Plato's Apology*

Designed for students and general readers, this book breaks down the key arguments and themes in the Apology in an accessible way. It discusses Socrates' ideas about wisdom, virtue, and death, and how these ideas challenge conventional beliefs, encouraging readers to think critically about justice and morality.

6. *The Philosophy of Socrates: A Collection of Critical Essays*

This anthology includes several essays analyzing different aspects of Socrates' philosophy as presented in Plato's Apology. Contributors explore Socratic irony, the role of the philosopher in society, and the significance of the Apology for later philosophical thought.

7. *Justice and the Trial of Socrates*

Focusing on themes of justice and legal ethics, this book investigates the trial of Socrates through the lens of Plato's Apology. It evaluates the nature of the accusations and Socrates' responses, offering insights into ancient Athenian law and the philosophical ideals of justice.

8. *Socrates and the Art of Living*

This book interprets Plato's Apology as a guide to living a examined life. It emphasizes Socrates' commitment to integrity, courage, and intellectual humility, showing how his defense speech remains a powerful call to philosophical inquiry and moral responsibility.

9. *The Socratic Method and Plato's Apology*

Examining the dialectical method employed by Socrates, this work explains how the Apology exemplifies Socratic questioning and argumentation. It highlights the method's significance for philosophy and education, illustrating how Socrates' defense speech invites ongoing dialogue and reflection.

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plato apology: Apology By Plato, 2019-06-15 Apology is Plato's version of the speech given by Socrates as he defended himself in 399 BC against the charges of corrupting the young, and by not believing in the gods in whom the city believes, but in other daimonia that are novel. Socrates begins by telling the jury that their minds were poisoned by his enemies when they were young and impressionable. He says his reputation for sophistry comes from his enemies, all of whom are envious of him, and malicious. He says they must remain nameless, except for Aristophanes, the comic poet. He later answers the charge that he has corrupted the young by arguing that deliberate corruption is an incoherent idea. Socrates says that all these false accusations began with his obedience to the oracle at Delphi. He tells how Chaerephon went to the Oracle at Delphi, to ask if anyone was wiser than Socrates. When Chaerephon reported to Socrates that the god told him there is none wiser, Socrates took this as a riddle. He himself knew that he had no wisdom great or small but that he also knew that it is against the nature of the gods to lie. Socrates then went on a divine mission to solve the paradox (that an ignorant man could also be the wisest of all men) and to clarify the meaning of the Oracles' words. He systematically interrogated the politicians, poets and craftsmen. Socrates determined that the politicians were imposters, and the poets did not understand even their own poetry, like prophets and seers who do not understand what they say. Craftsmen proved to be pretentious too, and Socrates says that he saw himself as a spokesman for the oracle (23e). He asked himself whether he would rather be an impostor like the people he spoke to, or be himself. Socrates tells the jury that he would rather be himself than anyone else.

plato apology: Plato's Apology of Socrates Paul Allen Miller, Charles Platter, 2012-11-13 The significance of Plato's Apology of Socrates is impossible to overestimate. An account of the famous trial of Socrates in 399 b.c., it appeals to historians, philosophers, political scientists, classicists, and literary critics. It is also essential reading for students of ancient Greek. This new commentary on Plato's canonical work is designed to accommodate the needs of students in intermediate-level Greek classes, where they typically encounter the Apology for the first time. Paul Allen Miller and Charles Platter, two highly respected classicists and veteran instructors, present the Apology in its traditional thirty-three-chapter structure. They amplify the text with running commentary and glosses of unfamiliar words at the bottom of each page; brief chapter introductions to relevant philosophical, historical, and rhetorical issues; and a separate series of thought-provoking essays, one on each chapter. The essays can serve as bases for class discussions or as starting points for paper topics or general reflection. By integrating background material into the text at regular intervals rather than front-loading it in a lengthy initial overview or burying it in back-of-the-book endnotes, the authors offer students a rich encounter with the text. Their commentary incorporates the latest research on both the trial of Socrates and Plato's version of it, and it engages major philosophical issues from a contemporary perspective. This book is not only a much-needed aid for students of Greek. It is also the basis of a complete course on the Apology.

plato apology: Socrates in the Apology C. D. C. Reeve, 1989-01-01 Reeve's book is an excellent companion to Plato's Apology and a valuable discussion of many of the main issues that arise in the early dialogues. Reeve is an extremely careful reader of texts, and his familiarity with the legal and cultural background of Socrates' trial allows him to correct many common misunderstandings of that event. In addition, he integrates his reading of the apology with a sophisticated discussion of Socrates' philosophy. The writing is clear and succinct, and the research

is informed by a thorough acquaintance with the secondary literature. Reeve's book will be accessible to any serious undergraduate, but it is also a work that will have to be taken into account by every scholar doing advanced research on Socrates. --Richard Kraut, Northwestern University

plato apology: The Apology of Socrates Plato, 1901

plato apology: Readings of Plato's Apology of Socrates Oda E. Wiese Tvedt, Vivil Valvik Haraldsen, Olof Pettersson, 2017-12-28 In Plato's Apology of Socrates we see a philosopher in collision with his society—a society he nonetheless claims to have benefited through his philosophic activity. It has often been asked why democratic Athens condemned a philosopher of Socrates' character to death. This anthology examines the contribution made by Plato's Apology of Socrates to our understanding of the character of Socrates as well as of the conception of philosophy Plato attributes to him. The 11 chapters offer complementary readings of the Apology, which through their different approaches demonstrate the richness of this Platonic work as well as the various layers that can be discerned in its presentation of Socrates. While the contributions display variety in both topics and angles, they also share common features: An awareness of the importance of the literary aspects of Plato's courtroom drama, as well as a readiness to take into consideration the historical context of the work. Thereby they provide contributions to a manifold understanding of the aims and impact of the work, without losing sight of the philosophical questions that are raised by Socrates' confrontational and unrepentant defense speech. Allowing the character of Socrates to take center stage, the chapters of this volume examine the philosopher in relation to ethics, and to politics and democracy, as well as to the ideology, religion, and virtue shared by the Athenians. Readers will also find reflections on classical Platonic subjects such as the nature of Socratic philosophical inquiry and of philosophy itself, as well as on the notoriously ambiguous relationships between philosophy, sophistry and rhetoric, and their several relationships to truth and justice. The anthology emphasizes and explores the equivocal and sometimes problematic aspects of Socrates as Plato presents him in the Apology, illuminating why the Athenians let the verdict fall as they did, while drawing out problematic features of Athenian society and its reaction to Socrates' philosophic activity, thereby encouraging reflection on the role philosophy can play in our modern societies.

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plato apology: Apology Plato, 2016-06-05 The Apology is Plato's version of the speech given by

Socrates as he defended himself in 399 BC against the charges of corrupting the young, and by not believing in the gods in whom the city believes, but in other daimonia that are novel. Apology here has its earlier meaning (now usually expressed by the word apologia) of speaking in defense of a cause or of one's beliefs or actions. The general term apology, in context to literature, defends a world from attack (opposite of satire-which attacks the world). Apology is often ranked one of Plato's finest works. The dialogue, which depicts the death of Socrates, is among the four through which Plato details the philosopher's final days, along with Euthyphro, Phaedo, and Crito.

plato apology: Apology, Crito, and Phaedo of Socrates Plato, 2013-01-22 Apology, Crito, and Phaedo of Socrates is a work by Plato now brought to you in this new edition of the timeless classic.

plato apology: Apology (Annotated) Plato, 2015-10-19 In what relation the Apology of Plato stands to the real defence of Socrates, there are no means of determining. It certainly agrees in tone and character with the description of Xenophon, who says in the Memorabilia that Socrates might have been acquitted 'if in any moderate degree he would have conciliated the favour of the dicasts;' and who informs us in another passage, on the testimony of Hermogenes, the friend of Socrates, that he had no wish to live; and that the divine sign refused to allow him to prepare a defence, and also that Socrates himself declared this to be unnecessary, on the ground that all his life long he had been preparing against that hour.

plato apology: Plato's Apology of Socrates S.R. Slings, 2018-07-17 There have been many recent studies on the Apology. This book differs from them in that it attempts a synthesis of philosophical and literary approaches. A great deal of attention is paid to the philosophical and religious views that are present—often implicitly—in the text; they are much closer to the philosophy of Plato's main works than is usually assumed. But the Apology is also analysed as a rhetorical text: its close relationship with fourth-century rhetorical theory and practice is highlighted. The analyses of the various parts of the speech are followed by a detailed line-by-line commentary. The work was started by E. de Strycker, S.J.; after his death, it was revised and completed by S.R. Slings.

plato apology: The Apology Plato, Benjamin Jowett, 2014-09-08 - Translated with an introduction by Benjamin Jowett. The Apology is Plato's version of the speech given by Socrates as he defended himself in 399 BC against the charges of corrupting the young, and by not believing in the gods in whom the city believes, but in other daimonia that are novel (24b). Apology here has its earlier meaning (now usually expressed by the word apologia) of speaking in defense of a cause or of one's beliefs or actions. The general term apology, in context to literature, defends a world from attack (opposite of satire-which attacks the world). Xenophon, who wrote his own Apology of Socrates, indicates that a number of writers had published accounts of Socrates' defense. According to one prominent scholar, Writing designed to clear Socrates' name was doubtless a particular feature of the decade or so following 399 BC. Many scholars guess that Plato's Apology was one of the first, if not the very first, dialogues Plato wrote, though there is little if any evidence. Plato's Apology is commonly regarded as the most reliable source of information about the historical Socrates. Except for two brief exchanges with Meletus (at 24d-25d and 26b-27d), where the monologue becomes a dialogue, the text is written in the first person from Socrates' point of view, as though it were Socrates' actual speech at the trial. During the course of the speech, Socrates twice mentions Plato as being present (at 34a and 38b). There is, however, no real way of knowing how closely Socrates' words in the Apology match those of Socrates at the actual trial, even if it was Plato's intention to be accurate in this respect. One contemporary criticism of Plato's Apology is perhaps implied by the opening paragraphs of Xenophon's Apology, assuming that the former antedated the latter; Xenophon remarks that previous writers had failed to make clear the reason for Socrates' boastful talk in the face of the death penalty. Xenophon's account disagrees in some other respects with the details of Plato's Apology, but he nowhere explicitly claims it to be inaccurate.

plato apology: The Apology of Socrates Plato, 2021-01-08 The Apology of Socrates was written by Plato. In fact, it's a defensive speech of Socrates that he said in a court noted down by Plato. The main subject of the speech is a problem of the evil. Socrates insists that neither death nor death sentence is evil. We shouldn't be afraid of the death because we don't know anything about it.

Socrates proved that the death shouldn't be taken as the evil with the following dilemma: the death is either a peace or a transit from this life to the next. Both can't be called evil. Consequently, the death shouldn't be treated as evil.

plato apology: Apology Plato, 2021-09-18 Apology Plato - How you, O Athenians, have been affected by my accusers, I cannot tell; but I know that they almost made me forget who I was so persuasively did they speak; and yet they have hardly uttered a word of truth. But of the many falsehoods told by them, there was one which quite amazed me; I mean when they said that you should be upon your guard and not allow yourselves to be deceived by the force of my eloquence. To say this, when they were certain to be detected as soon as I opened my lips and proved myself to be anything but a great speaker, did indeed appear to me most shameless unless by the force of eloquence they mean the force of truth; for is such is their meaning, I admit that I am eloquent. But in how different a way from theirs! Well, as I was saying, they have scarcely spoken the truth at all; but from me you shall hear the whole truth: not, however, delivered after their manner in a set oration duly ornamented with words and phrases. No, by heaven! but I shall use the words and arguments which occur to me at the moment; for I am confident in the justice of my cause (Or, I am certain that I am right in taking this course.): at my time of life I ought not to be appearing before you, O men of Athens, in the character of a juvenile orator let no one expect it of me. And I must beg of you to grant me a favour: If I defend myself in my accustomed manner, and you hear me using the words which I have been in the habit of using in the agora, at the tables of the money-changers, or anywhere else, I would ask you not to be surprised, and not to interrupt me on this account. For I am more than seventy years of age, and appearing now for the first time in a court of law, I am quite a stranger to the language of the place; and therefore I would have you regard me as if I were really a stranger, whom you would excuse if he spoke in his native tongue, and after the fashion of his country: Am I making an unfair request of you? Never mind the manner, which may or may not be good; but think only of the truth of my words, and give heed to that: let the speaker speak truly and the judge decide justly.

plato apology: *PLATOS APOLOGY OF SOCRATES & C* Wilhelm 1843-1880 Wagner, Plato, 2016-08-27 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

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plato apology: *Plato's Apology of Socrates and Crito* Plato, 1895

plato apology: The Ironic Defense of Socrates David M. Leibowitz, 2010-07-12 This book offers a controversial interpretation of Plato's Apology of Socrates. By paying unusually close attention to

what Socrates indicates about the meaning and extent of his irony, David Leibowitz arrives at unconventional conclusions about Socrates' teaching on virtue, politics, and the gods; the significance of his famous turn from natural philosophy to political philosophy; and the purpose of his insolent 'defense speech'. Leibowitz shows that Socrates is not just a colorful and quirky figure from the distant past but an unrivaled guide to the good life - the thoughtful life - who is as relevant today as in ancient Athens. On the basis of his unconventional understanding of the dialogue as a whole, and of the Delphic oracle story in particular, Leibowitz shows that the Apology is the key to the Platonic corpus, indicating how many of the disparate themes and apparently contradictory conclusions of the other dialogues fit together.

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