

# How philosophy became socratic

[Philosophy](#)



In the theory of knowledge, Heraclitus believes everyone should seek for knowledge because of everything changes (Lampert 109). The doctrine of flux, however, asserts that opposite things are similar while the unity of opposites confirms the being of all things. Therefore, Heraclitus should support 'everything changes' because society is dynamic.

The light of the sun describes well in Plato's allegory of the cave because it demonstrates man's enlightenment and knowledge. Getting from imagination to intelligence encompasses four crucial steps that include acknowledgment of ignorance, accumulating knowledge, seeking wisdom, and testing the truth of what is learned.

Socrates raised pertinent matters during his Apology speech where he defended himself against charges of corrupting of youth by question the idea that defines corruption. On the other hand, in making them not believe God, he argued that his philosophy was more fundamental than any divine being (Lampert 121).

The pattern of reason in deduction involves the arrival of conclusion based on the premise while induction is a generalization from a few observations. However, in abduction, premises do not necessarily lead to a conclusion. Consequently, deductive conclusions can only be true if premises are made valid. Other reasoning patterns cannot be necessarily true because they do not depend on the premises.