

# Aristotle

Philosophy



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4 October Assignment The ancient Greek philosopher Plato has shared a number of short and important dialogues of Socrates. Three of them, Crito, Phaedo and Apology have been regarded to be some of the most morally equipped dialogues of all time. Crito is a conversation that Socrates has with one of his wealthy friends by the same name, and they discuss the meanings of justice, injustice as well as the appropriate responses that one must give to questions asked regarding injustice. Phaedo is a dialogue under the purview of which Socrates discusses the probabilities and possibilities of an afterlife. The Apology that Plato gives may be witnessed as a continuation of Phaedo because here, he defends himself with regard to the charges of him corrupting the young people with his philosophy and not believing in the gods of the Greek cities. This paper provides an insight into these dialogues and their meanings.

In Crito, Socrates has been viewed as a very calm individual despite waiting in a prison cell for his own execution. Socrates states that it is only fitting that he be calm in the face of death however; Crito arrives to help him escape and tells him that it would be unjust if Socrates simply gave his life up to his enemies' hands. He talks about moral appeals to which Socrates replies by saying that he is a man who is guided by reason and rationality and is not scared about facing death. When it comes to the question of justice, he replies by saying that it would be unjust to carry on with the plan of the escapade and if it is not good to do injustice to people then it is not good to do injustice to injustice as well, like an eye for an eye.

The Apology is a piece of art which is a charge against Socrates for both not believing in the Gods and questioning their abilities instead, as well as corrupting the youth with his morals and ethics. He defends himself in the <https://assignbuster.com/aristotle-essay-samples/>

presence of Delphi, the Oracle and the dialogue includes the cross examination that he has with Meletus. The dialogue has been divided into three parts with the first as the introduction of the charges, the second as the verdict and the final part depicting the sentencing that Socrates faces. However, the Apology is simply an account of philosophy and is not true in nature.

Phaedo on the other hand is the last dialogue that Socrates states Socrates' argument regarding the soul's lasting appearance is based only on the probability of the soul's continued existence after the death of the body, as per the comment and objection made by Cebes. He says that since Cebes admits that the body lasts for a certain amount of time after the death of the person, the soul of the person dissolving immediately is a very absurd notion. The soul thus has a mind of its own as it is able to trust the Forms that are invisible to the naked eye. It has an intelligible presence and it joins the forces of divinity after the death of the body.

Both Cebes and Socrates are able to put forth their arguments regarding the existence of a soul and a body however, Socrates states that the soul is long lasting and not immortal, as opposed to Cebes' argument regarding the same matter. With the help of a number of arguments, mainly the Affinity Argument, Socrates has tried to persuade people into understanding how the soul has a specific life time and lives on even after the death of the body whereas Cebes rejects the idea saying that if the body lives on after death then so does the soul, and if not, then vice versa.

#### Works Cited

(1924). Plato's Euthyphro, Apology of Socrates, and Crito, Clarendon.