

Melina

correctly indicate the title

The trial of Socrates talks about so many different things and have so many quotes that's are related able in today's world well at least my point of view. It talks about peoples beliefs, and there relationships with their god, or what's expected of them while having a relationship, and not every individual has the thought process base on how the view life and god.

"The first point I wish to understand is whether the pious or holy is beloved by the gods

because it is holy, or holy because it is beloved of the gods" I think that Socrates directed this question hoping that Euthyphro would confirm the former and deny the two options. Euthyphro

did not hesitate to offer criteria that he believed will serve to single out all and only the pious things. He replied by saying that pious is that which is loved by the gods. Socrates finds

Euthyphro's response unsatisfactory because there are several holy actions besides the oppression of offenders. Socrates, therefore, requests Euthyphro to offer him a general definition that describes that one characteristic that is common to all holy deeds. Euthyphro explains that what is holy is what is desirable to the gods and in response, Socrates argues that the gods must quarrel often, therefore that which is desirable to one god may not be desirable to all other gods.

What Socrates states is very true I happen to agree because if one god wants expensive jewelry given and material things, the other gods may have something else in mind and only want your time, dedication and self-awareness. Meaning that they only want you to come as you are because having happy followers is more important and having material things. Happiness is very important and base on how to go to the gods it shows love differently if that makes sense.

Euthyphro tries to explain what holiness is by suggesting that what is holy is what all gods approve of. Which is very difficult to agree with because not many individuals believe in god. Socrates' argument is rather intricate as he strives to prove that the two are not equivalent. That which is holy is approved by the gods since it is holy, therefore that which is holy defines what the gods approve. Therefore, what the gods approve of determines what the gods approve of. Thus, from this reasoning, what is holy and what the gods approve of are not the same thing.

This causes Euthyphro to suggest that holiness is a sort of justice, particularly, the type that requires people to care for the gods. Socrates argues that if holiness is pleasing the gods this is equivalent to arguing that holiness is what the gods approved of. When it come to the gods it

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plays with people's minds and how they view life in general. when I was growing up I use to attend church every Sunday and since I've become an adult, I no longer attend church every Sunday but that does not stop me from believing and having faith. Sometimes I think to myself that no matter the situation is once you have some sort of faith regardless to what it might be the things that you are afraid of failing at will be okay. Some individuals don't believe in god but because they are a firm believer and have faith in the universe thing will work in their favor.

When Socrates states "they have differences of opinion, as you say about good and evil, just and unjust, honorable and dishonorable: there would be no quarrels among them, if there were not such differences - would there now?" in my opinion I feel that when it comes to good and evil it all comes down to someone mental state of mind, or the environment they are in. There are many individuals who have grown up in a bad situation and felt as if he or she can do much better and as they get old their situation tends to change for the better, and there are others who feels as if their situation will forever that the same because they don't want to put in the work to do better. Most people the control to make their situation better, I cannot say everyone and the reason for that is because sometimes we cannot change the way our minds work. Which could be due to lack of confident or lack of strength to deal with change.

The trial of Socrates as stated previously relates with the things everyone deals with on the regular in their lives. We have all needed make decisions based on what Socrates is speaking about in all three trials.

Much of page 1 provides an un-cited summary of Euthyphro + Socrates' conversation. We want you to prove something about it
References

Reeve, C. D. C. (2002). The trials of Socrates: six classic texts. Hackett Publishing.

Clarity 1 specific sent. that will be proved with 3 specific quotes. Provide + cite each quote. Translate it so its meaning is clear + then explain how the quote proves your topic sent.

Avoid "you" + "I"; these are mini critical papers - not conversations.

Revise

Need to cite!

Where was this used?

Where is this reading by Plato from the text?