

Introduction

Socrates believed that he was the wisest man that even the gods recognized, and he refuted any other man that is believed to be wiser than he is and goes ahead and proves what he believed is true. This paper will discuss the view of apology provided about Socrates regarding the accusation presented about him and the reason behind the accusation, his beliefs and methods of intellectuality and how Socrates' views are threatening to the accusers.

According to Plato's Socrates in The Apology of Socrates, what accusations have been levied against him, and why?

1 ^{One accusation} ~~Some~~ of the ~~acquisition~~ ^{Plato's} that Socrates was accused of in his apology was deception. According to the speech of his accusers, Socrates states that the accusers said to the people not to fall to deception by his eloquence. According to Socrates the accusers might have meant the face of eloquence that was the force of truth that the accusers were afraid that he would speak out. Socrates claimed that the words from the accusers are not true and that he was willing to give his truth to the men of Athens.

← You don't need to add the Questions.

← Please provide citation.

Maybe a Quote, too.

2 The other accusation from the accusers is that "Socrates is an evil-doer, and a curious person, who searches into things under the earth and in heaven, and he makes the worse appear the better cause; and he teaches the aforesaid doctrines to others." (Plato, 2.1). Socrates letter explains that this was the nature of accusation that his accusers were saying about him. To him, if the accusers presented this to charge him, the accusations will not be true and he had nothing to do with the accusations. Socrates believed that people are questioning what he has been doing because the accusations meant that he had something strange that he was involved in. According to Socrates the accusations and the reputation rendered him as a wise man "such wisdom as is attainable by man, for to that extent I am inclined to believe that I

← It sounds like you're saying the same thing twice

am wise; whereas the persons of whom I was speaking have a superhuman wisdom, which I may fail to describe (Plato, 3.1)."

3

The other accusation that he was accused of is the fact the he was a misleader of the youth. Socrates responds to his letter regarding the accusation by saying "if somebody asks them, why, what evil does he practice or teach? They do not know, and cannot tell; but in order that they may not appear to be at a loss, they repeat the ready-made charges (Plato, 7.1)." Socrates explains in his letter that there are no concrete evidence that he is an evil dower or that he is misleads the youth. He says that everything that they accuse him of is due to the fact that they are provoked by his wisdom. Socrates challenges them and ask them to present a man that is wiser than he is.

1, 2, and 3 can be 1 paragraph

In refuting these accusations, what does Socrates reveal about his fundamental intellectual belief and methods?

4

According to Socrates, he has a lot of beliefs regarding his wisdom and how his wisdom tends to provoke the accusers to give the type of speech they offered against him. Socrates explains that he is inclined to believe that he is wise. Socrates method of argument quotes his witnesses, who are noble people ^{from} ~~for the~~ Athens. Socrates says that he is the wisest man and provides evidence by explaining that Chaerophon believed that he was the wisest man and that the brother who is court will offer proof of that "Chaerephon is dead himself, but his brother, who is in court, will confirm the truth of this story (Plato, 3.4)" Socrates believes that his intellectual ability was honored by a god and according to him a god can not lie and so he is wise "What can he mean when he says that I am the wisest of men? And yet he is a god and cannot lie; that would be against his nature (Plato, 3.4)"

5 Socrates went ahead to a man that was believed to have more wisdom than he did, and Socrates found that he was not wise as he thought or as people thought he was. Socrates went to another and the conclusion was the same. According to Socrates the accusation about him being evil was because he found himself wiser than the others and he says "Then I went to another, who had still higher philosophical pretensions, and my conclusion was exactly the same. I made another enemy of him, and of many others besides him (Plato, 5.1)."

6 Socrates was not convicted by what he found in men and so he tried the word of God and he says "After this I went to one man after another, being not unconscious of the enmity which I provoked, and I lamented and feared this: but necessity was laid upon me - the word of God, I thought, ought to be considered first (Plato, 5.1)" Socrates explains that he is working to prove god to be wrong by referring him to be the wisest and so he goes to different people, the poets, artisans and other people that are believed to be wise and he finds that most of them are not wise even though they believe so.

7 Socrates says that the accusers hate him for speaking nothing but the truth. Socrates says that "Meletus and Anytus and Lycon, have set upon me; Meletus, who has a quarrel with me on behalf of the poets; Anytus, on behalf of the craftsmen; Lycon, on behalf of the rhetoricians (Plato, 7.3)." According to Socrates the fact that these men hate them proves that what he says is the truth and they cannot find to it acceptance that he alone is wise and what they present is not wise as they think it is.

5, 6 and 7 can be 1 paragraph

Why do you think many of Socrates' contemporaries found his views so threatening?

8 As Socrates was explaining about his accusers, he explains that "I must beg you not to interrupt me, even if I seem to say something extravagant. For the word which I will speak

is not mine (Plato, 2.1)" Socrates continues to use god of Delphi as his witness and he says that "I will refer you to a witness who is worthy of credit, and will tell you about my wisdom—whether I have any, and of what sort—and that witness shall be the god of Delphi (Plato, 3.4)" This words are some of the reasons why accusers find his view threatening.

9 The other reason is the fact that Socrates explains that he is not scared of death and he says "For this fear of death is indeed the presence of wisdom, and not real wisdom, being the appearance of knowing the unknown; since no one knows whether death, which they in their fear apprehend to be the greatest evil, may not be the greatest good (Plato, 8.2)." ^{In} On the apology, Socrates goes ahead and claims that he is superior to all the men which is probably threatening to the men that regards themselves wise. ~~It is threatening the fact that he believes he~~ is the wisest and he goes around to criticize other individuals that are thought to be wise and prove that they are not wise as they claim to be. Socrates is hated by people due to his claim to be the wisest of all men. ^{← There are other reasons, too.}

Socrates dare any man that think is wiser than him to present his claim and he will prove him wrong and if it is right he will take the accuser to the god and say to him that he has found and wiser man that he is and that his claim of him being the wisest is wrong. According to Socrates, even god believes that he is the wisest and that is threatening to the people who believe that they might be wise.

Good job!

I would suggest using a grammar checker online to help with some of your sentences. Your citations are good. Please think about what Socrates' beliefs and popularity might mean for Athens' culture and politics. As it is now, you would get a 77.

8 and 9
can be
1 paragraph

This fact is threatening because

might
mean for
democracy