

Lecture 2

- Socrates opposed poetic teaching (youth were taught through stories and plays)
 - He believed people should learn how to debate rationally
- Need a balance of stories (which rely on faith) and rationality to convince someone
- To get a person to have the patience to be convinced of your philosophy, you need:
 - Power
 - Hard power: money, strength, respect, etc.
 - Soft power: quick tongue, clever mind, ability to make jokes, etc.
 - A common goal

Lecture 3

- Socrates seems to be pro freedom-of-speech
 - He argues that he should be allowed to speak freely, even if what he says threatens the Athenians' way-of-life
- But, Socrates is doesn't disobey the government's order to have him executed (he doesn't try to escape)
- Freedom-of-speech allows change to occur in a society without resorting to disobedience

Lecture 4

- The characters in Plato's Republic represent different parts of the soul: appetitive, war-like/spirited, and rational

Lecture 5

- Socrates is opposed to storytellers controlling education (e.g. many of Homer's epics contain poor role models)
- Socrates believed all education should be through philosophy (so poetry that doesn't match that philosophy should be censored)

Lecture 6

- Socrates believed in Philosopher-Kings (dictators with full power, but who also study philosophy)
 - Only potential issue is that dictators are removed from the impact of their actions (others suffer, the dictator may not see or feel that suffering)

Lecture 8

- Aristotle said that thumos (spiritedness) has two components
 - Resistance to being ruled
 - Desire to rule others
- He also believed that laws provide a level of impartiality that an individual can't provide

Lecture 9

- Aristotle calls political science the "master science" because the regime determines the priority of all other sciences
- Aristotle says that political knowledge is important for the statesman
 - This is different from technical knowledge (which deals with the production of goods) and philosophical knowledge (which deals with abstract ideas)
 - Political knowledge deals with judgement and how one should act