**Response Paper 3:**

Many modern- and ancient-day philosophers have expressed their views about arts on how it should be perceived and its place in our society. Amongst these thinkers, Sigmoid Freud and Plato have pondered ideas that diverged greatly. In this short document, we will discuss the differences between their points of view.

Freud is known for his scientific theories about dreams and human consciousness. Thus, most Freud talking points were based on real like human experiences. For example, Freud believes that our dream comes from real experiences that translate into dreams but might not be exactly the former however these dreams would have the same constructs as to the real experience with some events misplaced. On this, we could say that Freud's approach of art includes human consciousness manifestation in art. The artist’s creation is not just a mere imitation but a complicated thought process.

In fact, Freud expresses that art is a wish (dream) accomplished in a physical or tangible way. Therefore, art has meaning in our unconsciousness. The artist translates his unrealizable thought into reality. So, Freud then believes that a piece of art is the representation of the artist itself or his unconscious believes. If an artist depicts the haven in his/her works, he/she must have this same view of the haven that could not otherwise occur to him/her from the conscious part of the brain.

Freud deeply believes that the art and the artist's mind cannot be separated, they are a reflection of one another. From this point of view, if the artist’s art is the reflection of his/her inner thought, we can conclude that art is part of society. That it is an inevitable truth about us or at least the artist him/herself. Art can then teach us about societies of the period it belongs as it can translate well the thought of hundreds of artists from that generation.

Before Freud, Socratics, as transcribes by Plato, believes that art purely imitates events and objects of ordinary life and is dangerous for society. On the imitation, Plato believed that art is not the accurate representation of the object it represents thus is inaccurate and worthless. Because arts, music, poetry, etc. ... move our emotion, are an inaccurate representation of reality, it is dangerous for society and Plato suggested that the artist should be banned from its ideal views of the republic (society). Thus, one can derive that art is also powerful from the view of Plato if he thinks it could disrupt society.

The general view of art as to Plato is asymmetric to Freud’s. From Freud, we can see that art has a beauty in it and is connected to the human mind. Art comes from dreams and the unconscious part of the brain that is translated into a physical representation. Art is then powerful and integrated part of society. Freud offers then a new perspective of art in contrast to Plato.