the speech Socrates makes at the trial in which he is charged with not recognizing the gods recognized by the state, inventing new deities, and corrupting the youth of Athens

Thus, in *The Apology,* Socrates attempts to defend himself and his conduct--certainly not to apologize for it.

For the most part, Socrates speaks in a very plain, conversational manner. He explains that he has no experience with the law courts and that he will instead speak in the manner to which he is accustomed(usual) : with honesty and directness.

He explains that his behavior stems from a prophecy by the oracle at Delphi which claimed that he was the wisest of all men

Socrates concluded that he must be wiser than other men only in that he knows that he knows nothing

In order to spread this peculiar wisdom, Socrates explains that he considered it his duty to question supposed "wise" men and to expose their false wisdom as ignorance.

Graph

A graph is represented the timeline of Socrates’s life. Socrates is born in Athens, served as a hoplite in Athenian army. The concave up part shows his royal period when he served as a hoplite in the Athenian army during the Peloponnesian War with Sparta. He gained attention for his courage and capacity to tolerate hunger, thirst, and cold. Since he is poor and own no property, he often went barefoot and wore the same cloak winter and summer. The concave down part shows his disrupt period when he brought to trial on a charge of corrupting the youth by teaching them not believe in the gods. Moreover, he was found guilty but he claims that no different in practice or not practice a religion.

Question mark

Question mark shows Socrates personal characteristic of curiosity. Socrates claims that the charisma can be important as content. For instance, he mentions that if he has no certain compelling something, then who would have listened to him. He provides interest belief in his conversation, just to get people attention. He tried to influence others to believe in his idea is truly credible. However, later he would refuse his idea by showing the conflict and distinct from another idea. When Socrates is discussed on a thing, he can be controversial and compelling at the same time. For example, Socrates questioned Euthyphro about is the pious loved by gods or it is pious because it’s loved. Socrates constantly questioned Euthyphro on ethical virtues of things being led or leading to make Euthyphro changes his belief on justice.

Balance scale

Balance scale shows the justice and moral belief of Euthyphro. Euthyphro, a prophet and self-proclaimed authority on Greek religion. He places justice over love when he prosecutes his own father on the trial for commit murder. Euthyphro’s action makes Socrates questions him on what is holiness. Socrates thinks that Euthyphro’s perspective on religious matter can help him in trial against Meletus. Euthyphro as dogmatically religious man believes that either his father or anyone else who commit a crime must be charged. However, Socrates opposes to Euthyphro’s idea that moral belief can be over justice. Socrates does not believe in any religion opposes on Euthyphro justice is unsuitable when he turns his own father on trial.

A Circle filled half black and half white color

-A circle filled the half