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DIALOGUES OF PLATO

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Richard Gotshalk, The Temporality of

Human Excellence: A Reading of Five Dialogues of Plato

He also says that his false reputation as a sophistical philosopher comes from his enemies and that all of them are malicious, yet must remain nameless — except for the playwright, who lampooned him Socrates as a charlatan-philosopher in the comedy play 423 BCE. Or they will mutually participate of each other, and there will be two elements.

General Introduction to the Philosophy and Writings of Plato

Anger, when moderated and guided by reason, can also motivate reasonable and due vengeance De sera 551A-B. Plutarch's interest in the Topics, on the other hand, must have been motivated by his interest in the dialectical methodology of arguing both sides of a question Karamanolis 2006, 86—87; see further below, sect.

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For apparently Plutarch maintained that proper punishment is never vengeful.

Plato Dialogs (Dialogues) Summary

Phaedrus 247c, Timaeus 69c—e, Plutarch distinguishes sharply between soul and intellect. The governing explanatory principle of the account is teleological: the universe as a whole as well as its various parts are so arranged as to produce a vast array of good effects. But the elective power is unknown to a corporeal nature; so that the necessary and the nonelective may be said to be the peculiarities of bodies.

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