

Overview

Murder was a religious offense, since it entailed 'pollution' which if not ritually purified was displeasing to the gods. But a son prosecuting his father would also be seen by many Greeks as 'impious'. Does, then, prosecuting your parent count as impious? Euthyphro thinks not. He is prosecuting his father for murder. Socrates is unsure. He thinks that knowledge of whether such a prosecution is pious or not would require us to know the nature of piety. Euthyphro agrees and claims that he does, in fact, know the nature of piety. Socrates tests this claim. Euthyphro is found wanting and so his claim to know that prosecuting his father is not impious is undermined.

The basic structure of the dialog is as follows:

- 2a–4a: Socrates encounters Euthyphro, who is about to prosecute his (E's) father for murder
- 4a–5d: S claims that only someone with expertise about piety, crucially including knowledge of its nature, should be confident that he were not acting impious in prosecuting a relative
- 5d–15d: E offers various candidates for the definition of piety, all of which S rejects
- 15d–end: S requests to start from the beginning, E refuses, leaves

The "What is X?" Question

Socrates asked a simple question, "What is it?", about moral and aesthetic qualities. The *Euthyphro* finds Socrates asking 'what is piety?', but other dialogs find asking 'what is justice?', 'what is courage?', 'what is wisdom?', 'what is love?', 'what is beauty?'.

Our evidence of Socrates' inquiry comes from what are called the "Socratic", or early dialogues of Plato. These contain Plato's reports of conversations that Socrates really had. Later dialogs of Plato contain Plato's own works. While he might still use Socrates as a character, Plato narrates fictional dialogs where his interlocutors ask the 'What is X?' question about a greater number of things, e.g., being,

A **Socratic definition** is an answer to a "What is X?" question. These definitions are not of words, but of things. Socrates wants to know the nature of piety itself, and not just what the word 'piety' means. In a similar way, physicists investigating the nature of matter are not interested in what the word 'matter' means. If they were, they could just consult a dictionary. They are interested in the nature of that stuff in the world, the nature of matter itself. A Socratic definition, then, is a true description of the nature of the thing to be defined. For instance, H₂O is a true description of the nature of water. Another way of putting this point is that a Socratic definition helps you investigate reality and

not merely your thoughts about reality. Just as knowing the definition of water will help you decide if any sample of liquid in front of you is water, so too an adequate definition of piety will help you figure out whether a particular action or person is pious.

Socrates' method

- S gets E to offer a candidate, C, as a definition of piety
- S then elicits further claims that seem to entail that C is not, in fact, the definition of piety
- What would S consider a satisfactory answer to the question "What is Piety?"?
- S doesn't tell us. Our job, then, is to extrapolate his view from his rejections of E's various attempts to answer the question.

Failed answers

1. Prosecuting the wrongdoer regardless of personal relationship to the wrongdoer (5e)
 - This is an *example* of a (kind of) pious action, not a specification of that in virtue of which all pious actions are pious
2. What is dear to the gods (7a)
 - If the gods disagree on important ethical matters (as E agrees they do at 6c and 7b–8a), then one and the same thing could be both pious (because dear to some god(s)) and impious (because hated by some other god(s)), but that is impossible
3. What is dear to *all* the gods (9e)
 - This only gives us a quality or affection of piety, it does not tell us what piety is
4. The part of justice concerned with the care of the gods (12e)
 - Care for X aims at benefitting X or making X better; But gods cannot be made better
5. The part of justice concerned with service to the gods (13d)

- Service aims at some goal (e.g. service to generals aims to help them win wars, service to house builders aims to help them build houses) but Euth. can't specify what "fine thing" gods achieve such that service could aim to help them achieve that goal

6. Knowledge of how to sacrifice and pray (14d)

- This definition reduces to [3] and the claim that sacrifices and prayers are dear to all the gods

Preliminary Results

Socrates' rejections of these various proposals shows us that a satisfactory answer to the question 'What is piety?', and more generally to all 'What is X?' questions must satisfy certain criteria. $X = \text{df } ABC$ if and only if:

General: everything which is X is also ABC. If piety is defined as being God loved, then everything which is pious must also be God loved. If, then, sacrificing is pious and praying is pious, then both sacrificing and praying must be God loved.

Univocal: everything which is ABC is also X. If piety is defined as being God loved, then everything which is God loved must also be pious. If, then, killing your enemy is battle is God loved, killing your enemy must also be pious.

Think of these criteria as providing tests for candidate definitions. E proposes definitions of piety. S examines whether those definitions are general and univocal.

Socrates' rejection of [3]

Recall E's third attempt at defining piety. Piety = What is dear to all the gods (10a-11b). Socrates asks: "Is the pious loved by the gods because it's pious? Or is it pious because it's loved?" (10a). This is as a question about the order of explanation. As an example, assume that there is a strict correlation between the crowing of a rooster and the rising of the sun. Assume that when one happens the other also happens (you need to assume there has been roosters for as long as the sun existed.). Do you think that the sun rises because the rooster crows? Or does the rooster crow because the sun rises? This is not a trick question. There are many correlations where one correlate explains the other, e.g., death and the cessation of brain activity—which is the cause of the other? How about death and rigor mortis?

"Euthyphro Dilemma": If certain actions were pious (right, wrong, obligatory, impermissible, etc.) *because* they are dear to the gods (or commanded but

God/the gods, etc.), we would ask why the gods love what they love. Either it is [A] *arbitrary* what the gods love, or [B] the gods love what they do for *reasons*. Either way, trouble looms:

- [A] seems absurd (it is just obviously false that if the gods had happened to love rape, murder, etc. then rape, murder, etc. would be pious)
- If [B], it is the features of the actions in virtue of which the gods love them that explains why they are pious. The attitude of the gods is not what *explains* or *makes it the case* that they are pious

Socrates ultimately claims that the fact that a certain action is pious explains why (all) the gods love it, and not the other way round. This is why S says that E has identified (at best) a quality of piety, not the nature of piety. It is not necessary for us to go through the argument to sum up the criteria for an adequate answer to a 'What is X?' question.

Final Result

X = df ABC if and only if:

General: everything which is X is also ABC. If piety is defined as being God loved, then everything which is pious must also be God loved. If, then, sacrificing is pious and praying is pious, then both sacrificing and praying must be God loved.

Univocal: everything which is ABC is also X. If piety is defined as being God loved, then everything which is God loved must also be pious. If, then, killing your enemy in battle is God loved, killing your enemy must also be pious.

Explanatory: every instance of X is so because it has characteristics ABC. If piety is defined as being God loved, then a pious act, say, praying to the God, must be pious precisely because it is something loved by the Gods.