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# 1 Debating The Republic

#### 1.1 Socratics

#### 1.1.1 Leadership Qualities

- Love of learning
- Knowledge of one's own ignorace
- Prioritizing state interests over individual ones

#### 1.1.2 Education

- Begins with understanding the arts, gentleness, and compassion
- Followed by significant gymnastics
- Education must be rooted in individual excellence
- Not all leaders must be aristocrats, they simply need the proper education
  - How does a non-aristocrat get such an education?
- Payment for political participation is bad one need not be incentivized for participation and devotion to their state

# 1.1.3 Citizenship

• Anyone with the necessary aptitude, including women, can become citizens

# 1.2 Thrasybulans

- Injustice, while bad, indicates an unjust person rather than an unjust state
- Education need not necessitate an artistic background a military education is far more important
- Socratic education is infeasible for all, which is unequal

## 1.2.1 Citizenship

• Culture is critical to citizenship

#### 1.3 Solonians

#### 1.3.1 Leadership Qualities

- Leaders should be well-versed and acting in the best interest of the state
- Leaders need to be well-rounded and certain people are better fit for these positions than others
- The assembly is chaotic and ineffective as a means of decision-making and ruling

### 1.3.2 Societal Qualities

- Forgiveness is necessary for past wrong-doings
- While wealth and education is largely cyclical, we should not be restructuring our society wholly
- Metics and Low-income individuals should not have significant voices in assembly because they don't have the education necessary to have a strong, educational conversation

# 1.3.3 Citizenship

• Only strong, wealthy individuals should have citizenship to preserve the quality of Athens

# 2 Characters & Intro Notes

# 2.1 Characters

# 2.1.1 Assignments

Names	Character
Tay	Lycon
Austin	Simon
Andrew	Aristachus
Natalie	Callias
Mac	Thrasybulus
Anjali	Lithicles
Pene;ope	Phlocles
Payton	Meletus
Dinah	Archinus
Jaylen	Lysimache
Grace	Aristocles
Catherine	Crito
Dylan	Lysias
Vegtri	Anytus

# 2.2 Socrates & Plato

#### 2.2.1 Socrates

- We have no texts by Socrates
  - Texts from Plato, Xenophon, & Aristophanes
- "Founder of western philosophy
- Taught through conversation
  - Dialogie in agora, elsewhere in Athens

# 2.2.2 Biography

- Parents: Sophroniscus \* Pharnarete
- Personal life; three sons
- No known profession
- Military service: Potidaea, Amphipolis, Delium

- Associated with the Thirty Tyrants (taught Critias)
- Personal appearence: unkempt
- Reputation in Athes: gafdly

#### 2.2.3 Plato

- Greek philosopher, mathematician, stident of socrates, wroter of philosophical dialogue
- Founder of "The Academy"
- Plato taught Aristotle
- Large amount of works by Plato
  - 36 dialogies (feat. Socrates and others)
  - 13 letters (may be by Plato)
- Aristocratic famoly in Athens
- Parents: Ariston (descendant of Athenian king) and Perictione (niece of Critias)

#### 2.2.4 Plato's Argumentation

- Inductive reasoning: from particular examples to general truths
- Deductive reasoning: from general truths to a particular example within the subset of that truth
- Analogy: allows speakers to evoke in audience something they know and then apply its attributes to something that is unfamiliar to them
- Dialogue: Athenian public life is a matter of public debate/discussion/argument (Assembly)

#### 2.2.5 The Republic

- Written 380-375 BCE but claims to record a conversation during the Peloponnesian War
- Definition of justice and the role of a character in a just polis

- Book 1: two definitions are proposed and rejected
- $\bullet$  Book 2: Flaucon's and Adeimantus' speeches & definitions of justice