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Symposium

Plato's Symposium

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Symposium (συμπόσιον)

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Plato

Eros at the Banquet Symposium

Plato Symposium Hackett Classics

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SUTTON HOLDEN

The Dialogues of Plato Yale University Press

"Joe Sachs is a national treasure. His brilliant translations from the Greek, spanning works from Homer to Aristotle, have long enriched scholars and students alike. He crowns those achievements with this exquisite rendering of two of Plato's most beautiful dialogues, with an introduction that evidences his deft ability to drill down to 'the thing itself.'" —Thomas Sheehan, Professor Emeritus of Religious Studies, Stanford University The *Phaedrus* and *Symposium* are Plato's two dialogues about Eros—that is, desirous longing. In these new translations by former St. John's College tutor Joe Sachs, the reader imaginatively becomes a member, if a silent one, of the conversations Socrates has with his companions. While both dialogues are about love, they differ in intriguing and important ways. The conversation of the *Phaedrus* takes place in the countryside and that of the *Symposium* in Athens. In the *Phaedrus* only Socrates and *Phaedrus* are present; in the *Symposium* many participate in the drinking party. But in both, Socrates presents singularly abiding images: The winged horses and chariot in the *Phaedrus*; the ladder of love in the *Symposium*. These compelling images attract and move the reader to ask questions of the dialogues, which in their unique ways seem to reply. The interplay of the two texts may spark an unfolding in the reader's thinking about love. The context for our thinking includes in one case the subject of tragedy and comedy, in the other the nature of rhetoric and writing, but it is philosophy, and not poetry or politics, that persistently claims the center of attention. The dialogues themselves seem as different as night from day, as urbane wit from rustic charm—but do they point to opposing or converging attitudes toward erotic love?

Plato: The Symposium Hackett Publishing

Plato's *Symposium*, written in the early part of the 4th century BC, is set at a drinking party (symposium) attended by some of the leading intellectuals of the day, including Aristophanes, the comic

dramatist, Socrates, Plato's mentor, and Alcibiades, the brilliant but (eventually) treacherous politician. Each guest gives a speech in praise of the benefits of desire and its role in the good and happy human life. At the core of the work stands Socrates' praise of philosophical desire, and an argument for the superiority of the philosophical life as the best route to happiness. This edition provides an accessible and engaging new translation by M. C. Howatson, and a substantial introduction, by Frisbee C. C. Sheffield, which guides the reader through the various parts of the dialogue and reflects on its central arguments. A chronology and detailed notes on the participants help to set this enduring work in context.

Symposium Cambridge University Press

The *Symposium* (Ancient Greek: Συμπόσιον) is a philosophical dialogue written by Plato sometime after 385 BC. It is a discussion on the nature of love, taking the form of a group of speeches, both satirical and serious, given by a group of men at a symposium or a wine drinking gathering at the house of the tragedian Agathon at Athens.

Plato's Symposium Hackett Publishing

At head of title: New national edition. I. The Republic, introduction and analysis.--II. The Republic.--III. The trial and death of Socrates.--IV. Charmides and other dialogues, Selections from the Laws.

The Symposium Lindhardt og Ringhof

This new edition of Plato's *Symposium* provides beginning readers and scholars alike with a solid, reliable translation that is both faithful to the original text and accessible to contemporary readers. In addition, the volume offers a number of aids to help the reader make his or her way through this remarkable work: A concise introduction sets the scene, conveys the tenor of the dialogue, and introduces the reader to the main characters with a gloss on their backgrounds and a comment on their roles in the dialogue. It also provides a list of basic points for readers to keep in mind as they read the work. A thought-provoking interpretive essay offers reflections on the themes of the dialogue, focusing especially on the dialogue as drama. A select bibliography points to works, both classic and contemporary, that are especially

relevant to readers of the *Symposium*. Two appendices consist of a line drawing that depicts the spacial layout and positioning of characters in the *Symposium*, and a chart that shows the relation of the first six speeches to number, age, parentage and the function of Eros.

Symposium or Drinking Party Oxford University Press

Plato, Allan Bloom wrote, is "the most erotic of philosophers," and his *Symposium* is one of the greatest works on the nature of love ever written. This new edition brings together the English translation of the renowned Plato scholar and translator, Seth Benardete, with two illuminating commentaries on it: Benardete's "On Plato's *Symposium*" and Allan Bloom's provocative essay, "The Ladder of Love." In the *Symposium*, Plato recounts a drinking party following an evening meal, where the guests include the poet Aristophanes, the drunken Alcibiades, and, of course, the wise Socrates. The revelers give their views on the timeless topics of love and desire, all the while addressing many of the major themes of Platonic philosophy: the relationship of philosophy and poetry, the good, and the beautiful.

Phaedrus Penguin

After studying ancient Greek for a year, students often become discouraged when presented with unabridged classical texts that offer only minimal supportive apparatus. In welcome contrast, this intermediate-level textbook reinforces the first-year lessons and enables students to read Plato's *Symposium*, one of the most engaging works in Attic Greek, the dialect taught in most first-year courses. To meet the needs of students who are reading extended passages of challenging Greek for the first time, Louise Pratt, a classical scholar with more than twenty years' teaching experience, has lightly condensed the early readings, supplementing them with review exercises and new vocabulary. She includes the remaining portion of the dialogue in its entirety to give students the experience of reading Plato's imaginative dialogue in all its richness. All readings are glossed, with explanatory notes appearing on the same page as the relevant texts. Enlivened by twenty-five illustrations, *Eros at the Banquet* also features an introduction explaining the *Symposium*'s historical and philosophical significance, a comprehensive

glossary, and an up-to-date bibliography. Instructors may also supplement this volume with Pratt's *The Essentials of Greek Grammar: A Reference for Intermediate Readers of Attic Greek*, which includes many examples from the *Symposium*. [Plato's Symposium](#) Cambridge University Press Collectors Edition! It is rather difficult to review Plato's *Symposium* from a modern viewpoint. The attempts by Agathon's guests, including Socrates, to define love are largely based on the love of boys rather than women. While that is a difficult concept for me to ponder, I recognize that such a social custom prevailed to some degree in ancient Athens and will attempt to offer an unbiased view of the text. Basically, partygoers celebrating Agathon's first victory in a drama contest decide to do something besides drink themselves into a stupor because they are still paying for such activity the night before. Socrates joins the group on this second night, and it is decided that each man in turn will offer his praises to love. Each of six men offer their interesting, diverse thoughts on the matter, ranging from the conventional to the Socratic ideal. Phaedrus says that the greatest good a boy can have is a gentle lover and that the greatest good a lover can have is a boy to love. He stresses self-sacrifice and virtue as the kind of love the gods love most. Pausanias describes two kinds of love: vulgar love is best explained as love for a woman in the interest of sexual satisfaction; noble love is that concerned with bettering the soul of the object of love (necessarily a young boy). The doctor Eryximachus explains love in terms of harmony, and he goes so far as to credit the vague notion of love with accomplishing all kinds of things in a diverse set of subjects. Aristophanes begins by relating a myth about man's origins. When man was created, individuals were actually attached back to back; the gods later split each human entity in half, and love consists of each person's search for his "missing half" who can be of either sex; even when two mates find one another, their love is imperfect because they cannot become literally attached as they were originally. Agathon says that Love is the youngest of the gods, that he offers the means by which all disputes between the gods and between men are settled, and emphasizes the beauty of love (represented quite well by himself, he seems to say).

Plato's 'Symposium' Lulu.com

A fascinating discussion on sex, gender, and human instincts, as relevant today as ever In the course of a lively drinking party, a

group of Athenian intellectuals exchange views on eros, or desire. From their conversation emerges a series of subtle reflections on gender roles, sex in society and the sublimation of basic human instincts. The discussion culminates in a radical challenge to conventional views by Plato's mentor, Socrates, who advocates transcendence through spiritual love. The *Symposium* is a deft interweaving of different viewpoints and ideas about the nature of love—as a response to beauty, a cosmic force, a motive for social action and as a means of ethical education. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

Introductory Readings in Ancient Greek and Roman Philosophy Burns & Oates

Plato's *Symposium* is an exceptionally multi-layered dialogue. At once a historical document, a philosophical drama that enacts abstract ideas in an often light-hearted way, and a literary masterpiece, it has exerted an influence that goes well beyond the confines of philosophy. The essays in this volume, by leading scholars, offer detailed analyses of all parts of the work, focusing on the central and much-debated theme of erōs or 'human desire' - which can refer both to physical desire or desire for happiness. They reveal thematic continuities between the prologue and the various speeches as well as between the speeches themselves, and present a rich collection of contrasting yet complementary readings of Diotima's speech. The volume will be invaluable for classicists and philosophers alike, and for all who are interested in one of Plato's most fascinating and challenging dialogues.

Complete Works Hackett Publishing

Socrates and Alcibiades: Four Texts gathers together translations of our four most important sources for the relationship between Socrates and the most controversial man of his day, the gifted and scandalous Alcibiades. In addition to Alcibiades' famous speech from Plato's *Symposium*, this text includes two dialogues, the *Alcibiades I* and *Alcibiades II*, attributed to Plato in antiquity but unjustly neglected today, and the complete fragments of the

dialogue *Alcibiades* by Plato's contemporary, Aeschines of Sphettus. These works are essential reading for anyone interested in Socrates' improbable love affair with Athens' most desirable youth, his attempt to woo Alcibiades from his ultimately disastrous worldly ambitions to the philosophical life, and the reasons for Socrates' failure, which played a large role in his conviction by an Athenian court on charges of impiety and corrupting the youth. Focus Philosophical Library translations are close to and are non-interpretative of the original text, with the notes and a glossary intending to provide the reader with some sense of the terms and the concepts as they were understood by Plato's immediate audience.

Plato's Symposium and Phaedrus Hackett Publishing

The *Symposium* is a philosophical text by Plato dated c. 385–380 BC. It concerns itself at one level with the genesis, purpose and nature of love, and (in latter-day interpretations) is the origin of the concept of Platonic love

Phaedrus University of Chicago Press

This collection features Plato's writings on sex and love in the preeminent translations of Stanley Lombardo, Paul Woodruff and Alexander Nehamas, D. S. Hutchinson, and C. D. C. Reeve. Reeve's Introduction provides a wealth of historical information about Plato and Socrates, and the sexual norms of classical Athens. His introductory essay looks closely at the dialogues themselves and includes the following sections: *Socrates and the Art of Love*; *Socrates and Athenian Pederastia*; *Loving Socrates*; *Love and the Ascent to the Beautiful*; *The Art and Psychology of Love Explained*; and *Writing about Love*.

Symposium (ⓂⓂⓂⓂⓂⓂ) Courier Corporation

Gathers translations of Plato's works and includes guidance on approaching their reading and study *The Dialogues of Plato* Franklin Classics Recent critical and historical work on the late-Victorian period has furnished a vocabulary for discussing gender and sexuality. These popular terms include categories such as homo/hetero, patriarchal/feminist, and masculine/effeminate. This collection exploits this framework—while refining and resisting it in places—to show how certain Victorians imagined difference in ways that continue to challenge us today. One essay, for example, traces the remarkable feminist appropriation of male-identified fields of study, such as Classical philology. Others

address the validation of male bodies as objects of desire in writing, painting, and emergent modernist choreography. The writings shed light on the diverse interests served by a range of cultural practitioners and on the complex ways in which the late Victorians invented themselves as modern subjects. This volume will be essential reading for students of British literary and cultural history as well as for those interested in feminist, gay, and lesbian studies. Contributors are: Oliver Buckton, Richard Dellamora, Dennis Denisoff, Regenia Gagnier, Eric Haralson, Andrew Hewitt, Christopher Lane, Thaïs Morgan, Yopie Prins, Kathy Alexis Psomiades, Julia Saville, Robert Sulcer, Jr., Martha Vicinus.

Plato's Symposium Paul Dry Books

One of the most famous works from classical antiquity is Plato's "Symposium". The symposium of this work is more literally translated to mean a dinner-party. At this dinner-party several notable figures from classical antiquity, including Phaedrus, Pausanias, Eryximachus, Aristophanes, Agathon, and Socrates in turn give speeches in praise of the god of love.

[Symposium](#) University of Chicago Press

Plato's Symposium, written in the early part of the 4th century BC, is set at a drinking party (symposium) attended by some of the leading intellectuals of the day, including Aristophanes, the comic

dramatist, Socrates, Plato's mentor, and Alcibiades, the brilliant but (eventually) treacherous politician. Each guest gives a speech in praise of the benefits of desire and its role in the good and happy human life. At the core of the work stands Socrates' praise of philosophical desire, and an argument for the superiority of the philosophical life as the best route to happiness. This edition provides an accessible and engaging new translation by M. C. Howatson, and a substantial introduction, by Frisbee C. C. Sheffield, which guides the reader through the various parts of the dialogue and reflects on its central arguments. A chronology and detailed notes on the participants help to set this enduring work in context.

Phaedrus Independently Published

The dramatic nature of Plato's dialogues is delightfully evident in the "Symposium." The marriage between character and thought bursts forth as the guests gather at Agathon's house to celebrate the success of his first tragedy. With wit and insight, they each present their ideas about love — from Eryximachus's scientific naturalism to Aristophanes' comic fantasy. The unexpected arrival of Alcibiades breaks the spell cast by Diotima's ethereal climb up the staircase of love to beauty itself. Ecstasy and intoxication clash as Plato concludes with one of his most skillful displays of dialectic. Plato lived in Athens, Greece. He wrote approximately

two-dozen dialogues that explore core topics that are essential to all human beings. Although the historical Socrates was a strong influence on Plato, the character by that name that appears in many of his dialogues is a product of Plato's fertile imagination. All of Plato's dialogues are written in a poetic form that his student Aristotle called "Socratic dialogue." In the twentieth century, the British philosopher and logician Alfred North Whitehead characterized the entire European philosophical tradition as "a series of footnotes to Plato." Philosophy for Plato was not a set of doctrines but a goal — not the possession of wisdom but the love of wisdom. Agora Publications offers these performances based on the assumption that Plato wrote these works to be performed by actors in order to stimulate additional dialogue among those who listen to them.

Socrates and Alcibiades: Four Texts University of Oklahoma Press

Two important dialogues offer crucial insights into Platonic doctrine. Symposium deals with ultimate manifestation of love, eternal beauty. Phaedrus discusses psychology of love, "forms" as objects of transcendental emotion. Jowett translation.

[A Plato Reader](#) Cambridge University Press

This eBook version of Symposium presents the full text of this literary classic.

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