
Plato The Five Dialogues

Apology, Crito, Euthyphro, Meno, and Phaedo

The Benjamin Jowett Translation

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Euthyphro, Apology, Crito, Meno, Phaedo

The Dialogues of Plato

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Apology, Crito, Euthyphro, Meno, and Phaedo

Princeton University Press

Plato was one of the devoted young followers of Socrates. Plato never speaks in his own voice in his dialogues, and speaks as Socrates. The five dialogues includes the Euthyphro, Apology, Crito, Meno, and Phaedo.

The Benjamin Jowett Translation Simon and Schuster

Plato: Five Dialogues: Euthyphro, Apology,

Crito, Meno, Phaedo Plato was a philosopher in Classical Greece and the founder of the Academy in Athens, the first institution of higher learning in the Western world. He is widely considered the most pivotal figure in the development of philosophy, especially the Western tradition. Unlike nearly all of his philosophical contemporaries, Plato's entire work is believed to have survived intact for over 2,400 years. Others believe that the oldest extant manuscript dates to around AD 895, 1100 years after Plato's death. This makes it difficult to know exactly what Plato wrote. Along with his

teacher, Socrates, and his most famous student, Aristotle, Plato laid the very foundations of Western philosophy and science. Alfred North Whitehead once noted: "the safest general characterization of the European philosophical tradition is that it consists of a series of footnotes to Plato." In addition to being a foundational figure for Western science, philosophy, and mathematics, Plato has also often been cited as one of the founders of Western religion and spirituality. Plato's influence on Christianity is often thought to be mediated by his major influence on Saint Augustine of Hippo, one of the most

important philosophers and theologians in the foundation of the Western thought. In the 19th century, the philosopher Nietzsche called Christianity "Platonism for the people". Numenius of Apamea viewed this differently, he called Plato the Hellenic Moses. This would justify the superiority of Christianity over Hellenism because Moses predates Plato—thus the original source of this wisdom is the root of Christianity and not Hellenistic culture.[12] Plato was the innovator of the written dialogue and dialectic forms in philosophy. Plato appears to have been the founder of Western political philosophy, with his Republic, and Laws among other dialogues, providing some of the earliest extant treatments of political questions from a philosophical perspective. Plato's own most decisive philosophical influences are usually thought to have been Socrates, Parmenides, Heraclitus and Pythagoras, although few of his predecessors' works remain extant and much of what we know about these figures today derives from Plato himself.

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Sophie's World Cambridge University Press

Plato was one of the devoted young followers of Socrates. Plato never speaks in his own voice in his dialogues, and speaks as Socrates. The five dialogues includes the Euthyphro, Apology, Crito, Meno, and Phaedo. Although their popularity has fluctuated over the years, the works have never been without readers since the time they were written.
Five Dialogues: Euthyphro, Apology, Crito, Meno, Phaedo (100 Copy Collector's Edition) Penguin UK
Plato: Five Dialogues - works of the Greek Athenian philosopher Plato (428/427 BC -

348/347 BC) in the form of dialogues between various historical and fictional characters. They represent a significant part of all Plato's works - the so-called Corpus Platonicum. The name of the most important character of each dialogue is usually rendered in the name of the dialogue.

[Five Dialogues: Euthyphro, Apology, Crito, Meno, Phaedo \(100 Copy Limited Edition\)](#)
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These dialogues by Plato have been translated from the original Greek by the scholar and classicist Benjamin Jowett, whose translations are known for their elegance and accuracy.

Plato: Five Dialogues: Euthyphro, Apology, Crito, Meno, Phaedo
Northwestern University Press

The Final Days of Socrates is a book of four dialogues by Plato—Euthyphro, Apology, Crito, and Phaedo—centering, as most of Plato's dialogues do, around Socrates. These four dialogues cover the time leading up to Socrates' trial and through his death and depiction of the afterlife. Euthyphro concerns Socrates and Euthyphro, a known so-called religious expert, as they try to determine a

definition for piety. Apology is Plato's version of Socrates' speech as he defends himself against the criminal charges of corrupting the youth and not believing in the same deities as the state. The Crito is a dialogue between Socrates and a friend about justice, injustice, and the reaction to injustice. Finally Phaedo, one of Plato's most famous Socratic dialogues, depicts the death of Socrates and his argument for the existence of an afterlife. All four works are also included in the Cosimo omnibus editions of The Works of Plato. One of the greatest Western philosophers who ever lived, PLATO (c. 428-347 B.C.) was a student of Socrates and teacher of Aristotle. Plato was greatly influenced by Socrates' teachings, often using him as a character in scripts and plays (Socratic dialogues), which he used to demonstrate philosophical ideas. Plato's dialogues were and still are used to teach a wide range of subjects, including politics, mathematics, rhetoric, logic, and, naturally, philosophy.

Ontology of Socratic Questioning in Plato's Early Dialogues, The Royal Classics

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Philosophy in Dialogue Five Dialogues

The ancient Greek philosopher Plato was born around 425 BC to an aristocratic family. He was the most famous student of

Socrates and would eventually go on to form his own school, the Academy. Plato's dialogues are among the most popular of all writings from classical antiquity. Plato wrote his dialogues to record the wisdom that Socrates had imparted to his students. Plato's works "Euthyphro," "Apology," "Crito," "Meno," and "Phaedo" are featured in this collection. These dialogues feature Socrates speaking with a student or friend about the philosophical concerns of laws, the virtue of mankind, the purpose of the gods, and death. Each dialogue searches through different facets of philosophy and makes the reader question their own personal beliefs and morals. While there is no underlying storyline, the dialogues follow important moments in Socrates' life, from his trial to his death. Socrates was charged by the government for not believing in the Greek gods and was eventually put to death by having to drink poison. Plato's works strove to record and safeguard his teacher's wisdom for future generations to discover. This edition is printed on premium acid-free paper and follows the highly regarded translations of Benjamin Jowett.

Six Great Dialogues Lulu.com

Plato was one of the devoted young followers of Socrates. Plato never speaks in his own voice in his dialogues, and speaks as Socrates. The five dialogues includes the Euthyphro, Apology, Crito, Meno, and Phaedo.

Plato and the Socratic Dialogue

Cambridge University Press

Rich in drama and humour, they include the controversial Ion, a debate on poetic inspiration; Laches, in which Socrates seeks to define bravery; and Euthydemus, which considers the relationship between philosophy and politics. Together, these dialogues provide a definitive portrait of the real Socrates and raise issues still keenly debated by philosophers, forming an incisive overview of Plato's philosophy.

Five Great Dialogues of Plato Sagwan Press

One day Sophie comes home from school to find two questions in her mail: "Who are you?" and "Where does the world come from?" Before she knows it she is enrolled in a correspondence course with a mysterious philosopher. Thus begins Jostein Gaarder's unique novel, which is not only a mystery, but also a complete

and entertaining history of philosophy.

Dialogues of Plato Cambridge University Press

All the writings of Plato generally considered to be authentic are here presented in the only complete one-volume Plato available in English. The editors set out to choose the contents of this collected edition from the work of the best British and American translators of the last 100 years, ranging from Jowett (1871) to scholars of the present day. The volume contains prefatory notes to each dialogue, by Edith Hamilton; an introductory essay on Plato's philosophy and writings, by Huntington Cairns; and a comprehensive index which seeks, by means of cross references, to assist the reader with the philosophical vocabulary of the different translators.

Crito Simon and Schuster

This book offers a new interpretation of Plato's early and middle dialogues as the expression of a unified philosophical vision. Whereas the traditional view sees the dialogues as marking successive stages in Plato's philosophical development, we may more legitimately read them as reflecting an artistic plan for

the gradual, indirect and partial exposition of Platonic philosophy. The magnificent literary achievement of the dialogues can be fully appreciated only from the viewpoint of a unitarian reading of the philosophical content.

Plato: Five Dialogues Engage Classics
Five Dialogues Hackett Publishing
(Platonis) Euthyphro Hackett Publishing
Included in this volume are "Euthyphro," "Apology," "Crito," and the Death Scene from "Phaedo." Translated by F.J. Church. Revisions and Introduction by Robert D. Cumming.

The Dialogues Of Plato Hackett Publishing

Presents translations of five dialogues from Plato, as well as additional notes on history and mythology.

Plato Farrar, Straus and Giroux

Plato's Meno and Phaedo are two of the most important works of ancient western philosophy and continue to be studied around the world. The Meno is a seminal work of epistemology. The Phaedo is a key source for Platonic metaphysics and for Plato's conception of the human soul. Together they illustrate the birth of Platonic philosophy from Plato's reflections

on Socrates' life and doctrines. This edition offers new and accessible translations of both works, together with a thorough introduction that explains the arguments of the two dialogues and their place in Plato's thought.

Euthyphro, Apology, Crito, Meno, Phaedo Royal Classics

Traditional Plato scholarship, in the English-speaking world, has assumed that Platonic dialogues are merely collections of arguments. Inevitably, the question arises: If Plato wanted to present collections of arguments, why did he write dialogues instead of treatises? Concerned about this question, some scholars have

been experimenting with other, more contextualized ways of reading the dialogues. This anthology is among the first to present these new approaches as pursued by a variety of scholars. As such, it offers new perspectives on Plato as well as a suggestive view of Plato scholarship as something of a laboratory for historians of philosophy generally. The essays gathered here each examine vital aspects of Plato's many methods, considering his dialogues in relation to Thucydides and Homer, narrative strategies and medical practice, images and metaphors. They offer surprising new research into such much-studied works as The Republic as

well as revealing views of lesser-known dialogues like the Cratylus and Philebus. With reference to thinkers such as Heidegger, Gadamer, and Sartre, the authors place the Platonic dialogues in an illuminating historical context. Together, their essays should reinvigorate the scholarly examination of the way Plato's dialogues "work"—and should prompt a reconsideration of how the form of Plato's philosophical writing bears on the Platonic conception of philosophy.

Plato Univ of California Press

The Trial and Death of Socrates includes the four Platonic dialogues Euthyphro, Apology, Crito and Phaedo.

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