

Richard Dent
C&T Class Notes
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- **Important Passages:**
- 2D – corrupting the youth
- 3B – reason for corrupting the youth
- 4A – prosecuting E’s father
- 9B – Zeus vs. father
- Preface – definition of piety
- 10C- defendant’s point of view
- 12C – carry vs. carrying
- 18C – E teaching Socrates about piety
- 3C – the view of the gods
- 19B – back to square one
- 15B – fear and shame
- 14E – cleverness
- 13E – gods’ use of man
- 10C – Socrates talking...?
- **Discussion:**
- Boring, not a lot of action. Dialogue was good but circular methods and reasoning was confusing
- Important that there was no uniform standard of piety -> reason for circular reasoning
- 10C means impious people do not see themselves as having done something wrong (relativity)
- 3C shift in attitude regarding gods, no unity in opinions from gods
- Athenians would get mad at philosophers who shared wisdom with others
- Socrates challenges students to get smarter by reasoning and showing how dumb they are
- Method Socrates uses doesn’t lead to a black and white definition
- No unified definition of piety and morals (important), all relative to person trying to view it
- Since the gods are constantly at war there can be no definition of piety
- Polytheism is the problem in their religion, monotheism can have agreement
- 10A quote still applies to monotheistic religions
- “If prosecuting your own father, you should know what pious is.” Socrates (20)
- Socrates admits to not knowing everything
- Socrates cannot be appeased by the definitions used and found
- Socrates searching for the definition is just to see if one can indeed be found
- “Knows enough to know that he doesn’t know everything” – Socrates
- 13E gods’ use of man is shown and demonstrated
- If he was a man of such wisdom, can’t understand Socrates’s surprise
- Socrates says he wants to learn in order to avoid getting prosecuted
- He baits the other person to deduce those conclusions