

## Famous Plato Quotes

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 Paiderastia; Loving Socrates; Love and the Ascent to the Beautiful; The Art and Psychology of Love Explained; and Writing about Love.

This book is an anthology of 225 quotes from Plato and 51 selected by Blago Kirov facts about Plato. Plato was born in 428 BC and he died in 347 BC. Plato is just a nickname and his actual name is Aristocles. The nickname Plato (which means "broad" or "wide" in Greek) was given to him in reference to his broad shoulders. As a young man, Plato was a wrestler and a playwright. Plato's Father, Ariston, traced his descent from the king of Athens, Codrus, and the king of Messenia, Melanthus. Plato's mother, Perictione, was in relationship with the famous Athenian lawmaker and lyric poet Solon. In 388 B.C. Plato founded his school, the Academy, which is considered the first European university. Plato was a student of Socrates. Some 250 known manuscripts of Plato survive. Thirty-six dialogues and thirteen letters have been ascribed to Plato, though modern scholarship doubts the authenticity of some of these. In the words of A.N. Whitehead: "The safest general characterization of the European philosophical tradition is that it consists of a series of footnotes to Plato." "I am the wisest man alive, for I know one thing, and that is that I know nothing." "Ideas are the source of all things" "If women are expected to do the same work as men, we must teach them the same things." "Ignorance is the root and stem of every evil." "I'm trying to think, don't confuse me with facts." "Knowledge is the food of the soul." "Love is a madness produced by an unclassifiable rational desire to understand the ultimate truth about the world." "Love is a serious mental disease." "Love is the pursuit of the whole." "Not exact, but: the two most important questions are; who will teach the children? What they teach them?" "Only the dead have seen the end of war." "The greatest wealth is to live content with little." "The price of apathy towards public affairs is to be ruled by evil men." "There are three classes of men; lovers of wisdom, lovers of honor, and lovers of gain." "Those who tell the stories rule society."

Collects and analyzes seventy years of communist crimes that offer details on Kim Sung's Korea, Vietnam under "Uncle Ho," and Cuba under Castro.

The Apology of Socrates was written by Plato. In fact, it's a defensive speech of Socrates that he said in a court noted down by Plato. The main subject of the speech is a problem of the evil. Socrates insists that neither death nor death sentence is evil. We shouldn't be afraid of the death because we don't know anything about it. Socrates proved that the death shouldn't be taken as the evil with the following dilemma: the death is either a peace or a transit from this life to the next. Both can't be called evil. Consequently, the death shouldn't be treated as evil.

Greek Philosopher Quotes Ancient Greek Quotes for Love, Life, Friendship, Success, Motivational, Wisdom In this ebook, I collected quotes of ancient greek philosophers. The wisdom on these pages will empower and encourage you to live your life to the fullest. Get a powerful dose of wisdom and inspiration as you are guided to take action, overcome fear, boost your self-esteem, create success, enjoy life, claim your inner strength, and make your dreams come true.

The Republic Prabhat Prakashan

Parmenides and Empedocles, along with Heraclitus the most important of the pre-Socratic philosophers, were at the same time among the greatest poets of the ancient world. But their work is rarely treated and still more rarely translated in its original form--as poetry. The complete extant fragments of Parmenides and Empedocles are collected here for the first time in a translation responsive to the original verse texts. Parmenides' philosophical fragments are here given as the poetic remains of the thinker from Elea in Southern Italy whom Socrates wondered at and Plato held in awe. What emerges from the poetry is at once an uncompromising vision of absolute Being and a compassionate understanding of the human cosmos: It is the body grows to Mind. All men desire the same thing, apprehend the same The plenum is thought, and thought preponderates. The poetry of Empedocles--reincarnationist, naturalist, cosmologist, religious leader, physiologist, and a metaphysician--is presented here in the personal idiom of the fifth-century Sicilian who has been called the last of the Greek shamans: I have already been A bush and a bird A boy and a girl A mute fish in the sea.

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.

'Only god is truly wise: human wisdom is of little or no value', declaimed Plato in his Apology. And yet the ancient Greeks, including Plato himself, more than any other people of antiquity were fascinated by the pursuit of the wisdom they called philosophia. That search for knowledge involved an extensive use of maxims and quotations, as we can see from those expressions of Homer prefaced by the phrase 'as people say'. Classical Greek lore and sagacity have throughout history continued to provide inspiration to figures as diverse as the Church Fathers, Shakespeare, Nietzsche, Marx and John F Kennedy. Indeed, Homer, the Seven Sages and the Pre-Socratic philosophers are still extensively quoted in all the major western languages, while the admired sayings of Heraclitus, for instance, are known only through his quotations, his actual writings having long been lost. Yet for all their popularity and ubiquity, until now there has been no single resource for these quotations to which interested readers might turn. This unique and handsome reference book offers one of the most comprehensive selections of Greek quotations ever committed to print. Organised alphabetically, with the original Greek followed by an accompanying English translation, it collects some 7500 entries, ranging from the archaic period to late antiquity, and across philosophy, drama, poetry, history, science and medicine. Containing a full list of translators and of abbreviations, its index of key words enables the fast and efficient sourcing of each entry. This is a handbook designed for years of pleasurable and profitable browsing. Many readers may find that the views expressed twenty centuries ago, and now helpfully contained between one set of covers, are as pertinent and provocative today as they were then.

pubOne.info present you this new edition. Of all the works of Plato the Symposium is the most perfect in form, and may be truly thought to contain more than any commentator has ever dreamed of; or, as Goethe said of one of his own writings, more than the author himself knew. For in philosophy as in prophecy glimpses of the future may often be conveyed in words which could hardly have been understood or interpreted at the time when they were uttered (compare Symp. )- which were wiser than the writer of them meant, and could not have been expressed by him if he had been interrogated about them. Yet Plato was not a mystic, nor in any degree affected by the Eastern influences which afterwards overspread the Alexandrian world. He was not an enthusiast or a sentimentalist, but one who aspired only to see reasoned truth, and whose thoughts are clearly explained in his language. There is no foreign element either of Egypt or of Asia to be found in his

writings. And more than any other Platonic work the Symposium is Greek both in style and subject, having a beauty 'as of a statue, ' while the companion Dialogue of the Phaedrus is marked by a sort of Gothic irregularity.

Knowledge, however, is an attribute of the soul, and so are perception, opinion, desire, wish, and appetency generally; animal locomotion also is produced by the soul; and likewise growth, maturity, and decay. Shall we then say that each of these belongs to the whole soul, that we think, that is, and perceive and are moved and in each of the other operations act and are acted upon with the whole soul, or that the different operations are to be assigned to different parts?-from Book I The writings of Greek philosopher ARISTOTLE (384BC-322BC)-student of Plato, teacher of Alexander the Great-are among the most influential on Western thought, and indeed upon Western civilization itself. From theology and logic to politics and even biology, there is no area of human knowledge that has not been touched by his thinking. In De Anima-which means, literally, On the Soul-the philosopher ponders the very nature of life itself. What is the essence of the life force? Can we consider that plants and animals have souls? How does human intellect divide us from other animals? Is the human mind immortal? All these questions, and others that seem unanswerable, are explored in depth in this, one of the most important works ever written on such eternal questions. Students and armchair philosophers will find it a challenging-and rewarding-read.

THE PHILOSOPHY COLLECTION [97 BOOKS] CATHOLIC WAY PUBLISHING ARISTOTLE | THE WORKS OF ARISTOTLE PLATO | THE DIALOGUES OF PLATO — The Complete Texts by the Greatest Philosophers that ever lived! — Corpus Aristotelicum: All 47 Books by Aristotle. Plus 3 Books About Aristotle — 43 Books by Plato; 14 Spurious Texts. 4 Books About Plato — Over 3.76 Million Words. Over 21,000 Active Linked Endnotes — Includes an Active Index, Table of Contents for all 97 Books and Layered NCX Navigation — Includes Illustrations by Gustave Dore PUBLISHER: LARGE E-BOOK. Aristotle (384—322 B.C.) was a Greek philosopher and scientist. His writings cover many subjects—including physics, biology, zoology, metaphysics, logic, ethics, aesthetics, poetry, theater, music, rhetoric, linguistics, politics and government—and constitute the first comprehensive system of Western philosophy. According to the Encyclopædia Britannica, “Aristotle was the first genuine scientist in history . . . [and] every scientist is in his debt.” Plato (428/427 or 424/423–348/347 B.C.E.) was a philosopher, as well as mathematician, in Classical Greece. He is considered an essential figure in the development of philosophy, especially the Western tradition, and he founded the Academy in Athens, the first institution of higher learning in the Western world. Along with his teacher Socrates and his most famous student, Aristotle, Plato laid the 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.” —BOOKS BY ARISTOTLE— —LOGIC— INSTRUMENT, TOOL, ORGAN | ORGANON [\*] CATEGORIES ON INTERPRETATION PRIOR ANALYTICS POSTERIOR ANALYTICS TOPICS SOPHISTICAL REFUTATIONS —PHYSICS— PHYSICS ON THE HEAVENS ON GENERATION AND CORRUPTION METEOROLOGY ON THE UNIVERSE ON THE SOUL LITTLE PHYSICAL TREATISES | PARVA NATURALIA [\*] SENSE AND SENSIBLIA ON MEMORY ON SLEEP ON DREAMS ON DIVINATION IN SLEEP ON LENGTH AND SHORTNESS OF LIFE ON YOUTH, OLD AGE, LIFE AND DEATH, AND RESPIRATION ON BREATH HISTORY OF ANIMALS PARTS OF ANIMALS MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS PROGRESSION OF ANIMALS GENERATION OF ANIMALS ON COLORS ON THINGS HEARD PHYSIOGNOMONICS ON PLANTS ON MARVELLOUS THINGS HEARD MECHANICS ON INDIVISIBLE LINES THE SITUATIONS AND NAMES OF WINDS ON MELISSUS, XENOPHANES, AND GORGIAS PROBLEMS —METAPHYSICS— METAPHYSICS —ETHICS AND POLITICS— NICOMACHEAN ETHICS GREAT ETHICS EUDEMIAN ETHICS ON VIRTUES AND VICES POLITICS ECONOMICS CONSTITUTION OF THE ATHENIANS —RHETORIC AND POETICS— RHETORIC RHETORIC TO ALEXANDER POETICS SELECT FRAGMENTS —BOOKS ABOUT

ARISTOTLE— ARISTOTLE ARISTOTLE AND ANCIENT EDUCATIONAL IDEALS ARTICLES ON ARISTOTLE —BOOKS BY PLATO—  
CHARMIDES LYSIS LACHES PROTAGORAS EUTHYDEMUS CRATYLUS PHAEDRUS ION SYMPOSIUM MENO EUTHYPHRO  
APOLOGY CRITO PHAEDO GORGIAS LESSER HIPPIAS ALCIBIADES I MENEXENUS ALCIBIADES II ERYXIAS THE REPUBLIC  
TIMAEUS CRITIAS PARMENIDES THEAETETUS SOPHIST STATESMAN PHILEBUS LAWS —SPURIOUS TEXTS— HIPPARCHUS THE  
RIVAL LOVERS THEAGES MINOS EPINOMIS SISYPHUS AXIOCHUS DEMODOCUS HALCYON ON JUSTICE ON VIRTUE DEFINITIONS  
EPIGRAMS THE EPISTLES —BOOKS ABOUT PLATO— INTRODUCTION TO THE PHILOSOPHY AND WRITINGS OF PLATO PLATO  
AND PLATONISM THE INFLUENCE OF PLATO ON SAINT BASIL ARTICLES ON PLATO CATHOLIC WAY PUBLISHING

A concise survey of the culture and civilization of mankind, *The Lessons of History* is the result of a lifetime of research from Pulitzer Prize-winning historians Will and Ariel Durant. With their accessible compendium of philosophy and social progress, the Durants take us on a journey through history, exploring the possibilities and limitations of humanity over time. Juxtaposing the great lives, ideas, and accomplishments with cycles of war and conquest, the Durants reveal the towering themes of history and give meaning to our own.

Epictetus was born into slavery about 55 CE in the eastern outreaches of the Roman Empire. Once freed, he established an influential school of Stoic philosophy, stressing that human beings cannot control life, only their responses to it. By putting into practice the ninety-three witty, wise, and razor-sharp instructions that make up *The Art of Living*, readers learn to meet the challenges of everyday life successfully and to face life's inevitable losses and disappointments with grace.

This unique and expertly annotated collection of the classic accounts of Socrates left by Plato, Aristophanes, and Xenophon features new translations of *Euthyphro*, *Apology*, *Crito*, and the death scene from *Phaedo* by C. D. C. Reeve, Peter Meineck's translation of *Clouds*, and James Doyle's translation of *Apology of Socrates*.

Socratic dialogue is a genre of prose literary works developed in Greece at the turn of the fourth century BC, preserved today in the dialogues of Plato in which characters discuss moral and philosophical problems, illustrating a version of the Socratic method. Socrates is often the main character. This edition contains the Later dialogues (written in the period between 361 and his death in 347) consisting of *Euthyphro*, *Apology*, *Crito*, and *Phaedo*, all written by Plato. Plato (circa 424–348 BC) was a Classical Greek philosopher, mathematician, writer of philosophical dialogues, and founder of the Academy in Athens, the first institution of higher learning in the Western world. Along with his mentor, Socrates, and his student, Aristotle, Plato helped to lay the foundations of Western philosophy and science.

Alfarabi was among the first to explore the tensions between the philosophy of classical Greece and that of Islam, as well as of religion generally. His writings, extraordinary in their breadth and deep learning, have had a profound impact on Islamic and Jewish philosophy. This volume presents four of Alfarabi's most important texts, making his political thought available to classicists, medievalists, and scholars of religion and Byzantine and Middle Eastern studies. In a clear prose translation by Charles E. Butterworth, these treatises provide a valuable introduction to the teachings of Alfarabi and to the development of Islamic political philosophy. All of these texts are based on new Arabic editions. Two—*The Book of Religion and Harmonization of the Two Opinions of the Two Sages, Plato the Divine and Aristotle*—appear in English for the first time. The translations of the other two

works—Selected Aphorisms and chapter five of the Enumeration of the Sciences—differ markedly from those previously known to English-language readers. Butterworth situates each essay in its historical, literary, and philosophical context. His notes help the reader follow Alfarabi's text and identify persons, places, and events. English-Arabic and Arabic-English glossaries of terms further assist the reader.

The Statesman is Plato's neglected political work, but it is crucial for an understanding of the development of his political thinking. In some respects it continues themes from the Republic, particularly the importance of knowledge as entitlement to rule. But there are also changes: Plato has dropped the ambitious metaphysical synthesis of the Republic, changed his view of the moral psychology of the citizen, and revised his position on the role of law and institutions. In its presentation of the statesman's expertise, the Statesman modifies, as well as defending in original ways, this central theme of the Republic. This new translation is based on the revised Oxford Text of Plato and makes accessible the dialogue to students of political thought in clear and contemporary language. The introduction sets the argument in the context of the development of Plato's thought, and outlines the philosophical and historical background necessary for a full understanding of the text, particularly for a political theory readership. Plato, the great philosopher from the land of Greece was the founder of the Academy in Athens and widely regarded as the most vital figure in the development of philosophy in the western world. His teacher was Socrates and his pupil was Aristotle - the trinity is considered to have laid the foundation for ancient Greek philosophy and sciences. Along with philosophy, Plato has also contributed immensely to a wide range of subjects like mathematics, religion, political philosophy, laws, and history. Plato's quotes will help you view the world differently and inside this book are some of the most popular Plato quotes.

Gathers translations of Plato's works and includes guidance on approaching their reading and study

This remarkable collection of insightful, uplifting, and profound words of wisdom will prove to be an invaluable tool for you on your journey to success. Created to keep you motivated and inspired you'll find quotes from: Napoleon Hill, Socrates, Buddha, William Shakespeare, Tupac Shakur, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Lao Tzu, Albert Einstein, Robert Collier, Confucius, Bob Marley, Plato, and Deepak Chopra, just to name a few. The book is divided into more than fifty very relevant "daily living" categories, such as: abundance and wealth, attitude, dreams and imagination, faith, fear, forgiveness, gratitude, love and relationships, persistence and perseverance, self-worth, success, and wisdom. With its complete index of authors, this compilation will prove to be a quick and easy, user friendly guide in which you can always locate the perfect quote!

This volume, emanating from the Fourth Keeling Colloquium in Ancient Philosophy, presents essays and comments by nine outstanding scholars of ancient philosophy, which examine the influence of Plato on the development of Aristotle's ethics. The essays focus on the role of pleasure in happiness and the good life (Christopher Taylor and Sarah Broadie), the irreducibility of ethical concepts to value-neutral concepts (Anthony Price and Sarah Broadie), the relation of virtue to happiness (Roger Crisp and Christopher Rowe, Terry Irwin and Sir Anthony Kenny), the role of the requirement of self-

sufficiency in determining the content of happiness (John Cooper and Sir Anthony Kenny), and the question of whether the just man should be a participant in the political life of his city (Richard Kraut and Christopher Rowe).

The Republic, Plato, Classics, prabhat books, low price books, prabhat books on kindle

From the team that brought you *The Obstacle Is the Way* and *Ego Is the Enemy*, a beautiful daily devotional of Stoic meditations—an instant Wall Street Journal and USA Today Bestseller. Why have history's greatest minds—from George Washington to Frederick the Great to Ralph Waldo Emerson, along with today's top performers from Super Bowl-winning football coaches to CEOs and celebrities—embraced the wisdom of the ancient Stoics? Because they realize that the most valuable wisdom is timeless and that philosophy is for living a better life, not a classroom exercise. *The Daily Stoic* offers 366 days of Stoic insights and exercises, featuring all-new translations from the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, the playwright Seneca, or slave-turned-philosopher Epictetus, as well as lesser-known luminaries like Zeno, Cleanthes, and Musonius Rufus. Every day of the year you'll find one of their pithy, powerful quotations, as well as historical anecdotes, provocative commentary, and a helpful glossary of Greek terms. By following these teachings over the course of a year (and, indeed, for years to come) you'll find the serenity, self-knowledge, and resilience you need to live well.

This book is a revised and expanded version of A.H. Coxon's full critical edition of the extant remains of Parmenides of Elea—the fifth-century B.C. philosopher by many considered “one of the greatest and most astonishing thinkers of all times.” (Karl Popper) Coxon's presentation of the complete ancient evidence for Parmenides and his comprehensive examination of the fragments, unsurpassed to this day, have proven invaluable to our understanding of the Eleatic since the book's first publication in 1986. This edition, edited by Richard McKirahan and with a new preface by Malcolm Schofield, is released on the 100th anniversary of Coxon's birth. This new edition for the first time includes English translations of the testimonia and of any Ancient Greek throughout the book, as well as an English/Greek glossary by Richard McKirahan, and revisions by the late author himself. The text consists of Coxon's collations of the relevant folios of manuscripts of Sextus Empiricus, Proclus and Simplicius and includes all extant fragments, a commentary, the testimonia, a complete list of sources, linguistic parallels from both earlier and later authors, and the fullest critical apparatus that has appeared since Diels' *Poetarum Philosophorum Fragmenta* (1901). The collection of testimonia includes the philosophical discussions of Parmenides by Plato, Aristotle and the Neoplatonists, most of which had been omitted by Diels. The introduction discusses the history of the text, the language and form of the poem, Parmenides' use and understanding of the verb 'to be', his place in the history of earlier and later philosophy and the biographical tradition. In the commentary Coxon deals in detail with both the language and the subject matter of the poem and pays full attention to Parmenides' account of the physical world. The appendix relates later Eleatic arguments

to those of Parmenides.

" The Best Bertrand Russell Quotation Book ever Published. Special Edition This book of Bertrand Russell quotes contains only the rarest and most valuable quotations ever recorded about Bertrand Russell, authored by a team of experienced researchers. Hundreds of hours have been spent in sourcing, editing and verifying only the best quotations about Bertrand Russell for your reading pleasure, saving you time and expensive referencing costs. This book contains over 37 pages of quotations which are immaculately presented and formatted for premium consumption. Be inspired by these Bertrand Russell quotes; this book is a niche classic which will have you coming back to enjoy time and time again. What's Inside: Contains only the best quotations on Bertrand Russell Over 37 pages of premium content Beautifully formatted and edited for maximum enjoyment Makes for the perfect niche gift for you or someone special Enjoy such quotes such as: A hallucination is a fact, not an error; what is erroneous is a judgment based upon it. Bertrand Russell A happy life must be to a great extent a quiet life, for it is only in an atmosphere of quiet that true joy dare live. Bertrand Russell A life without adventure is likely to be unsatisfying, but a life in which adventure is allowed to take whatever form it will is sure to be short. Bertrand Russell A process which led from the amoeba to man appeared to the philosophers to be obviously a progress though whether the amoeba would agree with this opinion is not known. Bertrand Russell A sense of duty is useful in work but offensive in personal relations. People wish to be liked, not to be endured with patient resignation. Bertrand Russell ... And much more! Click Add to Cart and Enjoy!"

Phaedrus is widely recognized as one of Plato's most profound and beautiful works. It takes the form of a dialogue between Socrates and Phaedrus and its ostensible subject is love, especially homoerotic love. This new translation is accompanied by an introduction, further reading, and full notes on the text and translation that discuss the structure of the dialogue and elucidate issues that might puzzle the modern reader.

From the imagination of one of the most brilliant writers of our time and bestselling author of *The Life of Thomas More*, a novel that playfully imagines how the "modern" era might appear to a thinker seventeen centuries hence. At the turn of the 38th century, London's greatest orator, Plato, is known for his lectures on the long, tumultuous history of his now tranquil city. Plato focuses on the obscure and confusing era that began in A.D. 1500, the Age of Mouldwarp. His subjects include Sigmund Freud's comic masterpiece "Jokes and Their Relation to the Subconscious," and Charles D.'s greatest novel, "The Origin of Species." He explores the rituals of Mouldwarp, and the later cult of webs and nets that enslaved the population. By the end of his lecture series, however, Plato has been drawn closer to the subject of his fascination than he could ever have anticipated. At once funny and erudite, *The Plato Papers* is a smart and entertaining look at how the future is imagined, the present absorbed, and the past misrepresented.

Timaeus and Critias is a Socratic dialogue in two parts. A response to an account of an ideal state told by Socrates, it begins with Timaeus's theoretical exposition of the cosmos and his story describing the creation of the universe, from its very beginning to the coming of man. Timaeus introduces the idea of a creator God and speculates on the structure and composition of the physical world. Critias, the second part of Plato's dialogue, comprises an account of the rise and fall of Atlantis, an ancient, mighty and prosperous empire ruled by the descendents of Poseidon, which ultimately sank into the sea.

From the bestselling author of *The Essential Laws of Fearless Living* and *The Courage to Be Free*. *The Seeker, the Search, the Sacred* is about the universal and timeless spiritual principles that lead us to a personal discovery of divine guidance and higher insight. This is a landmark work by self realization teacher and bestselling author Guy Finley, who offers it as compelling evidence that within every human being dwells a nameless Sacred Being that teaches us to live in the light of our own true selves. In *The Seeker, the Search, the Sacred*, Finley presents passages from all the major religious traditions and philosophies to demonstrate how they all work in concert to describe different aspects of a single compassionate, loving, and divine intelligence. Finley includes hundreds of quotes and inspiring thoughts from writers, teachers, and philosophers from around the world, making *The Seeker, the Search, the Sacred* an essential guide for positive living and creating an authentic life.

Plato's Dialogues rank among Western civilization's most important and influential philosophical works. These six selections of his major works explore a broad range of enduringly relevant issues. Authoritative Jowett translations. *Sultana's Dream* is a classic work of Bengali science fiction and one of the first examples of feminist science fiction. This short story was written in 1905 by Rokeya Sakhawat Hussain, a Muslim feminist, writer and social reformer who lived in British India, in what is now Bangladesh. The word sultana here means a female sultan, a Muslim ruler.

This book is an anthology of 145 quotes from Socrates and 51 selected by Blago Kirov facts about Socrates. Plato, Xenophon, and Aristotle are the main sources for the historical Socrates. Socrates' father was Sophroniscus, a sculptor, and his mother Phaenarete, a midwife. His wife, Xanthippe, bore for him three sons, Lamprocles, Sophroniscus and Menexenus. His friend Crito of Alopece criticized him for abandoning his sons when he refused to try to escape before his execution. Some sources say that Xanthippe, his wife, might have been as much as forty years younger than Socrates. Socrates claims to have been deeply influenced by two women besides his mother: he says that Diotima, a witch and priestess from Mantinea, taught him all he knows about Eros, or love; and that Aspasia, the mistress of Pericles, taught him the art of rhetoric. Socrates is known to have been fairly short and generally unattractive. Socrates initially earned his living as a master stonecutter. He took over the profession of stonemasonry from his father who cut

stone for the Parthenon. Shortly before his death, Socrates speaks his last words to Crito: "Crito, we owe a rooster to Asclepius. Please, don't forget to pay the debt." "I am not an Athenian nor a Greek, but a citizen of the world." "My advice to you is getting married: if you find a good wife you'll be happy; if not, you'll become a philosopher." "Once made equal to man, woman becomes his superior." "One should eat to live; not live to eat." "To be is to do." "Virtue does not come from wealth, but wealth, and every other good thing which men have comes from virtue." "The hour of departure has arrived, and we go our separate ways, me to die, and you to live. Which of these two is better? Only God knows." "All I know is that I know nothing." "Death may be the greatest of all human blessings."

Learn the Fundamental Philosophies from Socrates, the Famous Ancient Greek Philosopher Update: 3rd Edition on Sept 19, 2016 - With Added Content! Get it Now Before the Price Increases! ~BONUS RIGHT AFTER THE CONCLUSION - ACT NOW BEFORE GONE! You've come to the right place to learn about Life & Philosophy Socrates is perhaps the most celebrated of all ancient philosophers. Credited as a founder father of Western philosophy, he is well known for his dialogues with his students and for thinking in terms of ethics and morals. He was also the mentor of other famous Greek philosophers, such as Plato and Xenophon. Socrates was an honest thinker that wanted his students to think of the answers themselves, instead of having the teacher provide the solution. He was also a strong advocate of justice. He took his last stand by accepting Athenian law of being sentenced to death, instead of fleeing for his life. Socrates is truly a remarkable human being worth examining. In this book, we will discover who Socrates was, what he stood for, and the lessons the taught us throughout his life time. His concepts of virtues will be discussed in full detail, and his best theories will be explained once and for all. Here's a Preview of What You Will Learn \* What made Socrates different from other philosophers of his time? \* Why did other philosophers oppose him? \* How Greek law influenced Socrates' thinking \* The Socratic Method explained \* Why is an unexamined life not worth living? \* and much much more! DOWNLOAD NOW! Scroll up to Buy with One-Click!

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