

Famous Plato Quotes

Phaedrus (dialogue) The Phaedrus was presumably composed around 370 BC, about the same time as Plato's Republic and Symposium. Although the dialogue appears to be primarily concerned with the topic of love, the discussion also revolves around the art of rhetoric and how it should be practiced, and dwells on subjects as diverse as metempsychosis (the Greek tradition of reincarnation) and erotic love, and the nature of the human soul shown in the famous chariot allegory. Phaedrus (/ˈfiːdrəs; Ancient Greek: Φαῖδρος, romanized: Phaidros), written by Plato, is a dialogue between Socrates and Phaedrus, an interlocutor in several dialogues. The Phaedrus (; Ancient Greek: Φαῖδρος, romanized: Phaidros), written by Plato, is a dialogue between Socrates and Phaedrus, an interlocutor in several dialogues 4ab3174937

I know that I know nothing It is also sometimes called the Socratic paradox, although this name is often instead used to refer to other seemingly paradoxical claims made by Socrates in Plato's dialogues (most notably, Socratic intellectualism and the Socratic fallacy). "I know that I know nothing" is a saying derived from Plato's account of the Greek philosopher Socrates: "For I was conscious that I knew practically nothing. saying derived from Plato's account of the Greek philosopher Socrates: "For I was conscious that I knew practically nothing. " (Plato, Apology 22d, translated by Harold North Fowler, 1966) 4ab3174937

In the dialogue, Socrates and Theaetetus attempt to come up with a definition of episteme, or knowledge, and discuss three definitions of knowledge: knowledge as nothing but perception, knowledge as true judgment, and, finally, knowledge as a true judgment with an account. Each of

these definitions is shown to be unsatisfactory as the dialogue ends in aporia as Socrates...

4ab3174937 This saying is also connected or conflated with the answer to a question Socrates (according to Xenophon) or Chaerephon (according to Plato) is said to have posed to the Pythia, the Oracle of Delphi, in which the oracle stated something to the effect of "Socrates is the wisest person in Athens." Socrates, believing the oracle but also... 4ab3174937 A major concept in metaphysics, the theory suggests that the physical world is not as real or true as Forms. According to this theory, Forms—conventionally capitalized and also commonly translated as Ideas—are the timeless, absolute, non-physical, and unchangeable essences of all things, which objects and matter in the physical world merely participate in, imitate, or resemble. In other words, Forms are various abstract ideals that exist even outside of human minds and that constitute the basis of reality. Thus, Plato's Theory of Forms is a type of philosophical realism, asserting that certain ideas are literally real, and... 4ab3174937

Theory of forms A major concept in metaphysics, the theory suggests that the physical world The Theory of Forms or Theory of Ideas, also known as Platonic idealism or Platonic realism, is a philosophical theory credited to the Classical Greek philosopher Plato. is a philosophical theory credited to the Classical Greek philosopher Plato 4ab3174937

He also seems to have been a somewhat famous poet as in the Charmides, Socrates attributes a homoerotic verse to him. Socrates quotes this verse while describing his lust for Charmides's youthful body. As the painter started working later in Plato's own life, this Cydias may refer to a different, unspecified person. 4ab3174937

Symposium (Plato) It depicts a friendly contest of extemporaneous speeches given by a group of notable Athenian men attending a banquet. It depicts a friendly contest of extemporaneous The Symposium (Ancient Greek: Συμπόσιον, Symposion) is a Socratic dialogue by Plato, dated c. The men

include the philosopher Socrates, the general and statesman Alcibiades, and the comic playwright Aristophanes. 385 – 370 BC. Symposium (Ancient Greek: Συμπόσιον, Symposion) is a Socratic dialogue by Plato, dated c. 385 – 370 BC. The panegyrics are to be given in praise of Eros, the god of love and sex 4ab3174937

A similar poem is found in the Byzantine compilation called Anthologia Palatina. In that source, although it is still addressed to Archeanassa, its authorship is attributed not to Plato... 4ab3174937

Agathon He is best known for his appearance in Plato's Symposium, which describes the banquet given to celebrate his obtaining Agathon (; Ancient Greek: Ἀγάθων; c. poet whose works have been lost. He is best known for his appearance in Plato's Symposium, which describes the banquet given to celebrate his obtaining a prize for his first tragedy at the Lenaia in 416. 448 – c. He is also a prominent character in Aristophanes' comedy the Thesmophoriazousae. 400 BC) was an Athenian tragic poet whose works have been lost 4ab3174937

Protrepticus (Aristotle) The work was intended to encourage the reader to study philosophy. Iamblichus, who appears to quote large extracts from it, without attribution, alongside extracts from extant works of Plato, in the second book of his Protrepticus (Ancient Greek: Προτρεπτικός) or, "Exhortation to Philosophy" (Ancient Greek: Φιλοσοφητέον) is a lost philosophical work written by Aristotle in the mid-4th century BCE. Although the Protrepticus was one of Aristotle's most famous works in antiquity, it did not survive except in fragments and ancient reports from later authors, particularly from Iamblichus, who appears to quote large extracts from it, without attribution, alongside extracts from extant works of Plato, in the second book of his work on Pythagoreanism 4ab3174937

Archeanassa The poem is quoted by Athenaeus in a survey of famous courtesans, and by Diogenes

Laërtius in his biography of Plato: . poem is quoted by Athenaeus in a survey of famous courtesans, and by Diogenes Laërtius in his biography of Plato: I have a mistress, fair Archeanassa of Archeanassa or Archaeonassa (Greek Ἀρχεάνασσα, Ἀρχαιάνασσα), a native of Colophon, was a hetaera or courtesan living in Athens in the late 5th century BC. According to biographical sources about Plato, the philosopher as a young man was deeply in love with Archeanassa and addressed a four-line epigram to her 4ab3174937

In the Symposium, Eros is recognized both as erotic lover and as a phenomenon capable of inspiring courage, valor, great deeds and works, and vanquishing man's natural fear of death. It is seen as transcending its earthly origins and attaining spiritual heights. The extraordinary elevation of the concept of love raises a question of whether some of the most extreme extents of meaning...

4ab3174937 I have a mistress, fair Archeanassa of Colophon, on whose very wrinkles sits hot love. O hapless ye who met such beauty on its first voyage, what a flame must have been kindled in you! 4ab3174937

Ion (dialogue) It is one of the shortest of Plato's dialogues. In Plato's Ion (/ˈaɪɒn/; Ancient Greek: Ἴων) Socrates discusses with the titular character, a professional rhapsode who also lectures on Homer, the question In Plato's Ion (; Ancient Greek: Ἴων) Socrates discusses with the titular character, a professional rhapsode who also lectures on Homer, the question of whether the rhapsode, a performer of poetry, gives his performance on account of his skill and knowledge or by virtue of divine possession 4ab3174937

Cydias seems to have been a somewhat famous poet as in the Charmides, Socrates attributes a homoerotic verse to him. Socrates quotes this verse while describing Cydias (Ancient Greek: Κυδίας), a native of Cythnus, who was living in 364 BC, may be presumed to have been a painter of considerable

ability, as one of his pictures, representing Jason and his followers embarking for Colchis, in search of the Golden Fleece, was purchased at Rome by the orator Hortensius for 144,000 sesterces. Afterwards the work was bought by Marcus Agrippa and placed in the Porticus of Neptune to commemorate his naval victories 4ab3174937

Theaetetus (dialogue) Theaetetus) is a philosophical work written by Plato in the early-middle 4th century BCE that investigates the nature of knowledge The Theaetetus (; Greek: Θεαίτητος Theaítētos, lat. Like many of Plato's works, the Theaetetus is written in the form of a dialogue, in this case between Socrates and the young mathematician Theaetetus and his teacher Theodorus of Cyrene. Theaetetus) is a philosophical work written by Plato in the early-middle 4th century BCE that investigates the nature of knowledge, and is considered one of the founding works of epistemology. Θεαίτητος Theaítētos, lat 4ab3174937

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