

## ***Commentary On The Apology Of Socrates Friesian School***

A Greek language reader with extensive commentary in English; it is an ideal introduction to Plato and Greek prose. The Greek is clear and easy to follow but not overly simple, with word-by-word, line-by-line commentary including grammar help and explanation.

Composed in the fourth century b.c., the *Phaedrus*—a dialogue between Phaedrus and Socrates—deals ostensibly with love but develops into a wide-ranging discussion of such subjects as the pursuit of beauty, the nature of humanity, the immortality of the soul, and the attainment of truth, ending with an in-depth discussion of the principles of rhetoric. This erudite commentary, which also includes the original Greek text, is designed to help intermediate-level students of Greek read, understand, and enjoy Plato's magnificent work. Drawing on his extensive classroom experience and linguistic expertise, Paul Ryan offers a commentary that is both rich in detail and—in contrast to earlier, more austere commentaries on the *Phaedrus*—fully engaging. Line by line, he explains subtle points of language, explicates difficulties of syntax, and brings out nuances of tone and meaning that students might not otherwise notice or understand. Ryan sections his commentary into units of convenient length for classroom use, with short summaries at the head of each section to orient the reader. Never straying far from the text itself, Ryan provides useful historical glosses and annotations for the student, introducing information ranging from the architecture of the Lyceum to Athenian politics. Further historical and philosophical context is provided in the introduction by Mary Louise Gill, who outlines the issues addressed in the *Phaedrus* and situates it in relation to Plato's other dialogues.

Volume 2: Editorial Material

A Literary and Philosophical Study with a Running Commentary. Edited and Completed from the Papers of the Late E. de Strycker, S.J.

Plato's Apology of Socrates and Crito

The Ante-Nicene Fathers: Gospel of Peter, Diatessaron of Tatian, [etc.], Apology of Aristides, [etc.], Origen's Commentary on John, books I-X, and Commentary on Matthew, books I, II, and X-XIV

Apology Ordinance (Cap.631)

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have been sourced from libraries and private collections around the world. The titles that Trieste Publishing has chosen to be part of the collection have been scanned to simulate the original. Our readers see the books the same way that their first readers did decades or a hundred or more years ago. Books from that period are often spoiled by imperfections that did not exist in the original. Imperfections could be in the form of blurred text, photographs, or missing pages. It is highly unlikely that this would occur with one of our books. Our extensive quality control ensures that the readers of Trieste Publishing's books will be delighted with their purchase. Our staff has thoroughly reviewed every page of all the books in the collection, repairing, or if necessary, rejecting titles that are not of the highest quality. This process ensures that the reader of one of Trieste Publishing's titles receives a volume that faithfully reproduces the original, and to the maximum degree possible, gives them the experience of owning the original work. We pride ourselves on not only creating a pathway to an extensive reservoir of books of the finest quality, but also providing value to every one of our readers. Generally, Trieste books are purchased singly - on demand, however they may also be purchased in bulk. Readers interested in bulk purchases are invited to contact us directly to enquire about our tailored bulk rates. Maieusis pays tribute to the highly influential work of Myles Burnyeat, whose contributions to the study of ancient philosophy have done much to enhance the profile of the subject around the world. What is distinctive about his work is his capacity to deepen our understanding of the relation between ancient and modern thought, and to combine the best of contemporary philosophy - its insights as well as its rigour - with a deep sensitivity to classical texts. Nineteen of the world's leading experts in the field examine a wide range of topics in ancient philosophy, with a particular focus on Plato. Topics include Socrates and the nature of philosophy, the different aspects of eros in the Symposium, Republic and Phaedrus, the Phaedo's arguments for immortality, wars and warriors in Plato, and the different aspects of the cave allegory in the Republic. .

Apology, Against Jerome

The Apology of Socrates ... Edited, with Introductory Notes, Commentary, and English Translation, by Edward Henry Blakeney  
Apology

Translations, with Introductions and Notes, of Four Important Documents in the Late Antique Reception of Socrates the Athenian  
A Commentary on His Apology for the Cross, Chapters 1 - 8

with a revised text and English notes, and a digest of Platonic idioms

Socrates (469-399 BC) is one of history's most enigmatic figures. Our knowledge of him comes to us second-hand, primarily from the philosopher Plato, who was Socrates' most gifted student, and from the historian and sometime-philosopher Xenophon, who counted himself as a member of Socrates' inner circle of friends. We also hear of Socrates in one comic play produced during his lifetime (Aristophanes' Clouds) and in passing from the philosopher Aristotle, a student of Plato. Socrates is a figure of enduring interest. He is often considered the father of Western Philosophy, yet the four most famous accounts we have of him present a contradictory, confusing picture. Just who was Socrates? A brilliant philosopher, at times confounding and infuriating, morally serious and yet ironic; the ever-worldly man, sometime mystic, and uncommon martyr depicted by

Plato? Or did Plato conflate Socrates' views with his own startling genius, as Aristotle suggests? Was Socrates instead the less impressive, more mundane man whose commonsense impressed the laconic Xenophon? Or was Socrates the charlatan, the long-winded phony of Aristophanes' play? The Socratic works of Diogenes Laertius (3rd century AD), Libanius (AD 314 -- c. 393), Maximus of Tyre (2nd century AD), and Apuleius (born c. AD 125) add important dimensions to the portrait of Socrates: Diogenes Laertius' Life of Socrates emphasizes Socrates' deep ethical nature and his extraordinary personality; Libanius' Apology of Socrates is based on sources now lost to us; Maximus of Tyre's Whether Socrates Did the Right Thing When He Did Not Defend Himself makes the startling claim (against testimony of Plato and Xenophon) that Socrates never spoke at his own trial; from Apuleius' On the God of Socrates we hear at length of Socrates' infamous daimonion: the "divine sign" only mentioned elsewhere, the sign that warned Socrates against certain courses of action. In short, from these four texts we are reintroduced to Socrates, and new wrinkles are added to an already intriguing historical figure.

The Apology is analysed as a piece of philosophical rhetoric. It proves surprisingly close to the philosophy of Plato's main works and to fourth-century rhetorical theory and practice. This study also contains a detailed line-by-line commentary.

Plato's Apology of Socrates and Crito and a Part of the Phaedo. with Introduction, Commentary, and Critical Appendix

The Sacred Writings of Rufinus (Annotated Edition)

Galatians (an Exposure of Commentaries Thereto)

The Ironic Defense of Socrates

Plato's Apology of Socrates and Crito and a Part of the Phaedo with Introduction, Commentary and Critical Appendix by Rev. C.L. Kitchel

The Ante-Nicene Fathers: The gospel of Peter, The diatesseron of Tatian, The apocalypse of Peter, The visio Pauli, The apocalypses of the Virgin and Sedrach, The testament of Abraham, The acts of Xantippe and Polyxena, The narrative of Zosimus, The apology of Aristides, The epistles of Clement (complete text), Origen's commentary on John, books I-IX, and commentary on Matthew, books I, II, and X-XIV

*Excerpt from Apology of Socrates and Crito This edition of the Apology of Socrates and the Crito is based upon Dr. Christian Cron's eighth edition, Leipzig, 1882. The Notes and Introduction here given have in the main been confined within the limits intelligently drawn by Dr. Cron, whose commentaries upon various dialogues of Plato have done and still do so much in Germany to make the study of our author more profitable as well as pleasanter. No scruple has been felt, however, in making changes. I trust there are few if any of these which Dr. Cron might not himself make if he were preparing his work for an English-thinking and English-speaking public. No editor of Plato in England or America can escape the influence of Dr. Jowett's labors upon Plato; certainly not one who owes so much to Dr. Jowett's teaching and friendship as I do. This is a debt which, because it is contracted unconsciously for the most part, can hardly be adequately acknowledged. Riddell's valuable edition has suggested many changes and additions in the Notes, and Stallbaum has been assiduously consulted. The*

*Appendix to the Introduction differs very materially from the corresponding portion of Dr. Cron's book. There as elsewhere I have been constantly advised and as constantly enlightened by my kind friend and former teacher, Professor W. W. Goodwin. But this list of my creditors must necessarily remain incomplete, for I cannot mention those who have helped me most, nor can I record here the names of all my pupils, past and present, whose needs have been my guide and my impulse in preparing this book. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://www.forgottenbooks.com) This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.*

*Excerpt from Plato's Apology of Socrates and Crito, and a Part of the Phaedo: With Introduction, Commentary, and Critical Appendix The dramatic form which Plato has given to his report of these conversations has been indicated by notes at the proper points. The form is very likely more regular and artistic than that actually employed by Socrates, but it has preserved for us the vital fact that skillful conversation was the method by which the great master brought him self to bear both intellectually and morally upon his followers. It has seemed worth while also in this way to emphasize the exquisite literary form in which the poet-philosopher has preserved to us these discourses. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://www.forgottenbooks.com) This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.*

*Mark*

*With Apology to the Apostles*

*Plato's Euthyphro & Clitophon*

*Plato's Apology of Socrates*

*Commentary with Introduction, Glossary, and Vocabulary*

*With Introduction, Commentary, and Critical Appendix (Classic Reprint)*

*David and Mary Norton present the definitive scholarly edition of Hume's Treatise, one of the greatest philosophical works ever written. This second volume contains their historical account of how the Treatise was written and published; an explanation of how they have established the text; an extensive set of annotations which illuminate Hume's texts; and a comprehensive bibliography and index.*

*\*A new translation of two ancient works defending Origen's writings\**

*Plato's Apology of Socrates and Crito and a Part of the Phaedo, with Introduction, Commentary, and Critical Appendix and Rev. C. L. Kitchel ...*

*A Commentary for Greek Readers*

*David Hume: A Treatise of Human Nature*

*Commentary and Annotations*

*The Unknown Socrates*

*The Ante-Nicene Fathers*

***This monumental work presents a careful, well-argued alternative reading of the Greek text of Mark—a reading that pays special attention to such literary devices as word order, chiasm, inclusio, asyndeton, and the historical present tense. Driving the commentary is Gundry's provocative, seldom-defended thesis that Mark's Gospel constitutes a straightforward apology for the shameful manner of Jesus' death; as such Mark is essentially an evangelistic tract rather than an obliquely written handbook of Christian discipleship and church life. "Sure to become recognized as the heavyweight English commentary on the Gospel of Mark.... This massive commentary, rich with exegetical detail and critical assessment of the secondary literature, makes an important contribution not only to Markan research but also to the study of the historical Jesus." - Christian Scholars Review***

***Plato's Apology of Socrates***  
***A Commentary***  
***University of Oklahoma Press***

***Commentary on the Apostles' Creed, Etc. with Jerome's Apology in Reply to Rufinus***

***Plato's "Apology"***

***The Greek Text of Plato Edited, with Introductory Notes, Commentary, and English Translation***

***Apology of Socrates and Crito***

***A Commentary on His Apology for the Cross***

***Socrates in Court: a Commentary on the Apology of Socrates***

*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.*

*Antisthenes was famous in antiquity for his studies of Homer's poems, his affiliation with Gorgias and the sophistic movement, his pure Attic writing style, and his inspiration of Diogenes of Sinope, who founded the Cynic philosophical movement. Antisthenes*

*stands at two of the greatest turning points in ancient intellectual history: from pre-Socraticism to Socraticism, and from classical Athens to the Hellenistic period. Antisthenes' works form the path to a better understanding of the intellectual culture of Athens that shaped Plato and laid the foundations for Hellenistic philosophy and literature. Antisthenes of Athens keeps in mind the goals and polemics framing each philosophical and textual discussion. The volume considers the ancient traditions about Antisthenes' rejection of Plato's "Theory of Forms," his assertion of the paradox, "It is impossible to gainsay," and his denial that definition of essence is possible, as well as the plausible intentions of Antisthenes. In cases where these questions are not easily settled, and where modern interpretation has varied, Susan H. Prince identifies the roots of the disagreements. The goal and meaning of Antisthenes' other famous ancient paradox, "I would rather go mad than have pleasure," is illuminated by comparison with other evidence showing that pleasure does have a place in his ideology. Evidence for his relationship to Diogenes of Sinope, and for his receptions by the Cynics, Stoics, Skeptics, Christians, and Neo-Pagans is examined for both its historical value and its distorting tendencies.*

*Antisthenes of Athens*

*Plato's Apology of Socrates and Crito, and a Part of the Phaedo*

*The Apology of Socrates*

*text and commentary*

*Plato's Phaedrus*

*The Ante-Nicene Fathers: Gospel of Peter. Diatessaron of Tatian. Apocalypse of Peter. Visio Pauli. Apocalypses of the Virgin and Sedrach. Testament of Abraham. Acts of Xanthippe and Polyxena. Narrative of Zosimus. Apology of Aristides. Epistles of Clement. Origen's commentary on John, Books I-X; and Commentary on Matthew, Books I-II, X-XIV*

The popular author and Boston College philosophy professor, Kreeft, presents this introduction to philosophy to help beginners not only to understand philosophy but to fall in love with it.

In his forty years of teaching philosophy, Kreeft says the most effective way to accomplish this purpose is to read Socrates. Philosophy means "the love of wisdom." Kreeft uses the dialogues of Socrates in this book to help the reader grow in that love of wisdom. He says that no master of the art of philosophizing has ever been more simple, clear, and accessible to beginners as Socrates. He focuses on Plato's dialogues, the Apology of Socrates, as a model partner for the reader to dialogue with. Kreeft calls it "the Magna Carta of philosophy," a timeless classic that is "a portable classroom."

This book offers a controversial interpretation of Plato's Apology of Socrates. By paying unusually close attention to what Socrates indicates about the meaning and extent of his irony, David Leibowitz arrives at unconventional conclusions about Socrates' teaching on virtue,

politics, and the gods; the significance of his famous turn from natural philosophy to political philosophy; and the purpose of his insolent 'defense speech'. Leibowitz shows that Socrates is not just a colorful and quirky figure from the distant past but an unrivaled guide to the good life - the thoughtful life - who is as relevant today as in ancient Athens. On the basis of his unconventional understanding of the dialogue as a whole, and of the Delphic oracle story in particular, Leibowitz shows that the Apology is the key to the Platonic corpus, indicating how many of the disparate themes and apparently contradictory conclusions of the other dialogues fit together.

The Apology of Plato

Gospel of Peter, Diatessaron of Tatian, [Etc.], Apology of Aristides, [Etc.], Origen's Commentary on John, Books I-X, and Commentary on Matthew, Books I, II, and X-XIV

A Commentary

Essays in Ancient Philosophy in Honour of Myles Burnyeat

Plato's Apology

An Introduction to Philosophy Via Plato's Apology ; Forty Things Philosophy is According to History's First and Wisest Philosopher

"The Sacred Writings Of ..." provides you with the essential works among the Christian writings. The volumes cover the beginning of Christianity until medieval times. This volume is accurately annotated, including \* an extensive biography of the author and his life Contents: Jerome's Apology Against Rufinus Prolegomena on the Life and Works of Rufinus Preface to the Commentaries on the Benedictions of the Twelve Patriarchs Paulinus to His Brother Rufinus, All Best Wishes. The Answer of Rufinus Forms the Preface to His Exposition of the Benedictions. Paulinus to His Brother Rufinus, All Good Wishes. Rufinus to His Brother Paulinus, the Man of God, with All Good Wishes. Translation of Pamphilus' Defence of Origen. Rufinus's Epilogue to Pamphilus the Martyr's Apology for Origen Preface to the Translations of Origen's Books Preface to Book III. Of the Rufinus' Apology in Defence of Himself. The Letter of Anastasius, Bishop of the Church of Rome to John Bishop of Jerusalem Concerning the Character of Rufinus The Apology of Rufinus Jerome's Apology for Himself Against the Books of Rufinus. A Commentary on the Apostles' Creed. The Preface to the Books of Recognitions of St. Clement Preface to the Translation of the Sayings of Xystus Preface to the Two Books of Ecclesiastical History, Added by Rufinus to His Translation of Eusebius Rufinus' Preface to the Translation of Origen's Commentary on Psalms 36, 37, and 38. Rufinus' Preface to the Translation of Origen's Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans The Peroration of Rufinus Appended to His Translation of Origen's Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans Preface to Origen's Homilies on Numbers

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.

Maieusis

Containing Early Christian Works Discovered Since the Completion of the Series, and Selections from the Commentaries of Origen. Gospel of Peter, the Diatessaron of Tatian, the Apocalypse of Peter, the Visio Pauli, the Apocalypses of the Virgin and Sedrach, the Testament of Abraham, the Acts of Xanthippe and Polyxena, the Narrative of Zosimus, the Apology of Aristides, the Epistles of Clement (complete text), Origen's Commentary on John, books I-X, and Commentary on Matthew, books I,II, and X-XIV

A Commentary on His Apology for the Cross, Volume 2

Plato's Symposium

Letters of Certain Jews to Monsieur Voltaire

Texts, Translations, and Commentary

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The significance of Plato ' s Apology of Socrates is impossible to overestimate. An account of the famous trial of Socrates in 399 b.c., it appeals to historians, philosophers, political scientists, classicists, and literary critics. It is also essential reading for students of ancient Greek. This new commentary on Plato ' s canonical work is designed to accommodate the needs of students in intermediate-level Greek classes, where they typically encounter the Apology for the first time. Paul Allen Miller and Charles Platter, two highly respected classicists and veteran instructors, present the Apology in its traditional thirty-three-chapter structure. They amplify the text with running commentary and glosses of unfamiliar words at the bottom of each page; brief chapter introductions to relevant philosophical, historical, and rhetorical issues; and a separate series of thought-provoking essays, one on each chapter. The essays can serve as bases for class discussions or as starting points for paper topics or general reflection. By integrating background material into

the text at regular intervals rather than front-loading it in a lengthy initial overview or burying it in back-of-the-book endnotes, the authors offer students a rich encounter with the text. Their commentary incorporates the latest research on both the trial of Socrates and Plato ' s version of it, and it engages major philosophical issues from a contemporary perspective. This book is not only a much-needed aid for students of Greek. It is also the basis of a complete course on the Apology.

Apology for Origen; On the Falsification of the Books of Origen

A Translation by Seth Benardete with Commentaries by Allan Bloom and Seth Benardete

Containing an Apology for Their Own People, and for the Old Testament; with Critical Reflections and a Short Commentary

Extracted from a Greater

Philosophy 101 by Socrates

With Notes Critical and Exegetical, Introductory Notices, and a Logical Analysis of the Apology

Commentary