

~ Poster-Board Project: The Early Socrates ~

General Instructions -

On your poster-board, you will illustrate six key scenes from a certain Platonic dialogue about Socrates. Yet before you divide your poster-board into six congruent squares, leave room at the very top of your poster-board to write the title of the dialogue, both in English and in Greek. Once you have made room for the title, divide the area below into six congruent squares. This assignment counts as a test-level grade. Yet for a classwork grade, you will be expected to submit a shorthand draft of your work, on a piece of paper.

Title in English		
Title in Greek		
Scene 1	Scene 2	Scene 3
Scene 4	Scene 5	Scene 6

Five-Part Grading Criterion -

This poster-board assignment is for a test-level grade, and the five-part criterion on which you'll be graded shall be the following five criteria.

- Participation (30%)
- Cooperation (5%)
- Neatness (12%)
- Scene-by-Scene Performance [(48%) — 8% per scene]
- Storyline Coherence of the Scenes (5%)

- Topics -

- Plato's *Parmenides* Dialogue (pg. 4)
- Plato's *Protagoras* Dialogue (pg. 5)
- Plato's *First Alcibiades* Dialogue (pg. 6)
- Plato's *Charmides* Dialogue (pg. 7)
- Plato's *Cleitophon* Dialogue (pg. 8)
- Plato's *Thrasymachus* Dialogue (pg. 9)
- Plato's *Republic* II Dialogue (pg. 10)

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• **7A & 7B**

- Plato's *Protagoras* (4 teammates)
- Plato's *First Alcibiades* (4 teammates)
- Plato's *Charmides* (4 teammates)
- Plato's *Cleitophon* (4 teammates)
- Plato's *Thrasymachus* (4 teammates)

• **7C**

- Plato's *Protagoras* (4 teammates)
- Plato's *First Alcibiades* (3 teammates)
- Plato's *Charmides* (4 teammates)
- Plato's *Cleitophon* (4 teammates)
- Plato's *Thrasymachus* (4 teammates)

• **7D & 7E**

- Plato's *Parmenides* (5 teammates)
- Plato's *Protagoras* (5 teammates)
- Plato's *First Alcibiades* (3 teammates)
- Plato's *Charmides* (4 teammates)
- Plato's *Cleitophon* (3 teammates)
- Plato's *Thrasymachus* (3 teammates)
- Plato's *Republic* II (3 teammates)

Plato's *Parmenides* Dialogue (Ο Παρμενίδης του Πλάτωνος)

— For Plato's *Parmenides* dialogue, see pages 16—27 of Unit 10.

- Scene 1: Without going into too much detail, show Zeno explaining Eleatic philosophy to a nineteen year old Socrates, and show Parmenides, Pythodorus, and the Athenian teenager Aristotle walking in on Zeno's lesson for the teenage Socrates.
- Scene 2: Show the teenage Socrates telling Parmenides that Zeno's reasons for thinking that multiple things don't exist are like Parmenides' reasons for thinking that only one thing exists. Make sure to include the relevant Greek in your drawing..
- Scene 3: Show the teenage Socrates explaining how ideal forms work. In order to do so, you must pick an example. For example, you can show Socrates explaining that beautiful things are beautiful because of the fact that they participate in beauty, which is the ideal form that is the essence of all beautiful things. As an alternative example, you can show Socrates explaining that red things are red because of the fact that they participate in redness, which is the ideal form that is the essence of all red things. Be sure to include the Ancient Greek word “εἶδος”, which is translated into English as “ideal form”, “form”, or “idea”.
- Scene 4: Show Parmenides asking the teenage Socrates about which ideal forms exist, and show Socrates answering the three-part question.
- Scene 5: Show Parmenides making the Third Man Argument, and draw a diagram of the argument.
- Scene 6: Show Parmenides describing the greatest difficulty for the Theory of Ideal Forms, draw a diagram of the greatest difficulty, and show how Socrates reacted.

Plato's <i>Parmenides</i> Dialogue		
Ο Παρμενίδης του Πλάτωνος		
Scene 1	Scene 2	Scene 3
Scene 4	Scene 5	Scene 6

Plato's *Protagoras* Dialogue (Ο Πρωταγόρας του Πλάτωνα)

— For Plato's *Protagoras* dialogue, see pages 41 — 45 of Unit 11.

- Scene 1: Stylistically list of the five civic virtues, and make sure to incorporate the relevant Ancient Greek vocabulary.
- Scene 2: Show Protagoras convincing a 35-year-old Socrates that virtue is *nurture*, not *nature*, and show Socrates trying to convince Protagoras that virtue is knowledge. Also, make sure to incorporate the relevant Ancient Greek vocabulary.
- Scene 3: Show Socrates explaining how wisdom and temperance are alike, and make sure to incorporate the relevant Ancient Greek vocabulary.
- Scene 4: Show Socrates explaining why temperance and justice go together, and also show Socrates saying that justice and piety are alike.
- Scene 5: Show Protagoras claiming that courage is different than the other four of the five civic virtues, and show how Socrates convinced Protagoras that even courage is like the other civic virtues.
- Scene 6: Show how, while speaking to Protagoras, Socrates said, “After you convinced *me* that virtue is *nurture* (rather than *nature*), I convinced *you* that the different *virtues* are merely different kinds of *knowledge*.”

Plato's <i>Protagoras</i> Dialogue Ο Πρωταγόρας του Πλάτωνα		
Scene 1	Scene 2	Scene 3
Scene 4	Scene 5	Scene 6

Plato's *First Alcibiades* Dialogue (Ο Ἀλκιβιάδης Α΄ του Πλάτωνος)

— For Plato's *First Alcibiades* dialogue, see pages 46—49 of Unit 11.

- Scene 1: Show a 37-year-old Socrates telling Alcibiades what the four cardinal virtues are, and make sure to include the Greek words for each of the four cardinal virtues. Also, be sure to make it clear that Socrates is stereotypically ugly, be sure to make it clear that Alcibiades is stereotypically handsome, popular, and rich.
- Scene 2: With illustrative imagery (or metaphor), show Alcibiades thinking of the ship of state being steered in the direction of friendship among citizens of a city.
- Scene 3: Show Socrates thinking about how friendship requires people to know how to tell the difference between what belongs to them and what instead belongs to others.
- Scene 4: Show Socrates thinking about how friendship requires self-knowledge, and be sure to include the Delphic maxim “know thyself” (“γνῶθι σεαυτόν”), with the original Greek.
- Scene 5: Show Socrates saying how the virtues of temperance and justice are necessary for happiness, and make sure to include the original Greek for the relevant Delphic maxim.
- Scene 6: Show how, after their conversation, Socrates saved Alcibiades’ life during the Battle of Potidaea.

Plato's <i>First Alcibiades</i> Dialogue		
Ο Ἀλκιβιάδης Α΄ του Πλάτωνος		
Scene 1	Scene 2	Scene 3
Scene 4	Scene 5	Scene 6

Plato's *Charmides* Dialogue (Ο Χαρμίδης του Πλάτωνα)

- Scene 1: Show a 40-year-old Socrates asking Charmides about what temperance is, and show Charmides giving his first answer to the question.
- Scene 2: After showing how Socrates was not convinced by what Charmides said, show Socrates asking the question for a second time, and show Charmides giving his second answer to the question.
- Scene 3: After showing how Socrates was still unpersuaded by what Charmides said, show Charmides' cousin Critias volunteering an answer to the question, and make sure to include the original Greek for the relevant Delphic maxim.
- Scene 4: Show Socrates saying that temperance is a knowledge necessary for happiness, and show Socrates asking Critias about what kind of knowledge is necessary for happiness. Also, include the Ancient Greek for "happiness".
- Scene 5: Show Critias saying the kind of knowledge that's necessary for happiness, and show Socrates concluding that temperance is not self-knowledge.
- Scene 6: Show Socrates saying that he doesn't know what temperance is, show Charmides saying that he thinks that Socrates is merely pretending not to know what temperance is, and show Socrates think that temperance is the knowledge of how to tell the difference between good and evil.

Plato's <i>Charmides</i> Dialogue Ο Χαρμίδης του Πλάτωνα		
Scene 1	Scene 2	Scene 3
Scene 4	Scene 5	Scene 6

Plato's *Cleitophon* Dialogue (Ο Κλειτοφῶν του Πλάτωνος)

- Scene 1: Show Cleitophon asking the Socratic companions about which art deals with the virtue of the soul, and show Companion 1 answering the question.
- Scene 2: Show Cleitophon explaining that the two kinds of things that every art produces are the artisan and the artisan's product, show Cleitophon saying that justice produces just people, and show Cleitophon asking what just people produce?
- Scene 3: Show the four Socratic companions saying what justice produces, and show Cleitophon being unimpressed by their answers.
- Scene 4: Show companion 1 giving a satisfactory answer to the question, show Cleitophon beginning to agree, and show the other companions disagreeing.
- Scene 5: Show Cleitophon asking a 40-year-old Socrates about the nature and purpose of justice, and show Socrates answering the questions.
- Scene 6: Show Cleitophon doubting what Socrates said, and show Socrates correcting himself.

Plato's <i>Cleitophon</i> Dialogue Ο Κλειτοφῶν του Πλάτωνος		
Scene 1	Scene 2	Scene 3
Scene 4	Scene 5	Scene 6

Plato's *Thrasymachus* Dialogue (Ο Θρασύμαχος του Πλάτωνα)[Plato's *Republic* Dialogue, Book I (Η Πολιτεία Α' του Πλάτωνα)]

- Scene 1: Show a 40-year-old Socrates asking Cephalus about what it's like to be old, and show Cephalus telling Socrates that only old people are able to take justice seriously.
- Scene 2: Show Socrates asking Cephalus to say what justice is, and show Cephalus sharing his opinion of what justice is.
- Scene 3: Show Socrates disproving what Cephalus said about justice, and show Cephalus asking his son Polemarchus for help.
- Scene 4: Show Polemarchus sharing his opinion about what justice is, and show Socrates disproving what Polemarchus said about justice.
- Scene 5: Show Thrasymachus volunteering his opinion about what justice is, and show Socrates disagreeing with what Thrasymachus said about justice.
- Scene 6: Show Thrasymachus trying to defend his about opinion what justice is, show Glaucon insulting Thrasymachus, and show Thrasymachus removing himself from the conversation.

Plato's <i>Thrasymachus</i> Dialogue — Plato's <i>Republic</i> Dialogue, Book I		
Ο Θρασύμαχος του Πλάτωνα — Η Πολιτεία Α' του Πλάτωνα		
Scene 1	Scene 2	Scene 3
Scene 4	Scene 5	Scene 6

Plato's *Republic* Dialogue, Book II (Η Πολιτεία Β' του Πλάτωνα)

- Scene 1: Show Glaucon asking a 40-year-old Socrates about whether or not justice is always better than injustice, show Glaucon's brother Adeimantus saying that unjust people can bribe the gods for forgiveness, and then show Socrates saying to them why justice is always good and why injustice is always bad.
- Scene 2: Show Glaucon asking Socrates to say what justice is, and show Socrates making his city-soul analogy.
- Scene 3: Show Socrates describing the healthy city, and show Glaucon describing the luxurious city.
- Scene 4: Show Socrates explaining that a luxurious city would need to have good political guardianship, and show Socrates making an analogy between a good political guardian and a good political watchdog.
- Scene 5: Show Socrates explaining to Glaucon and Adeimantus why they should investigate how someone can become a good political guardian, and show Adeimantus agreeing with Socrates.
- Scene 6: Show Socrates explaining why children should never be told stories about gods and heroes who misbehave (or behave badly).

Plato's <i>Republic</i> Dialogue, Book II		
Η Πολιτεία Β' του Πλάτωνα		
Scene 1	Scene 2	Scene 3
Scene 4	Scene 5	Scene 6

Topics and Teams

Now, select your team(s) and topic(s), and keep in mind how many team-mates each topic allows. **Attention:** Do not submit this to Archie until the teacher says to do so, for the teacher will not acknowledge submissions made before the earliest specified time of submission.

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- **First Choice** -

- Topic (Socratic Dialogue):
- Team-members:

- **Second Choice** -

- Topic (Socratic Dialogue):
- Team-members:

- **Third Choice** -

- Topic (Socratic Dialogue):
- Team-members: