

## Unit 12 - Classwork 3: The *Republic* (Book III) — Part 2 of 2

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In order to answer the following questions, read Book 3 of Plato's *Republic* (Πολιτεία) on pages 16—23 in Unit 12.

1. According to Socrates, childhood education includes two main things: music lessons and physical education.
  - (i) According to Socrates, what does *athletics* nurture? :  
— the soul or the body?
  - (ii) According to Socrates, what does music nurture? :  
— the soul or the body?
  - (iii) According to him, which should be learned *first*: music or athletics?
  - (iv) According to Socrates, which should be learned *second*: music or athletics?
  - (v) According to Socrates, which should be nurtured first:  
a child's soul or a child's body?
  
2. Socrates considered the difference between a good athlete and a good political guardian.
  - (i) According to Socrates, which type of person is more likely to get sick:  
a good athlete or a good political guardian? Explain your answer.
  
  - (ii) According to Socrates, there is a difference between the diet of a good athlete and the diet of a good political guardian.
    - (a) To describe the diet of a good *athlete*, what *adjective* did Socrates use?
  
    - (b) To describe the diet of a good *political guardian*, what *two* adjectives did Socrates use?
  
  - (iii) According to Socrates, a healthy diet must be a *simple* diet of foods that cause no inflammation in the body, and *simplicity* contributes to a person's *temperance* in two different ways. According to him, what *are* those two different ways?
    - (a)
  
    - (b)

3. According to Socrates, it is like a crime for anyone to let themselves become unhealthy.

(i) According to Socrates, why is it bad for a poor carpenter to become unhealthy?

(ii) According to Socrates, why is it bad for a very rich person to become unhealthy?

(iii) According to Socrates, medicine does not work on everyone who needs it.  
According to him, if medicine works on someone who needs it, then what must be true about that person?

(iv) According to Socrates, if a *temperate* person exercises for the sake of bodybuilding, would they do so to build *strength* or to build *muscle*?

(v) According to him, if an *intemperate* person exercises for the sake of bodybuilding, would they do so to build *strength* or to build *muscle*?

4. According to Socrates, a good political guardian would have to be a good judge.
- (i) According to him, what's the difference between good physicians and good judges?
  - (ii) According to Socrates, what relationship would a good judge have with the virtues of wisdom and justice?
  - (iii) According to Socrates, a good political guardian should be *older* than the citizens whom they guard (and govern or rule). Yet, why did he think so?
  - (iv) According to Socrates, what would the best rulers of a city always do for their city?
  - (v) According to him, what kind of person would be the best kind of ruler for their city?
5. According to Socrates, the ideal city's citizens are divided into three distinct social classes.
- (i) According to Socrates, what are those three classes? List them in order, either from most individually powerful to least individually powerful, or *vice versa*.
    - (a)
    - (b)
    - (c)
  - (ii) According to Socrates, which class is the *only* class of people who may own private property and become personally wealthy?
  - (iii) According to Socrates, which two classes live in a kind of communism, in which all of their property is common property?