

3. In order to help him explain what justice is, what analogy did Socrates want to make?

4. As part of his analogy, Socrates was trying to find ethics in a city [or *polis* (πόλις)]?

(i) In the city, which *virtue* is he trying to find?

(ii) The *opposite* of virtue is *vice*. In the city, which *vice* is Socrates trying to find?

5. In his quest, Socrates first described the so-called “healthy city” («ὑγιής πόλις»).

(i) According to Socrates, how would the healthy city’s diet be like the Pythagorean diet? (If you don’t remember what the Pythagorean diet was, review pages 3—5 in Unit 6, and review pages 45—52 in Unit 8.)

(ii) According to Socrates, what is the reason why Glaucon *disapprovingly* had used the expression “city of pigs” («ὑῶν πόλιν») to describe the healthy city?

6. According to Glaucon, the best city would be a luxurious city, and its diet would be the traditional Ancient Greek diet. Yet according to Socrates, Glaucon's city would be a very unhealthy city, and it would be *larger* than the healthy city. Why did Socrates think so?

7. According Socrates, Glaucon's city requires good political guardianship. Yet even though Glaucon agreed, he admittedly didn't know what good political guardianship actually is, and so Socrates proceeded to explain what it is.
 - (i) According to Socrates, how is a good *political guardian* like a good *watchdog*?

 - (ii) According to Socrates, what does philosophy have to do with good political guardianship? (Hint: Don't overthink this question. We're not there yet.)

8. Socrates wanted to know how a child could be raised to become a good political guardian, but *why* did he want to know that?

9. According to Socrates (and Glaucon's brother Adeimantus), why should children be sheltered from stories about heroes and gods who misbehave?
10. According to Socrates, everything true is good, and everything false is bad. Yet even so, he nonetheless thought that telling lies sometimes can be good. Hence according to Socrates, when is it okay to tell a lie? In other words, why did Socrates think that falsehood is like medicine? (By making an analogy between falsehood & medicine, what was his point?)