

Unit 16 - Classwork 5: Plato's *Euthydemus* Dialogue

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In order to answer the following questions, read pages 26–40 in Unit 16.

1. On two occasions, Cleinias was asked about who the learner is, and he gave a different answer each time.
 - (i) When Cleinias claimed that the learner is *wise* (rather than *ignorant*), why did Euthydemus disagree?
 - (ii) When Cleinias claimed that the learner is *ignorant* (rather than *wise*), why did Dionysodorus disagree?

2. On two occasions, Cleinias was asked about what the learner learns, and he gave a different answer each time.

(i) When Cleinias claimed that the learner learns what they *don't* already know, why did Euthydemus disagree?

(ii) When Cleinias claimed that the learner learns what they *do* already know, why did Euthydemus disagree?

3. On whether or not the learner learns what they already know, Dionysodorus shared his thoughts with Cleinias.
 - (i) According to Dionysodorus, what is the difference between *learning* and *knowing*?
 - (ii) On whether or not the learner learns what they already know, what conclusion did Dionysodorus draw?
4. According to Socrates, the word “learner” is an ambiguous word, because it has more than one meaning. By identifying two different meanings of the word, Socrates disambiguated it. According to Socrates, what are the two different meanings of the word “learner”?

5. According to Socrates, every wise person has no need for good fortune at all, but why did he think so?
(Hint: According to him, what does wisdom have to do with good fortune?)