

**Unit 21 - Homework 1: Xenophon's *Apology* Dialogue (by Hermogenes)**

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In order to answer the following questions, read pages 2–4 in Unit 21.

1. Three different men accused Socrates of the same crime, and his accusers alleged that he had committed the crime in three different ways.

- (i) According to his accusers, which crime did he commit?

- (ii) According to his accusers, what is one way that he committed the crime?

- (iii) According to his accusers, what is another way that he committed the crime?

- (iv) According to his accusers, what is yet another way that he committed the crime?

2. Chaerephon asked Apollo about Socrates.

- (i) Speaking through the priestess, what did Apollo say about Socrates?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- (ii) In *Xenophon's* Apology, did Apollo say the same thing that he said on page 35 of Unit 18? Why or why not? Explain. (Note: You will have to refer back to Unit 18.)

3. In his defense, Socrates submitted evidence.

- (i) In order to prove that he believed in the traditional Athenian gods, what evidence did Socrates provide?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- (ii) In order to prove that he did not invent new gods, what evidence did Socrates provide?

4. According to Socrates, nobody was more *free*, more *just*, and more *aware* than he was.

(i) According to Socrates, why was nobody more *free* than him?

(ii) According to Socrates, why was nobody more *just* than him?

(iii) According to Socrates, why was nobody more *aware* than him?

(iv) On why nobody more just than he was, Socrates seems to have been talking about the cardinal virtue of justice, but his explanation was very similar to how he previously had described the cardinal virtue of temperance.

(a) In Plato's *First Alcibiades*, how did Socrates explain what temperance is? (See pages 46–49 in Unit 11.)

(b) In Book IV of Plato's *Republic*, how did Socrates explain what temperance is? (See pages 23–35 Unit 12.)

5. Socrates had many enemies, such as Meletus, Anytus, and Lycon.
- (i) According to Meletus, if Socrates convinces the youth to obey *him* (over their own *parents*), then Socrates corrupts the youth. Yet according to Socrates, how Meletus mistaken? (Hint: In any conditional statement, if its antecedent is true while its consequent is false, then the entire conditional statement is false.)
  - (ii) At the trial, Polyeuctus delivered a scathing speech against Socrates, and the speech was authored by someone who clearly disliked Socrates, but its anonymous author wasn't Meletus. According to its author, how did Socrates corrupt the youth?
6. When asked to propose what his punishment should be, Socrates refused to do so.
- (i) Why did he refuse to do so?
  - (ii) If you had been Socrates, would you have refused to do so? Why or why not? Explain.

7. After he was convicted of the crime, more jurors voted to sentence Socrates to death than to convict him. Why do you think that was so? (There's more than one right answer to this.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
8. Imagine that you were one of the jurors at the Trial of Socrates.
  - (i) Would you have voted to *convict* him? Or, would you have voted to *acquit* him? Explain your answer. (In order to receive credit, you *must* explain your answer.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - (ii) Once he had been convicted, would you have voted to give him the death penalty? Why or why not? Explain.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
9. According to Socrates, it was unjust for the jurors to convict him of irreverence, and it also was unjust for the jurors to sentence him to death.
  - (i) According to Socrates, *why* was it unjust for the jurors to convict him of irreverence?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - (ii) According to Socrates, *why* was it unjust for the jurors to sentence him to death?

