





3. Chapter 9 - Consider what Aristotle had to say about wrongdoing.

(i) According to Aristotle, if someone does something wrong (or unjust), then do they do so on *purpose*?

(ii) On the difference between *wronging* someone and *being wronged by* someone, what was Aristotle wondering?

(iii) According to Aristotle, why does nobody want to be wronged?

(iv) According to Aristotle, what's the difference between *wronging* someone and *being wronged by* someone?

4. According to Aristotle, the just people are more able than the unjust people to act unjustly, but the just people do not act unjustly. Yet in Plato's *Lesser Hippias* dialogue, Socrates said that it's better to do unjust deeds *willingly* than it is to do unjust deeds *unwillingly*. How might Aristotle have been trying to solve the problem posed in Plato's *Lesser Hippias* dialogue?

