**Euthyphro Class Notes**

Socrates as social critic – sophist v philosopher

Who are the characters?

Socrates- Not overtly involved in State activities

Piety- a part of justice

Euthyphro meets Socrates at court-surprised

Socrates – Under indictment

Euthyphro- Prosecutor/ prophet- discuss case 5c

Charges:

1. corrupting the youth
2. Not believing in the gods of the city
3. Maker of false gods

4c- Socrates says to Euthyphro “ People don’t seem to notice you”

Elenchus “refutation”

What is the ‘pious’?

1. 5d- what I am doing now. Prosecuting his father for murder.

“I will amaze you with stories of the gods”

Challenge: Socrates does not want to know instances of piety but rather what piety is..this response fails

1. 7a- what is dear to the gods is pious

do the gods disagree? -> same thing would be loved and hated

1. gods quarrel over what is right
2. there are many things both god loved and god hated
3. leads to absurdity-- fails
4. 9e- what all the gods love

11d- accuses Socrates of being a Daedelus

12a- discussion of genus and species- shame/fear// pious/ just

 What part of just is the pious? – Concern with care of the gods

 Does “care of the gods” make them better?

Piety is knowledge of how to sacrifice and pray –give to and beg from the gods

Question of essence—What makes a thing what it is?

*Euthyphro’s dilemma*- Can also be considered “anti-authoritarian” dilemma

Challenge to any claim that something is the case because some authority says it is the case

Dilemma:

A. ) Does the authority say that something (y) is the case because it is the case or because the authority says that it (y) is the case?

B. ) If we say that the authority says that something (y) is the case because it (y) is the case, then we have a circular explanation of why it (y) is the case and no explanation of why that is the case

C.) If we say that something (y) is the case because the authority says so, then that (y) is the case is simply arbitrary 🡪 no explanation why

Different types of love discussed:

1. Infatuation of Beloved
2. Familial love- care of the other
3. Love or Friendship based on usefulness
4. Love as desire and enjoyment of an object
5. Friendship as involving mutual affection or desire
6. Love based on similarity
7. The good, the bad, the intermediate
8. Love of the akin