



4. The dialogues are filled with 'Socratic Irony,' meaning the subject under discussion is often ironic in light of some implied circumstance. (example: At the beginning of Apology, Socrates tells the jury that his accusers painted such a rhetorically persuasive picture of him that 'I was almost carried away in spite of myself.' Or, more literally, 'I almost forgot myself.' Ironic, in light of the command over the entrance to the temple of the oracle at Delphi, which was to 'Know thyself.')
5. As a result of the oracle, Socrates went to Politicians, Poets, and Craftsmen to enquire of their knowledge. What was the principle problem Socrates discovered with the supposed wisdom of the experts in these three professions?
6. Why didn't Socrates fear death? How is this consistent with his philosophy? How does this shed light on Socrates' claim that 'the unexamined life is not worth living'?
7. Socrates claimed that it was not possible for Meletus or Anytus to harm him, but that they could only harm themselves; later he claimed that 'a good man cannot be harmed either in life or in death.' What did he mean by this?

