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**Platonic Drama and Its Ancient Reception**-Nikos G. Charalabopoulos 2012-04-05

"As prose dramatic texts Plato's dialogues would have been read by their original audience as an alternative type of theatrical composition. The 'paradox' of the dialogue form is explained by his appropriation of the discourse of theatre, the dominant public mode of communication of his time. The oral performance of his works is suggested both by the pragmatics of the publication of literary texts in the classical period and by his original role as a Sokratic dialogue-writer and the creator of a fourth dramatic genre. Support comes from a number of pieces of evidence, from a statue of Sokrates in the Academy (fourth century BC) to a mosaic of Sokrates in Mytilene (fourth century AD), which point to a centuries-old..."
<table>
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<th>Title</th>
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<td>tradition of treating the dialogues in the context of performance literature and testify to the significance of the image of 'Plato the prose dramatist' for his original and subsequent audiences&quot;--</td>
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<td>The Platonic Alcibiades I</td>
<td>François Renaud</td>
<td>2015-09-30</td>
<td>This book re-examines the drama and philosophy of Alcibiades I through the eyes of those interpreters who cherished it most.</td>
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<td>Plato and the Traditions of Ancient Literature</td>
<td>Richard Hunter</td>
<td>2012-01-26</td>
<td>Plato is one of the central figures of the Greek literary heritage. This book explores that heritage in antiquity.</td>
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<td>Image and Argument in Plato's Republic</td>
<td>Marina Berzins McCoy</td>
<td>2020-08-01</td>
<td>Argues that images are at the heart of the dialogue’s philosophical argumentation. Although Plato has long been known as a critic of imagination and its limits, Marina Berzins McCoy explores the extent to which images also play an important, positive role in Plato’s philosophical argumentation. She begins by examining the poetic educational context in which Plato is writing and then moves on to the main lines of argument and how they depend upon a variety of uses of the imagination, including paradigms, analogies, models, and myths. McCoy takes up the paradoxical nature of such key metaphysical images as the divided line and cave: on the one hand, the cave and divided line explicitly state problems with images and the visible realm. On the other hand, they are themselves images designed to draw the reader to greater intellectual understanding. The author gives a perspectival reading, arguing that the human being is always situated in between the transcendence of being and the limits of human perspective. Images can enhance our capacity to see intellectually as well as to reimagine ourselves vis-à-vis the timeless and eternal. Engaging with a wide range of continental, dramatic, and Anglo-American scholarship.</td>
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on images in Plato, McCoy examines the treatment of comedy, degenerate regimes, the nature of mimesis, the myth of Er, and the nature of Platonic dialogue itself. Marina Berzins McCoy is Professor of Philosophy at Boston College. She is the author of Wounded Heroes: Vulnerability as a Virtue in Ancient Greek Literature and Philosophy and Plato on the Rhetoric of Philosophers and Sophists.

**The Gatekeeper: Narrative Voice in Plato's Dialogues**
Margalit Finkelberg
2018-11-08 In The Gatekeeper: Narrative Voice in Plato’s Dialogues Margalit Finkelberg offers the first narratological analysis of all of Plato’s transmitted dialogues. The book explores the dialogues as works of literary fiction, giving special emphasis to the issue of narrative perspective.

**Framing the Dialogues: How to Read Openings and Closures in Plato**
2020-12-07 Framing the Dialogues: How to Read Openings and Closures in Plato focuses on the intricate and multifarious ways in which Plato frames his dialogues, with a view to exploring the complex association between framework and philosophical content.

**Plato and Xenophon**
Gabriel Danzig 2018-06-14 Plato and Xenophon: Comparative Studies contains a wide variety of comparative studies of the writings of Plato and Xenophon, from philosophical, literary, and historical perspectives.

to the Reception of Plato in Antiquity demonstrates the variety of ways in which ancient readers responded to Plato, as author, as philosopher, and as leading intellectual light, from his own pupils until the sixth century CE.
The Play of Character in Plato's Dialogues - Ruby Blondell 2002-06-27
This book attempts to bridge the gulf that still exists between 'literary' and 'philosophical' interpreters of Plato by looking at his use of characterization. Characterization is intrinsic to dramatic form and a concern with human character in an ethical sense pervades the dialogues on the discursive level. Form and content are further reciprocally related through Plato's discursive preoccupation with literary characterization. Two opening chapters examine the methodological issues involved in reading Plato 'as drama' and a set of questions surrounding Greek 'character' words (especially ethos), including ancient Greek views about the influence of dramatic character on an audience. The figure of Sokrates qua Platonic 'hero' also receives preliminary discussion. The remaining chapters offer close readings of select dialogues, chosen to show the wide range of ways in which Plato uses his characters, with special emphasis on the kaleidoscopic figure of Sokrates and on Plato's own relationship to his 'dramatic' hero.

Aristophanes' Thesmophoriazusae - Ashley Clements 2014-04-24
Examines the engagement of Aristophanes' Thesmophoriazusae with Parmenidean philosophy to issue a political critique of tragic deception and its effects.

A Companion to Greek Literature - Martin Hose 2015-10-12
A Companion to Greek Literature presents a comprehensive introduction to the wide range of texts and literary forms produced in the Greek language over the course of a millennium beginning from the 6th century BCE up to the early years of the Byzantine Empire. Features contributions from a wide range of established experts and emerging scholars of Greek literature. Offers comprehensive coverage of the many genres and literary...
forms produced by the ancient Greeks—including epic and lyric poetry, oratory, historiography, biography, philosophy, the novel, and technical literature—includes readings that address the production and transmission of ancient Greek texts, historic reception, individual authors, and much more. Explores the subject of ancient Greek literature in innovative ways.

The Ancient Quarrel Unsettled: Plato and the Erotics of Tragic Poetry—Thomas Luke Bartscherer 2011 This study examines Plato's critique of tragedy and his account of the relationship between philosophy and poetry. I argue that for Plato, tragic drama is poetry par excellence, a limit case in which the analysis of the nature of poetry can be exhibited most clearly. Central to Plato's critique of tragedy is what Socrates in Book X of the Republic refers to as the "quarrel between philosophy and poetry." Since antiquity this quarrel has commanded the attention of Plato's interpreters, and in recent decades it has become a recurrent motif in Platonic studies and in the expanding field of philosophical engagement with literature. In contrast to much that has been written on this subject, I argue that the opposition is not, at root, a generic distinction based on formal criteria such as meter or diction, nor is it simply the difference between myth-making and account-giving, between muthos and logos. Most significantly, against the predominant view among scholars, I maintain that the arguments developed by Socrates and his interlocutors against poetry are not intended by Plato to constitute philosophy's victory over poetry. Nor, for that matter, do these arguments manifest philosophy's failure to defeat its opponent. On my reading, the quarrel is deliberately unresolved. In the mode of a thought experiment, it contrasts two opposing conceptions of the nature and purpose of human discursive activity and the ethical implications of each, and it turns ultimately on the question of what Plato calls...
eros. Philosophy and poetry manifest different understandings of the character and fate of erotic striving and constitute two different responses to the human condition.

**Plato's Laughter**- Sonja Madeleine Tanner 2017-11-14
Counters the long-standing, solemn interpretation of Plato’s dialogues with one centered on the philosophical and pedagogical significance of Socrates as a comic figure. Plato was described as a boor and it was said that he never laughed out loud. Yet his dialogues abound with puns, jokes, and humor. Sonja Madeleine Tanner argues that in Plato’s dialogues Socrates plays a comical hero who draws heavily from the tradition of comedy in ancient Greece, but also reforms laughter to be applicable to all persons and truly shaming to none. Socrates introduces a form of self-reflective laughter that encourages, rather than stifles, philosophical inquiry. Laughter in the dialogues—both explicit and implied—suggests a view of human nature as incongruous with ourselves, simultaneously falling short of, and superseding, our own capacities. What emerges is a picture of human nature that bears a striking resemblance to Socrates’ own, laughable depiction, one inspired by Dionysus, but one that remains ultimately intractable. The book analyzes specific instances of laughter and the comical from the Apology, Laches, Charmides, Cratylus, Euthydemus, and the Symposium to support this, and to further elucidate the philosophical consequences of recognizing Plato’s laughter.

**Plato's First Interpreters**- Harold Tarrant 2000
Harold Tarrant here explores ancient attempts to interpret Plato's writings, by philosophers who spoke a Greek close to Plato's own, and provides a fresh, almost primitive reading of Plato himself. His book also serves as a synthesis of recent work on ancient interpreters of Plato. Tarrant's primary emphasis is on the Middle Platonists, but he also discusses the Old and New Academies, the Athenian and
Alexandrian Neoplatonists, and selected nonphilosophical writers. In Part I, he addresses some of the principal issues of interpretation—Are the dialogues drama or philosophy? Is Plato offering doctrine? What parts of the corpus are most important?—and considers them alongside the views of ancient readers. In Part II, he offers a historical overview of significant ancient developments in interpretation over the centuries. In Part III, he considers ancient attitudes toward particular groups of dialogues, and the Gorgias and the Theaetetus individually.

**Proceedings of the Boston Area Colloquium in Ancient Philosophy** - John J. Cleary
2005 This volume of the Proceedings continues the success of the Colloquium in providing a venue where a wide range of classical themes and figures is examined from the multiple perspectives of the current philosophical scene. This diversity gives the Proceedings a unique appeal to all those, philosophers and classicists, interested in the long tradition of ancient thought in both Greek and Latin. This publication is also available in hardback, please click here for details. Also published as issue 1 of Volume 20 of Brill Academic Publisher's journal Boston Area Colloquium in Ancient Philosophy. For more details on this journal, please click here.

**Socrates' Daimonic Art** - Elizabeth S. Belfiore
2012-03-08 Despite increasing interest in the figure of Socrates and in love in ancient Greece, no recent monograph studies these topics in all four of Plato's dialogues on love and friendship. This book provides important new insights into these subjects by examining Plato's characterization of Socrates in Symposium, Phaedrus, Lysis and the often neglected Alcibiades I. It focuses on the specific ways in which the philosopher searches for wisdom together with his young interlocutors,
using an art that is 'erotic', not in a narrowly sexual sense, but because it shares characteristics attributed to the daimon Eros in Symposium. In all four dialogues, Socrates' art enables him, like Eros, to search for the beauty and wisdom he recognizes that he lacks and to help others seek these same objects of erôs. Belfiore examines the dialogues as both philosophical and dramatic works, and considers many connections with Greek culture, including poetry and theater.

**Who Speaks for Plato?**
Gerald Alan Press 2000 In this international and interdisciplinary collection of critical essays, distinguished contributors examine a crucial premise of traditional readings of Plato's dialogues: that Plato's own doctrines and arguments can be read off the statements made in the dialogues by Socrates and other leading characters. The authors argue in general and with reference to specific dialogues, that no character should be taken to be Plato's mouthpiece. This is essential reading for students and scholars of Plato. Visit our website for sample chapters!

**Plato's Moral Realism**
John M. Rist 2012-07-31 Surveying many of Plato's dialogues from the early, middle, and late periods, prominent philosopher John M. Rist shows how Plato gradually came to realize the need for metaphysics to support his ethical position and that a rigorous ethics required a secure metaphysics grounded in universal values.

**The Art of Plato**
Tutor in Greek and Latin Languages R B Rutherford 1995 This book is not a study of Plato's philosophy, but a contribution to the literary interpretation of the dialogues, through analysis of their formal structure, characterisation, language and imagery. Among the dialogues considered in these interrelated essays are some of Plato's most admired and influential works, including the Gorgias, the Symposium, the Republic and the Phaedrus. Special
attention is paid to the personality of Socrates, Plato's remarkable mentor, and to his interaction with the other characters in the dialogues. Rutherford also includes detailed discussion of particular problems such as the sources for our knowledge of Socrates, the origins of the dialogue form, Plato's use of myth, and the 'totalitarianism' of the Republic. The combination of sympathetic literary criticism with exact historical scholarship gives The Art of Plato its special qualities.

Dewey and the Ancients -
Christopher C. Kirby
2014-05-08 Dewey's students at Columbia saw him as "an Aristotelian more Aristotelian than Aristotle himself." However, until now, there has been little consideration of the influence Greek thought had on the intellectual development of this key American philosopher. By examining, in detail, Dewey's treatment and appropriation of Greek thought, the authors in this volume reveal an otherwise largely overlooked facet of his intellectual development and finalized ideas. Rather than offering just one unified account of Dewey's connection to Greek thought, this volume offers multiple perspectives on Dewey's view of the aims and purpose of philosophy. Ultimately, each author reveals ways in which Dewey's thought was in line with ancient themes. When combined, they offer a tapestry of comparative approaches with special attention paid to key contributions in political, social, and pedagogical philosophy.

Against the Academics -
Saint Augustine 2019-06-25 A fresh, new translation of Augustine’s inaugural work as a Christian convert The first four works written by St. Augustine of Hippo after his conversion to Christianity are the remarkable “Cassiciacum dialogues.” In this first dialogue, expertly translated by Michael Foley, Augustine and his interlocutors explore the history and teachings of Academic skepticism, which Augustine is both sympathetic to and critical of. The dialogue
serves as a fitting launching point for a knowledge of God and the soul, the overall subject of the Cassiciacum tetralogy.

Socrates and Alcibiades-
Ariel Helfer 2017-04-05 In the classical world, political ambition posed an intractable problem. Ancient Greek democracies fostered in their most promising youths a tension-ridden combination of the desire for personal glory and deep-seated public-spiritedness in hopes of producing brilliant and capable statesmen. But as much as active civic engagement was considered among the highest goods by the Greek citizenry, the attempt to harness the love of glory to the good of the city inevitably produced notoriously ambitious figures whose zeal for political power and prestige was so great that it outstripped their intention to win honor through praiseworthy deeds. No figure better exemplifies the risks and rewards of ancient political ambition than Alcibiades, an intelligent, charming, and attractive statesman who grew up during the Golden Age of Athens and went on to become an infamous demagogue and traitor to the city during the Peloponnesian War. In Socrates and Alcibiades, Ariel Helfer gathers Plato's three major presentations of Alcibiades: the Alcibiades, the Second Alcibiades, and the Symposium. Counter to conventional interpretation, Helfer reads these texts as presenting a coherent narrative, spanning nearly two decades, of the relationship between Socrates and his most notorious pupil. Helfer argues that Plato does not simply deny the allegation that Alcibiades was corrupted by his Socratic education; rather, Plato's treatment of Alcibiades raises far-ranging questions about the nature and corruptibility of political ambition itself. How, Helfer asks, is the civic-spirited side of political ambition related to its self-serving dimensions? How can education be expected to strengthen or weaken the devotion toward one's fellow citizens? And what might Socratic philosophy reveal about the
place of political aspiration in a spiritually and intellectually balanced life? Socrates and Alcibiades recovers a valuable classical lesson on the nature of civic engagement and illuminates our own complex political situation as heirs to liberal democracy's distrust of political ambition.

The Socratic Method
Rebecca Bensen Cain
2007-04-26 Explains how Plato's Socrates uses fallacy, irony, ambiguity and other rhetorical strategies to advance the Greek maxim to 'know thyself', as a means of caring for the soul

Proceedings of the Boston Area Colloquium in Ancient Philosophy-Boston Area Colloquium in Ancient Philosophy 1986

Plato’s Protagoras-Olof Pettersson 2016-11-30 This book presents a thorough study and an up to date anthology of Plato’s Protagoras. International authors' papers contribute to the task of understanding how Plato introduced and negotiated a new type of intellectual practice – called philosophy – and the strategies that this involved. They explore Plato's dialogue, looking at questions of how philosophy and sophistry relate, both on a methodological and on a thematic level. While many of the contributing authors argue for a sharp distinction between sophistry and philosophy, this is contested by others. Readers may consider the distinctions between philosophy and traditional forms of poetry and sophistry through these papers. Questions for readers' attention include: To what extent is Socrates' preferred mode of discourse, and his short questions and answers, superior to Protagoras' method of sophistic teaching? And why does Plato make Socrates and Protagoras reverse positions as it comes to virtue and its teachability? This book will appeal to graduates and researchers with an interest in the origins of philosophy, classical philosophy and historical philosophy.
Proceedings of the Boston Area Colloquium in Ancient Philosophy—John J. Cleary

1998-12 This volume represents some of the activities of the Boston Area Colloquium in Ancient Philosophy from the academic year 1997-98. It contains nine colloquia that were hosted by eight different colleges and universities in the greater Boston area. Discussions of the works of Plato dominate this volume, with six of the nine colloquia based on Platonic texts. Appropriately, the colloquia begin with an analysis of division in the ancient atomists. Later, a study of truth in Aristotle gives a counterpoint to the Platonic interplay of drama and pedagogy or logic and rhetoric examined in papers about the "Theaetetus" and "Symposium." A presentation of Proclus's account of evil revisits some of the issues of sophistry and morality discussed in relation to Plato's "Republic" and "Euthydemus." Finally, the remaining Platonic papers are in a way not about Plato at all, but about Socrates and Xanthippe, supplementing Platonic dialogues with Xenophon and others. Underneath these discussions of ancient texts current modes of philosophy run along, providing a score of alternative interpretative schemes. This publication has also been published in paperback, please click here for details.

The Continuum Companion to Plato—Gerald A. Press

2012-04-26 This comprehensive reference guide includes over 140 entries on every aspect of Plato's thought.

Plato and the Good—Rosemary Desjardins

2003-12-01 This book is an original interpretation of the idea of the Good that is based on the interplay between words (logoi) and dramatic action (erga) in Plato's dialogues Philebus, The Republic, Phaedrus, Euthyphro, and the Apology.
Plato's Republic - Stanley Rosen 2008-01-01 In this book a distinguished philosopher offers a comprehensive interpretation of Plato's most controversial dialogue. Treating the Republic as a unity and focusing on the dramatic form as the presentation of the argument, Stanley Rosen challenges earlier analyses of the Republic (including the ironic reading of Leo Strauss and his disciples) and argues that the key to understanding the dialogue is to grasp the author's intention in composing it, in particular whether Plato believed that the city constructed in the Republic is possible and desirable. Rosen demonstrates that the fundamental principles underlying the just city are theoretically attractive but that the attempt to enact them in practice leads to conceptual incoherence and political disaster. The Republic, says Rosen, is a vivid illustration of the irreconcilability of philosophy and political practice.

Plato - Lindsay Zoubek

Rewriting the History of Ancient Greek Philosophy - Victorino Tejera 1997 Tejera examines how Platonism—a philosophy imported from outside Plato's dialogues—changed our understanding of the dialogues. In the process they were dedramatized, dedialogized, and read or understood as if they were works expounding the pythagorizing system of doctrine known as Platonic Idealism.

2015-07-15 One of the greatest thinkers of the ancient world is thoroughly examined in this resource. Readers will be introduced to the concepts and tenets of Plato's philosophy, his methods of examining and teaching, and his influence on modern philosophy and political thought, including the influence of his philosophies on political systems such as communism. This book also explores Plato's life and upbringing as a member of the aristocracy and his later life as a teacher who had to flee to escape slavery and death for his beliefs.
Finitude and Transcendence in the Platonic Dialogues-Drew A. Hyland 1995-01-01 This book explains how to read Plato, emphasizing the philosophic importance of the dramatic aspects of the dialogues, and showing that Plato is an ironic thinker and that his irony is deeply rooted in his philosophy.

Plato's Caves-Rebecca LeMoine 2020-01-23 Classical antiquity has become a political battleground in recent years in debates over immigration and cultural identity—whether it is ancient sculpture, symbolism, or even philosophy. Caught in the crossfire is the legacy of the famed ancient Greek philosopher Plato. Though works such as Plato's Republic have long been considered essential reading for college students, protestors on campuses around the world are calling for the removal of Plato's dialogues from the curriculum, contending that Plato and other thinkers in the Western philosophical tradition promote xenophobic and exclusionary ideologies. The appropriation of the classics by white nationalists throughout history—from the Nazis to modern-day hate groups—appears to lend credence to this claim, and the traditional scholarly narrative of cultural diversity in classical Greek political thought often reinforces the perception of ancient thinkers as xenophobic. This is particularly the case with interpretations of Plato. While scholars who study Plato reject the wholesale dismissal of his work, the vast majority tend to admit that his portrayal of foreigners is unsettling. From student protests over the teaching of canonical texts such as Plato's Republic to the use of images of classical Greek statues in white supremacist propaganda, the world of the ancient Greeks is deeply implicated in a heated contemporary debate about identity and diversity. Plato's Caves defends the bold thesis that Plato was a friend of cultural diversity, contrary to many contemporary
perceptions. It shows that, across Plato's dialogues, foreigners play a role similar to that of Socrates: liberating citizens from intellectual bondage. Through close readings of four Platonic dialogues—Republic, Menexenus, Laws, and Phaedrus—Rebecca LeMoine recovers Plato's unique insight into the promise, and risk, of cross-cultural engagement. Like the Socratic "gadfly" who stings the "horse" of Athens into wakefulness, foreigners can provoke citizens to self-reflection by exposing contradictions and confronting them with alternative ways of life. The painfulness of this experience explains why encounters with foreigners often give rise to tension and conflict. Yet it also reveals why cultural diversity is an essential good. Simply put, exposure to cultural diversity helps one develop the intellectual humility one needs to be a good citizen and global neighbor. By illuminating Plato's epistemological argument for cultural diversity, Plato's Caves challenges readers to examine themselves and to reinvigorate their love of learning.

**Plato's Charmides** - Thomas M. Tuozzo 2011-09-12 This book argues that Plato's Charmides presents a unitary but incomplete argument intended to lead its readers to substantive philosophical insights. Through careful, contextually sensitive analysis of Plato's arguments concerning the virtue of sophrosyne, Thomas M. Tuozzo brings the dialogue's lines of inquiry together, carrying Plato's argument forward to a substantive conclusion. This innovative reading of Charmides reverses misconceptions about the dialogue that stemmed from an impoverished conception of Socratic elenchus and unquestioned acceptance of ancient historiography's demonization of Critias. It views Socratic argument as a tool intended to move its addressee to substantive philosophical insights. It also argues, on the basis of recent historical research, a review of the fragments of Critias'

In this volume, Cotton examines Plato's ideas about education and learning. With a particular focus on the experiences a learner must go through in approaching philosophical understanding, the book argues that a reader's experience can be parallel in kind and value to that of the interlocutors we see conversing in the dialogues, in that it can constitute learning. The study suggests that the corpus of Plato's works presents an arena for the reader to progress through the different stages of learning, providing them with the stimuli appropriate to their philosophical advancement at each point and encouraging them to take increasing responsibility for their own learning. Individual chapters focus on characterization, argumentation, structure and unity, plot, and myth as means by which the dialogues encourage their readers to engage in this productive and distinctive way.


In this book, W. Thomas Schmid demonstrates that the Charmides -- a platonic dialogue seldom referenced in contemporary studies -- is a microcosm of Socratic philosophy. He explores the treatment of the Socratic dialectic, the relation between it and the Socratic notion of self-knowledge, the Socratic ideal of rationality and self-restraint, the norm of holistic and moral health, the interpretation of the soul as the rational self, the Socratic attitude toward democracy, and the connections between dialectic autonomy and moral community. Schmid argues that the depiction and account of sophrosune -- human moderation -- in the...
Charmides adumbrates Plato's vision of the life of critical reason, and of its uneasy relation to political life in the ancient city.

**Plato's Democratic Entanglements**

S. Sara Monoson 2013-08-18

In this book, Sara Monoson challenges the longstanding and widely held view that Plato is a virulent opponent of all things democratic. She does not, however, offer in its place the equally mistaken idea that he is somehow a partisan of democracy. Instead, she argues that we should attend more closely to Plato's suggestion that democracy is horrifying and exciting, and she seeks to explain why he found it morally and politically intriguing. Monoson focuses on Plato's engagement with democracy as he knew it: a cluster of cultural practices that reach into private and public life, as well as a set of governing institutions. She proposes that while Plato charts tensions between the claims of democratic legitimacy and philosophical truth, he also exhibits a striking attraction to four practices central to Athenian democratic politics: intense antityrantism, frank speaking, public funeral oratory, and theater-going. By juxtaposing detailed examination of these aspects of Athenian democracy with analysis of the figurative language, dramatic structure, and arguments of the dialogues, she shows that Plato systematically links democratic ideals and activities to philosophic labor. Monoson finds that Plato's political thought exposes intimate connections between Athenian democratic politics and the practice of philosophy. Situating Plato's political thought in the context of the Athenian democratic imaginary, Monoson develops a new, textured way of thinking of the relationship between Plato's thought and the politics of his city.

**Plato's Anti-hedonism and the Protagoras**

J. Clerk Shaw 2015-04-02

"In this book, Clerk Shaw removes this apparent tension by arguing that the Protagoras as a whole..."
actually reflects Plato's anti-hedonism"--

**Borges and Plato**-Shlomy Mualem 2012 This comparative approach shows how the Platonic viewpoint sheds new light on Borges' essayistic and fictional work. Analyses to which extent his thought is deeply rooted in classical philosophical doctrines.

**Plato and the English Romanticsl (RLE: Plato)**-E. Douka Kabitoglou 2012-09-11 This book tackles the problematic relationship between Platonic philosophy and Romantic poetry, between the intellect and the emotions. Drawing on contemporary critical theory, especially hermeneutics and deconstruction, the author shows that a dialogue between thinking and poetizing is possible. The volume yields many new insights into both Platonic and Romantic texts and forms an important work for scholars and students of Greek philosophy, Romantic literature and critical theory.